

FOREWORD

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UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE

VOLUME 16

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March, 1963

DENNIS & CO., INC.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE

Statutes at Large

AND

PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM DECEMBER 1869 TO MARCH 1871,

AND

TREATIES AND POSTAL CONVENTIONS

Arranged in Chronological Order and carefully collated with
the Originals at Washington,

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT
ACTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

EDITED BY

GEORGE P. SANGER,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

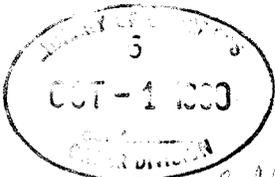
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON:

LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.

1871.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

In publishing the following Laws, the same plan has been adopted that was prescribed in the Joint Resolution of Congress of March 3, 1845 (Vol. V., p. 798), authorizing a subscription to the edition of all the Laws of the United States published by us. A close examination of this volume will disclose some apparent errors in the Laws as here printed; but as we procure a careful collation with the records at Washington by an experienced reader of the Department of State, and scrupulously follow the original, any seeming errors must be attributed to the Rolls, and not to us. Where anything absolutely necessary to the sense is omitted in the Rolls, it is inserted in the text, enclosed in brackets.

We intend to publish annually, and as soon after the close of each Session of Congress as is possible, the Acts of that Session, in a similar form and with a similar arrangement.

It will be seen by the following extracts from the Act of Congress, August 8, 1846 (Vol. IX., p. 76), and the Joint Resolutions of September 26, 1850 (Vol. IX., p. 564), and March 31, 1866 (Vol. XIV., p. 352), that our edition has been sanctioned by Congress, and is the OFFICIAL EDITION.

“And whereas said edition of the said Laws and Treaties of the United States has been carefully collated and compared with the original rolls in the archives of the Government, under the inspection and supervision of the Attorney-General of the United States, as duly certified by that officer: therefore, *Be it further enacted*, that said edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, is hereby declared to be competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.” — APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to contract with Little & Brown to furnish their annual Statutes at Large, printed in conformity with the plan adopted by Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-five, instead of the edition usually issued by his order, under the act of Congress of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and which conforms to an edition of the laws now out of use.” — APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to renew the contract of October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty, between the Department of State and Little, Brown, and Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, for the annual publication of the Statutes at Large of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress, in conformity with the joint resolutions approved respectively March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and September thirtieth [twenty-sixth], eighteen hundred and fifty.” — APPROVED, March 31, 1866.

LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.

BOSTON, July, 1871.

[N. B. The references in the margin of this volume to Vol. XVII. are to the Pamphlet of the Session Laws of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress, which will make a part of Volume XVII. of the Statutes at Large.]

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PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1869, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the tenth day of April, A. D. 1869.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was chosen President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1869, and so acted until the twenty-ninth day of said March; was again chosen, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1869, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to strengthen the public Credit.*

March 18, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

APPROVED, March 18, 1869.

The faith of the United States pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States, &c. except, &c.

Interest-bearing obligations not already due, not to be paid before maturity, unless, &c.

Redemption of the United States notes in coin.

CHAP. II. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Extension, Construction, and Use of a lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia," approved February 5, 1867.*

March 18, 1869.
1867, ch. 29.
Vol. xiv. p. 387.
1870, ch. 32, 142.
Post, pp. 78, 161.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, which, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad into and within the District of Columbia," was authorized to extend into and construct within the District of

Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co. may enter Washington, &c. by either of two routes.

Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co.

Columbia the lateral branch of its road in said act of Congress mentioned, may enter the city of Washington with their said railroad and construct the same within the limits of said city on and by whichever one of the two routes herein designated the said company may elect and determine upon, that is to say :

First route.

First. Beginning at the intersection of Boundary Street and North Carolina Avenue ; thence southwestwardly along said North Carolina Avenue to South D Street ; thence along South D Street westwardly to Virginia Avenue ; thence along Virginia Avenue northwestwardly to the intersection of South C Street and West Ninth Street ; or,

Second route.

Second. Beginning at some point on the northern shore of the eastern branch of the Potomac river between South L and South M streets ; thence westwardly between said streets to the intersection of Virginia Avenue with South L and East Twelfth streets ; thence along said Virginia Avenue northwestwardly to South K Street ; thence along said South K Street westwardly to South Fourth Street ; thence by a line curving to the right, to the north bank of the canal ; and thence along the said bank of the canal northwestwardly to Virginia Avenue ; thence along Virginia Avenue northwestwardly to the intersection of South C and West Ninth streets.

Settlement of land and other damages.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the parties owning land or other property required by the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company cannot agree with said company on the amount of damage claimed, either for said land or materials in the construction of its aforesaid road, and a condemnation and valuation shall have been made as provided in the act approved February five, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to which this act is amendatory, either party may appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia within thirty days from the rendition of the verdict of the jury ; and in all cases where the said company shall take an appeal they shall give bond to the party or parties claiming and entitled to damages in a penalty at least double the sum found by the jury, with a condition that the said company shall pay or cause to be paid such amount of damages and costs as the party may be entitled to receive on the judgement of the said supreme court, without delay, and on which bond ample and sufficient sureties shall be given, to be approved by the supreme court ; and in all cases where the party or parties claimant shall appeal, the said company, if it shall require the immediate use of the property condemned and valued as aforesaid, before an appeal can be heard and decided, it shall be lawful for the said company to execute and tender a bond to the party aforesaid in at least double the sum found by the jury, with sureties to be approved by the supreme court, and with a condition to pay without delay such sum and costs as may be awarded by the said court without further delay ; and upon the delivery or tender of such bond the said company may proceed to the construction of their said road as if the parties claimant and the said company had agreed upon the compensation to be paid for the property to be used ; and that in all cases where the said company shall appeal and give bond as aforesaid, they may have the power to proceed in the construction of the road and appropriation of the property for the uses thereof, as if no appeal had been taken and the parties had agreed upon compensation for the property required ; in all cases where the company and parties agree upon the price to be paid for land and materials, the same shall be paid before the property shall be taken and used.

Provision in cases of appeals by the company ;

by the claimants.

The company may proceed to construct the road, pending the appeal, upon, &c.

Where price is agreed, amount to be paid before property is taken.

Appeal to the supreme court of the District. Jurisdiction of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company and any other party or parties interested, and who may consider themselves aggrieved by the verdict of the jury, shall have the right to appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which shall have jurisdiction of all such cases, and shall hear and deter-

mine the same, after notice to all parties, without the intervention of a jury, and the judgement of the said court shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

APPROVED, March 18, 1869.

Judgment.
When act takes effect.

CHAP. III. — *An Act for the further Security of equal Rights in the District of Columbia.*

March 18, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of such District, or of either of the cities, to hold any office, or to be selected and to serve as a juror, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce such limitation after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 18, 1869.

The word "white" in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, &c. whenever, &c. repealed, &c.

CHAP. V. — *An Act to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.*

March 29, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James A. Magruder, John L. Kidwell, C. H. Cragin, John W. Thompson, Hallet Kilbourn, Alexander R. Shepard, and William H. Tenney, of the District of Columbia, together with such other persons as may become associated with them for that purpose, together with their successors, are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic, in deed and in law, by the name and title of the National Junction Railway Company, and by that name have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and to be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended, in the courts of law and equity within the District of Columbia, and may use a common seal, and may adopt by-laws for the regulation of its government.

National Junction Railway Company incorporated.
[Act amended, 1870, ch. 165. Post, p. 167.]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation is hereby fully authorized and empowered to survey, locate, lay out, construct, collect tolls upon, maintain, and enjoy a railway line, with appurtenances and machinery necessary for one or more tracks, within the District of Columbia, commencing at the northern terminus of the aqueduct bridge, in the city of Georgetown, or at some eligible point on the south shore of the Potomac river above and near said bridge; thence in a north-easterly direction by the most feasible route crossing Rock creek, entering the city of Washington, and passing through either S, T, or U Street west, [north,] around the city of Washington, crossing the branches of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad upon the legally established grades of the city, in such a manner as not to be dangerous to passengers and trains on either road; thence to a point most feasible on the Potomac river, or eastern branch of the same, at or near the navy yard, at a point to be indicated by the Secretary of the Navy, with the rights, powers, and privileges to construct the said road, the grades of the road to be approved by the authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown; also the privileges of locating and constructing a grand Union depot on the line of said road, at some point between Third Street west and Fourteenth Street west, in Washington city; also a similar depot at some convenient point in Georgetown, near the said aqueduct.

Powers of corporation.
Line of railway.
[Location charged. Post, p. 167.]

Grades to be approved.
Grand Union depot.
Other depot.
Capital stock
Number of shares, and how transferable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said National Junction railway shall consist of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company shall provide.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said National Junction Railway Company, if deemed necessary, to borrow from time to time sums of money not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds therefor, bearing interest not exceeding seven per centum, payable semiannually, and to mortgage as security therefor all the corporate rights, franchises, property, real and personal, of whatever kind soever, belonging to said company.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons herein named as corporators, or a majority of them, shall, within ninety days after the passage and approval of this act, meet in the city of Washington for the purpose of prescribing regulations for opening books of subscription to said capital stock, at such times and place as they may designate, by public notice of at least ten days in two daily papers in the city of Washington; and said books shall be kept open until two hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be subscribed, and twenty per centum on all subscriptions shall be paid in lawful money at the time of subscribing, to the person or persons authorized by the corporators to receive the same; and whenever that amount shall have been subscribed, and twenty per centum of the same paid in as above described, it shall be the duty of the above-named corporators (a majority of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business) to call a meeting of the stockholders, at the city of Washington, for the purpose of electing directors of the said corporation, and each share of said stock on which the said twenty per centum has been paid as hereinbefore provided shall entitle the owner to one vote. The corporators herein named shall designate a majority of their number to act as inspectors of elections; which majority of inspectors so designated shall certify, under their names, the directors thus duly elected, and shall notify them of their election and the time and place of the first meeting of the said board of directors. At such meeting the above corporators shall deliver to the said directors the books of subscription to the stock of said National Junction Railway Company, together with the amount paid thereon, with a full report of their proceedings under this act, and thereupon the duties of the corporators hereinbefore named shall cease and determine forever; and thereafter the said directors, with their successors or assigns, shall constitute the said body politic and corporate. The directors thus chosen shall hold their office for one year and until others are elected and qualified to fill their places. A majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said directors shall, at their first meeting, elect from their own number a president and vice-president. They may also, from time to time, elect a treasurer, a secretary, chief engineer, and a general superintendent, together with such other officers, agents, and employees as they may deem necessary, each of whom shall hold office or position during the pleasure of said board of directors. The directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in the board which may be caused by death or resignation, except as hereinbefore provided for. The treasurer and secretary shall give bonds with security, as the board shall from time to time require. Meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation for the election of directors, and for the transaction of business, shall be holden annually, and at such other times and upon such notice as may be prescribed by the by-laws. The directors of the said corporation may require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them subscribed, respectively, at such times, in such manner, and in such instalments as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any instalment, as required by a resolution of the board of directors, the said board may forfeit said stock for non-payment, and all previous payments shall revert in law and in equity to the said corporation under such regulations, or

Company may borrow money and issue bonds secured by mortgage, &c.

Books for subscription of stock.

First meeting for the election of directors.

Inspectors of elections.

Corporators to deliver to directors subscription books, &c.

Directors and successors to constitute the corporation; their term of office;

quorum. Officers, agents, and employees of the corporation.

Vacancies.

Bonds.

Annual meetings of stockholders.

Payment of capital stock.

Forfeiture for non-payment, &c.

may sue for and collect the unpaid instalments in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation is hereby empowered to purchase, lease, receive, and hold such real estate or other property as may be necessary for accomplishing the objects of this act, and may by their agents, engineers, contractors, or workmen immediately enter upon, take possession of, and use all such real estate and property as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said railroad and the accommodations appertaining thereto. But all real estate or property thus entered upon and appropriated by said railroad, and the accommodations appertaining hereto, which are not donations, shall be purchased by said corporation of the owner or owners of the same at a price to be mutually agreed upon between them; and in case of a disagreement as to price, the said corporation, or the owner or owners of such real estate or property, shall apply by petition to a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, particularly describing the property; and the said justice, upon receiving such application, shall cause such notice to be given to the other party as he shall deem proper and sufficient, appointing therein a time and place for hearing the parties; at which time and place, upon proof that the notice directed has been given, the said justice shall direct the manner of ascertaining the true value of said real estate or other property, together with the damages which the owner or owners thereof have sustained, or may sustain by reason of the appropriation, occupation, and use thereof by the said corporation; and the said justice shall appoint not less than three nor more than seven competent and disinterested commissioners, who shall be freeholders in the District of Columbia, and at least one of them shall be a resident of the municipal corporation in which said real estate or other property may be situated, and who shall, under the direction of said justice, view said premises or property, take such testimony as they may deem proper, make appraisement, and determine said damages, and report the same under oath and in writing to said justice. The report shall contain a minute and accurate description of the real estate and other property appraised, together with all the evidence taken by the commissioners in the case. It shall be the duty of said justice to examine the report of said commissioners, and upon application of either party he shall give the parties a hearing in relation thereto; and he shall have power to increase or diminish said appraisal or damages if he shall become satisfied upon such hearing that injustice has been done. Upon proof to the said justice, to be made within sixty days after his determination of payment to the owner or owners, or depositing to the credit of the owner or owners, or their legal representatives, in such banking institution as said justice shall direct, the amount of said award, and the payment of all expenses attending the same, including an allowance of three dollars per diem to each of the aforesaid commissioners, the said justice shall order or decree, particularly describing said real estate or other property, and reciting the appraisement of damages and the mode of making it, together with such facts as he may deem pertinent; and when the said order or decree shall be recorded in the recorder's office of the county or city in which such real estate or other property is situated, the said corporation, or its successors or assigns, shall be legally or equitably seized and possessed of such real estate or other property for the use and for the purposes hereinbefore described. In case any married woman, infant, idiot, insane person, or non-resident of the district in which said real estate or other property may be situated, shall be interested in such real estate or other property, the said justice shall appoint some competent disinterested person to appear before said commissioner and act for and in behalf of such married woman, infant, idiot, insane person, or non-resident.

Corporation may purchase and hold real estate;

may take possession of property, necessary, &c.

Proceedings when the corporation and owners of property cannot agree upon the price.

Petitions to court.

Hearing.

Commissioners.

Damages and report.

Power of justice over the report;

as to damages.

Decree of the court.

Effect of decree when recorded.

Property of persons under disability.

Wilful injury to the property of the company, punished by fine, or, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully do or cause to be done an[y] act or acts whatever, whereby any building, structure, or other work, or any engine, car, or machine, or other property appertaining to said railroad shall be injured, impaired, or destroyed, or stopped, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine, at the discretion of the court, of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also forfeit and pay to the said company, its successors and assigns, the amount of damages sustained by means of such offences, to be recovered by said company with costs of suit by any action of debt or case.

Damages.

Company not to grant exclusive right to carry freight or passengers.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That said company shall not grant to any railroad or other corporation the exclusive right to transfer passengers or freight over said railroad; but any privilege granted to one corporation shall be extended to all who may make application for such privilege on the same terms, conditions, and rates, and shall not sell, transfer, or lease their corporate rights to any company that will not check baggage or commute fares with all connecting railroads upon the terms specified in this section.

Equal privileges to all.

Corporate rights not to be sold to, &c.

Road when to be commenced and completed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall, as soon as practicable after the election of directors, as hereinbefore provided, so commence and prosecute the work of constructing and equipping said railroad that it shall be fully completed and equipped in three years from and after the first board of directors have been elected.

Congress may regulate fares.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have the right to regulate the rate of fares collected by said company from passengers and the rate of charges for transporting freight; and all property owned by said company shall be subject to taxation by the proper municipal authority.

Taxation.

Act may be altered, &c.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be at any time amended or repealed.

APPROVED, March 29, 1869.

April 3, 1869.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to abolish the Office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army.*

Office of chief of staff to the General of the army abolished.

Repealing clause.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general to the General commanding the army be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

SEC. 2. *And be further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, April 3, 1869.

April 5, 1869.

1867, ch. 164. Vol. xiv. p. 430.

First and second sections of the act of 1867, ch. 164, repealed.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to amend "An Act regulating the Tenure of certain civil Offices."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first and second sections of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted:

Persons holding civil offices, by consent of Senate, to hold for the term of their appointment, unless, &c.

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been or hereafter may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the mean time; and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such office, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.

President, during recess of Senate, may suspend any civil officer, except, &c. until, &c. and designate another to do his duties.

Persons designated to give bonds and take oath, &c.

President to nominate to fill vacancies within thirty days after commencement of each session of Senate.

Proceedings if Senate refuse to confirm.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That section three of the act to which this is an amendment be amended by inserting after the word "resignation," in line three of said section, the following: "or expiration of term of office."

Vacancies happening during recess, from death, resignation, &c. may be filled by President.

APPROVED, April 5, 1869.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a Pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by extending certain Penalties to Accessories.*

April 6, 1869.
1864, ch. 106,
§ 55.
Vol. xiii. p. 116.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall aid or abet any officer or agent of any association in doing any of the acts enumerated in section fifty-five of an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, with intent to defraud or deceive, shall be liable to the same punishment therein provided for the principal.

Penalty for aiding and abetting officers, &c. of national banks in embezzling, &c. funds of bank.

APPROVED, April 6, 1869.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to carry into Effect the Convention of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and Mexico, for the Adjustment of Claims.*

April 7, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner, on the part of the United States, to hear and decide, conjointly with the commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Republic of Mexico, the claims comprehended in the provisions of the convention of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and Mexico.

President to appoint a commissioner under convention with Mexico.
Vol. xv. p. 679.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the commissioner shall be at such rate, not exceeding four thousand five hundred dollars a year in the currency of the United States, as may be determined by agreement between the executive departments of this government and of Mexico. The compensation of the secretary to be appointed on the part of the United States under the provisions of the convention shall be at such rate, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars a year in the currency of the United States, as shall be determined in the manner aforesaid.

Pay of commissioner;

of secretary.

President may
appoint an agent
for the United
States;

his pay.

Contingent
expenses.
1870, ch. 251, § 4.
Post, p. 250.

Umpire.
Appropriation.

Rules, &c. for
conducting the
business of the
commission.

Secretary of
State to transmit
certain papers
and records to
commissioner.
Records, &c. of
commission,
when terminat-
ed, to be left
with Secretary
of State.

Papers pro-
duced by Mex-
ico.

Testimony of
refusing or un-
willing witness-
es, how to be
obtained.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a suitable person as agent on behalf of the United States to attend the commissioners, to present and support claims on behalf of this government, to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof; the compensation of such agent, not to exceed four thousand dollars, shall be determined and allowed by the President; and the President is hereby authorized to make [such] provision for the contingent expenses of the commission and for the advances contemplated by the sixth article of the convention as to him shall appear reasonable and proper. The salaries, expenses, advances, and the compensation to be paid to the umpire, when determined, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Mexico, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of the commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the convention.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the commissioner on the part of the United States such papers and records relating to the commission as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the commissioners; and at the termination of the commission all the records, documents, and other papers which have been brought before the commissioners, or which may be in possession of their secretaries, shall be deposited in the Department of State: *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the commissioner on the part of Mexico from depositing in the department certified copies or duplicates of papers produced on behalf of his government instead of originals.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon suggestion by either party that a witness whose testimony is deemed important refuses or is unwilling to testify, it shall be competent for the board of commissioners to issue a commission to some suitable person to take the testimony of such witness, who, if in the United States, may be compelled to appear and testify before such commissioners in the same manner as is now provided by law in the case of commissions issued from the courts of the United States.

APPROVED, April 7, 1869.

April 7, 1869.
1868, ch. 48.
Vol. xv. p. 61.

Sections one
and six of act of
1868, ch. 48, to
continue in force
one year;

rest of act re-
pealed.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act to continue in Force an Act entitled "An Act to extend the Charter of Washington City," and so forth.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act to extend the charter of Washington city, also to regulate the selection of officers, and for other purposes," of the twenty-sixth [twenty-eighth] of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of one year and until Congress shall otherwise determine; and that all the other sections of said act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, April 7, 1869.

April 7, 1869.

Commissioner
to continue
freedmen's hos-
pitals at Rich-
mond, Vicks-
burg, District of
Columbia.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act relating to Freedmen's Hospitals.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the bureau of refugees and freedmen is authorized and directed to continue the freedmen's hospitals at Richmond, Virginia; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and in the District of Columbia, including the asylum for aged and infirm

freedmen and for orphan children: *Provided*, That the expense thereof shall be paid by the commissioner out of moneys heretofore appropriated for the use of the bureau: *And provided further*, That said hospitals shall be discontinued as soon as may be practicable in the discretion of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, April 7, 1869.

Expenses.

Hospitals to be discontinued as soon as, &c.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Deficiency appropriation for 1869.

Treasury Department. — For the pay of superintendent, watchmen, laborers, and all other employees in the treasury building, and the five other buildings occupied for the use of the Treasury Department under the charge of said superintendent, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Treasury Department.
Treasury buildings.

For lighting the above six buildings, three thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For incidental expenses of the said buildings, three thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars.

For salary of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture.
Temporary clerks.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, and detectives, together with the expenses of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, two millions of dollars.

Collectors, &c. of internal revenue.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, fifty thousand dollars.

Detection and conviction of persons violating internal revenue laws.

Post-Office Department. — To supply the deficiency (caused by the defalcation of E. B. Olmstead, disbursing clerk) in the appropriations for blank-books and stationery, fuel and lights for the general post-office building, including the sixth auditor's office, repairs of the building, furniture, papering, painting, fitting up permanent cases for filing papers; for pay of engineer, foreman, and laborers; for library purposes, telegrams, and for miscellaneous items, forty-seven thousand dollars.

Post-Office Department.
Defalcation of E. B. Olmstead.

For temporary clerks for quarter ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, thirteen thousand and eighty dollars.

Temporary clerks.

For temporary clerks' salaries for the month of March, seven thousand five hundred dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to turn over to the Post-Office Department, which shall receive and use the same, the envelopes printed in the Treasury Department for the dead-letter office.

Envelopes for dead-letter office.

House of Representatives. — For compensation of the document file clerk, authorized by resolution of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of six hundred dollars.

House of Representatives.
Document file clerk.

That the resolution of the House of Representatives of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, giving Daniel Buck compensation for preparing list of appropriations, and so forth, is hereby extended to his successor in office; and that there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such a sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the said resolution.

Preparing list of appropriations.

Reading clerks.
1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 285.
Pay of clerk in charge of engrossing, &c.

For additional compensation to the reading clerks, as provided by act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents; and also a sum sufficient to fix the pay of the clerk in charge of the engrossment and enrolment of the House bills and joint resolutions at the same rate as that of the reading clerks, covering the same period of their increased pay.

Additional compensation to reporters.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the first session of the Forty-first Congress, four hundred dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the first session of the Forty-first Congress, four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Pages and mail-boys.

For pages and temporary mail-boys, six thousand four hundred dollars.

Assistant librarian of House.

To supply deficiency for the compensation of the assistant librarian of the House from March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents.

For cartage, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Expenses of joint committee on retrenchment;

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the joint committee on retrenchment, the sum of five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Senate, and disbursed under, and subject in all respects to, the provisions of the joint resolution of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

how drawn and disbursed.
Vol. xiv. p. 564.

For packing-boxes for the Senate, five hundred and forty-four dollars.

War Department.
Plans for new building.

War Department. — For the purpose of paying the premiums awarded to certain architects of the country, for plans submitted by them for a new War Department building, six thousand dollars.

Navy Department.
Salary of solicitor and naval judge advocate.

Navy Department. — For the salary of the solicitor and naval judge advocate general from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.
G. G. Cushman.
1869, ch. 3.
Vol. xv. p. 435.
Statutes at Large, volume xv.

Miscellaneous. — To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay G. G. Cushman, in accordance with the act of December fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the balance found due him by the fifth auditor of the treasury, nine hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Little, Brown, and Company two thousand copies of the fifteenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large for distribution, agreeably to the acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

Building for pension office.

For rent of building occupied for government uses by clerks of the pension office, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Surveyor-general's office in Minnesota.
Additional appropriation for 1870.

For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as follows, viz:

Treasury Department.
Temporary clerks.
1st comptroller's office.

Treasury Department. — For salary of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, at the same rates prescribed by law for other clerks in said department for like duties, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Office of the first comptroller:

For additional salary hereby allowed to the first comptroller of the treasury fifteen hundred dollars, and the said salary is hereby established at five thousand dollars per annum from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and a sum sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated up to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Salary of 1st comptroller established.

For six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, seven clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, six copyists, one assistant messenger, and one laborer, forty-five thousand and forty dollars.

Office of the second comptroller :

Office of 2d comptroller;

For four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, and nine clerks of class one, thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

Office of the first auditor :

1st auditor;

For one clerk of class four, and three clerks of class two, six thousand dollars.

Office of the second auditor :

2d auditor.

For one hundred clerks of class one, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all clerks employed in the office of the paymaster-general, in performing any of the duties transferred by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, from his office to that of the second auditor of the treasury, shall not be continued after May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Certain clerks in the office of the paymaster-general not to be continued after, &c.
1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 294.

For the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury or his agents for the seizure of captured and abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, and for the defence of the United States against suits for and in respect to such property in the court of claims, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Defence of suits for seizures of captured, &c. property.

Construction branch of the Treasury Department :

For construction of custom-house at Portland, Maine, seventy thousand dollars.

Custom-house at Portland;

For completing the custom-house at Ogdensburgh, New York, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ogdensburgh.

For removing the hydraulic weights and construction of northwest stairway in the treasury building, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any portion of the sums appropriated in the three preceding items which may be necessary, and also any portion of the amount appropriated for the court-house at Springfield, Illinois, by "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, may be expended during the current fiscal year.

Hydraulic weights, &c. Proviso.

Court-house at Springfield, Ill. 1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 306.

For heating apparatus and repairs of same for public buildings, twenty thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus, &c.

Interior Department. — For compensation of temporary clerks in the office of the Indian bureau, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars, being for one clerk of class three, seven of class two, twelve of class one, and four copyists at nine hundred dollars per annum.

Interior Department.
Indian bureau.

For compensation of two additional examiners in the patent office, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars.

Patent office.

For twenty-one clerks class two, in the patent office, at fourteen hundred dollars each, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourteen clerks class one, in the patent office, at twelve hundred dollars each, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department.
Temporary clerks.

Post-Office Department. — For temporary clerks in the Post-Office Department, thirty-two thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.
Document file clerk.

House of Representatives. — For compensation of the document file clerk authorized by resolution of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Reading clerks.

For increased compensation to the two reading clerks authorized by

1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 286.
Judges in
Idaho;
1867, ch. 150, § 3.
Vol. xiv. p. 426.

in Montana.

Legislative
assembly of
Washington
Territory.
Pub. Res., No. 23.
Post, p. 370.

Survey of
public lands, &c.
in Minnesota.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 307.
1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 292.

Salary of consul
at Bangkok.
1869, ch. 125,
§§ 2, 7.
Vol. xv. pp. 321,
322.

Appropriation
for grading, &c.
Capitol grounds,
to be expended
by whom.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 309.

Amendment
of act 1869, ch.
123.
Vol. xv. p. 311.

1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 291.

Superintendent
of Department
of the Interior
established;
his duties and
pay.
[Repealed,
1870, ch. 251.
Post, p. 243.]

act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Miscellaneous. — For salary of chief justice and two associates in the Territory of Idaho, increased by act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For salary of chief justice and two associates in the Territory of Montana, increased by act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For the per diem and mileage of the members of the territorial assembly of the Territory of Washington at its second biennial session which meets on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for the incidental expenses of the same, twelve thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," as appropriates twenty thousand dollars for surveying the public lands in Minnesota, is so modified as to appropriate only seventeen thousand five hundred dollars; and so much of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," as appropriates two thousand five hundred dollars for clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, is so modified as to appropriate in all five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the salary allowed by law to the consul at Bangkok shall be paid with the limitations contained in the second section of the "Act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but deducting such sums as may have been heretofore paid on account of salary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars "for continuing the work of grading and filling the Capitol grounds," appropriated in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes," be so amended as to insert in the second clause of said act after the words "at a salary of one hundred and eighty dollars each per year," and before the first proviso in said clause, the following words: "and such amount in addition to the amount appropriated in an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for fuel, lights, labor, and miscellaneous items, as may be necessary to pay the said employees, is hereby appropriated."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a superintendent of the Department of the Interior, who shall be ex officio captain of the watch, and who shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Interior, and who shall receive the same compensation as is provided by existing laws for the superintendent of the treasury building, and a sum sufficient to pay such salary for the remainder of this and for the next fiscal year is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the two clerks of class one in the office of education authorized by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the employment of other clerks in the department or office of education shall, after the commencement of the next fiscal year, be repealed.

Clerks in the office of education to be appointed by Secretary of Interior. 1869, ch. 121. Vol. xv. p. 291. No other clerks after, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to make the necessary transfers of appropriations from military districts having an excess of appropriations to carry into effect the reconstruction laws to districts which are or may be deficient in the amount necessary to carry into effect said laws.

Transfers of appropriations to carry into effect the reconstruction laws.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Washington Gas-light Company be, and they are hereby, required to increase their rate of discount for prompt payment to eighteen and three fourths per cent from and after the first day of November next.

Washington Gas-light Company to increase its rate of discount for prompt payment.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes :

Appropriation for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, namely :

For the pay of eleven superintendents of Indian affairs and of fifty-nine Indian agents, one hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars, as follows :

Superintendents and agents.

Superintendents of Indian Affairs. — Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; one for Oregon ; one for Washington Territory ; one for the Territory of New Mexico ; one for the Territory of Utah ; one for California ; one for Nevada ; one for the Territory of Arizona ; one for Montana, and one for Idaho.

Superintendents of Indian affairs.

Indian Agents. — Three for the tribes in Oregon ; four for the tribes in New Mexico ; one additional for Indians in New Mexico ; one for the tribes in New Mexico ; one for the tribes in Utah ; one additional for the Indians in Utah ; one for the tribes in the Territory of Utah ; eleven for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; two for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; four for the Indians east of the Rocky mountains, viz: Sioux and Seminoles, the Omaha, Kickapoo, Kansas, and Neosho agencies ; three for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; one for the Indians in the State of New York ; one for the Delaware Indians ; one for Green Bay, Wisconsin ; three for the tribes in Washington Territory ; one for the Wichatas and neighboring tribes west of the Choctaws and Chickasaws ; one for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico ; one for the Ponca tribe ; one for the Pawnees ; one for the Yancton Sioux ; three for the tribes in the Territory of Washington ; one for the Grand River and Uintah bands of Indians in the Territory of Colorado ; two for the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto ; one for the Ottawas, Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, and Christian Indians in Kansas ; three agents for the State of California ; one for the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Indians ; one for the Sisseton and Warpeton

Indian agents.

- Indian agents. bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; one for the bands of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa; one for the Indians in the State of Nevada, and one for the Crow tribe of Indians: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable, he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary.
- Services of superintendents and agents to be dispensed with when practicable, &c.
Sub-agents. For pay of sub-agents, three in Oregon and two in Washington Territory, six thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For pay of clerk to superintendent of central superintendency, one thousand six hundred dollars.
For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Interpreters. For pay of interpreters, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.
- Buildings. For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, five thousand dollars.
- Provisions. For provisions for Indians visiting superintendencies and agencies ten thousand dollars.
- Temporary clerks. For pay of temporary clerks to superintendents, five thousand dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingencies of the Indian department, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Vaccination and vaccine matter. For vaccination of Indians and furnishing vaccine matter, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Fulfilling treaty stipulations. For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:
Assinaboines. — For third of twenty payments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President, in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, ten thousand dollars of which may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, in educating their children, providing necessary and proper medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of their aged, infirm, and sick, for their helpless orphans, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, thirty thousand dollars.
- Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. *Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans*. — For third payment, to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, five thousand of which may be expended in the purchase of stock animals and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, educating their children, providing medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, soldier chiefs, second chief, and Pierre Gavneaux, for his services to the Arickarees, forty thousand dollars.
- Pierre Gavneaux. *Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches*. — For second of thirty instalments, to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of the treaty of the same date made with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars.
- Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. Vol. xv. pp. 584, 590. For purchase of clothing, under the same article and treaty, twenty-six thousand dollars.
- For the construction of five buildings, for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, under the fourth article of the above-named treaty, seven thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.
- For the erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, under the same article of the same treaty, eight thousand dollars.

For pay of farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, under the fourteenth article of said treaty, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

For salary of a physician under same article of said treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salary of a teacher, under same article, one thousand dollars.

For the construction of a school-house or mission building, under fourth article of same treaty, three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.

For building a dwelling-house on the reservation for Tosh-ewa or Silver Brooch, the Comanche chief, under the fifteenth article of same treaty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the first of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribes who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the period named, under the same article, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods to the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, under same article, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay J. C. D. Blackburn for subsistence furnished to the friendly Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, and to the Wichita and other affiliated bands of Indians within the Wichita agency, at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the said sum, if accepted, shall be in full for the claim of said Blackburn, as above stated. Payment to J. C. D. Blackburn.

Proviso.

Northern Cheyennes and Northern Arapahoes.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Indians, under treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy; for construction of school-house, per fourth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars. Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Vol. xv. p. 655.

For first of thirty instalments for purchase of clothing, per sixth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, (ten dollars for each Indian roaming: nine hundred and sixty souls,) in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, per sixth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For first of four instalments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, per sixth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, sixty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For the purchase of cows and oxen, per sixth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For salary of physician, twelve hundred dollars; teacher, one thousand dollars; carpenter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; miller, seven hundred and twenty dollars; engineer, eight hundred dollars; farmer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and blacksmith seven hundred and twenty dollars, per seventh article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For first of three instalments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, per ninth article treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred dollars.

Insurance and transportation.

For insurance and transportation of goods, and so forth, for the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe tribes of Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. Vol. x. p. 1144.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Vol. xv. p. 596.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. — For last of five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For the second of thirty instalments provided to be expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of clothing, per tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of five buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, two thousand dollars each, per fourth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, per fourth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eight thousand dollars.

For salary of a physician, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of a teacher, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For the construction of school-house or mission building, per fourth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For the first of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crop[s] for the respective year, per fourteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of goods, and so forth, to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. Vol. x. p. 1122.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. — For the last of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For last of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For last of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river. Vol. xiv. p. 658.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River. — For this amount to be placed to credit of educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. Vol. x. p. 1109.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For fifteenth of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars. Chippewas of Lake Superior. Vol. x. p. 1100.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For the support of a smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For the support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Bois Fort Band of Chippewas. — For fourth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Bois Fort band of Chippewas. Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of one school-teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the instruction of the Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. — For third of ten instalments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents. Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1111. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of
the Mississippi.

For third of ten instalments of the second series for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments of the second series in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments of the second series for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For third of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For third of ten instalments of the second series for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For third of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Vol. x. p. 1167. For fifteenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 904. For twenty-third of twenty-six instalments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Post, p. 720. For second of ten instalments for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven one thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of the treaty of March nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas,
Pillager, and

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands. — For fifteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-

second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Lake Winnebago-
goshish bands.
Vol. x. p. 1167.

For fifteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, including compensation of teacher, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For last of fifteen instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for pay of an engineer to grist and saw-mill at Leech Lake, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. — For sixth of ten instalments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten ploughs, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, (handed,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of
the Mississippi,
Pillager, and
Lake Winnebago-
goshish bands
of Chippewa
Indians in Min-
nesota.
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For the employment of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars, and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

Board of visit-
ors.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservations to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Red Lake and
Pembina tribe of
Chippewas.
Vol. xiii. pp.
668, 689.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For the sixth of fifteen instalments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Red Lake, &c.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Indians, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, five thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.
1799, ch. 11.
Vol. i. p. 618.

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, per act twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, six thousand dollars.

Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99.
Vol. xi. p. 614.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 212.
Vol. vii. p. 236.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to sell a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States held in trust for the Choctaw Indians to enable him to pay the amount of the awards heretofore approved by him in favor of Joseph G. Heald and Reuben Wright under the provisions of the fiftieth article of the treaty concluded with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Secretary of
Interior to sell
certain bonds
and pay awards
in favor of Joseph
G. Heald and
Reuben
Wright.
Vol. xiv. p. 780.

Confederated
tribes and bands
of Indians in
Middle Oregon.
Vol. xii. p. 965.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For last of five instalments, second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars. Indians in Middle Oregon.

For tenth of twenty instalments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 86.
Vol. xi. p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents. Vol. xiv. p. 786.

For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek

Creeks. nation, under treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 787. For this amount required to pay the expenses of taking a census and investigating the claims of loyal refugee Indians and freedmen, per fourth article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, fifteen hundred dollars.

Crows. *Crows.* — For first of thirty instalments to supply male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirts, and woollen socks, per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 651.

For first of thirty instalments to supply each female over twelve years of age with a flannel skirt or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards cotton domestic, per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand dollars.

For first of thirty instalments to supply the boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each, per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the first of ten instalments to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, (one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three souls,) per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For the construction of school-house or mission building, per third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, per third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, per tenth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For construction of a warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, per third article of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of an agency building, per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For the building of a residence for a physician to said Indians, per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For the construction of five buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, at fifteen hundred dollars each, per same article of same treaty, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Delawares. — For life-annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution January nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth

article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six [four], two thousand three hundred and four dollars. Vol. x. p. 1049.

D'Wamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For tenth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars. D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory. Vol. xii. p. 928.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated Tribes. — For the first of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars. Flatheads and other confederated tribes. Vol. xii. p. 976.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for 'keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough-makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tanner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, per

fifth article treaty of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand dollars.

Iowas. — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1071.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 842.

Kickapoos. — For sixteenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, as per second article treaty May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1079.

For sixteenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

**Klamath and
Modoc Indians.**
Post, p. 708.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. — For fourth of five instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough-maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough makers' shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Makah tribe. — For last of four instalments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fourth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. xii. p. 940.

For tenth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Menomonees. — For fourteenth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Menomonees.
Vol. x. p. 1065.

For fourth of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

Miamies of Kansas. — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars. Miamies of
Kansas.
Vol. vii. p. 191.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 459.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies of Indiana. — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents. Miamies of
Indiana.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies — Eel River. — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Miamies — Eel
River.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. pp.
114, 115.

Mole Indians. — For last of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars. Mole Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 981.

For last of ten instalments for pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual-labor school for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For fifteenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars. Nisqually,
Puyallup, and
other tribes and
bands of Indians.
Vol. x. p. 1133.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen hundred dollars.

Navajoes.
Vol. xv. p. 669.

Navajoes. — For such articles of clothing, or raw materials in lieu thereof, for eight thousand Navajoe Indians, not exceeding five dollars each Indian, in conformity with eighth article treaty June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock for four-hundred families, in conformity with seventh article of above-named treaty, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For survey of the Navajoe Indian reservation, in conformity with fifth article treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For insurance and transportation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, fifteen thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for amount of deficiency expended in subsisting the Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo, according to the contract made by Theodore H. Dodd, from the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until their removal to their old homes, one thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety cents.

Sissiton and
Warpeton.
Vol. xv. p. 506.

Sissiton and Warpeton. — For survey of reservation for the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, as per third, fourth, and fifth articles of the treaty with said Indians of February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Nez Perce In-
dians.
Vol. xii. p. 958.

Nez Perce Indians. — For last of five instalments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which schools to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred dollars. Nez Perce Indians.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For last of four instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots, as per first clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, fifteen thousand dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 649.

For fourth of the sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, as per fourth clause fourth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars each.

For third of fifteen instalments to keep the blacksmith's shop in repair and stocked with the necessary tools and materials, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Omahas. — For the second of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars. Omahas.
Vol. x. p. 1044.

For fourth of ten instalments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 668.

For pay of one engineer, twelve hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Osages. — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by said treaty for educational purposes, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Osages.
Vol. vii. p. 240.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semiannually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 657.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Great and Little Osage Indians, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. — For second of four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of two hundred and six thousand Ottawas and

Chippewas of
Michigan.

Vol. xi. p. 623.

dollars, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per *third* [second] article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on one hundred and three thousand dollars, at five per centum, being the balance of two hundred and six thousand dollars, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Ottos and
Missourias.
Vol. x. p. 1039.

Ottos and Missourias. — For second of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Pawnees.
Vol. xi. p. 729.

Pawnees. — For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual-labor schools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article, treaty September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two strikers or apprentices in blacksmith's shop, per same treaty, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of apprentices to assist in working the mill, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mills, per same treaty, three hundred dollars.

Poncas.
Vol. xii. p. 997.

Poncas. — For the sixth of ten instalments of the second series, "to be paid to them or expended for their benefit," per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits provided for in the first part of the second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

Pottawatomies. — For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-three cents.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents.

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-

ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents. Pottawatomes.

For life-annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 379.

For life-annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief or chiefs provided for by said articles are still living. Vol. vii. p. 433. Proviso.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 296.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-three cents. Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand and forty-two dollars and ninety-four cents. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and seventeen dollars and nine cents.

For interest on four hundred and sixty-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, at five per centum, in conformity with seventh article treaty of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twenty-three thousand three hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to certain members of said tribe who have elected to become citizens in accordance with said treaties, the proportion of the cash value of the Pottawatomie annuities to which they may be entitled, the sum of two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty cents, in currency, and the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-three cents, in gold, to be paid out of the funds belonging to said tribe of Indians, or so much of said sum as may be necessary to pay the members of said tribe who have actually withdrawn from their tribal relations, and under said treaties have become citizens of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated: *Provided*, That no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until such children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years: *And provided further*, That before the President shall cause any money to be paid out of this appropriation, or any patents to be issued, he shall cause evidence to be taken, and shall be satisfied that the recipients are entitled to the same under the aforesaid treaties, and he may require the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold such proportion of the bonds held by him in trust for said Indians as may be necessary to comply with said provisions. Vol. xii. p. 1192. Vol. xiv. p. 763.

[This proviso repealed, 1870, ch. 296. Post, p. 360.] Proviso.

Pottawatomes of Huron. — For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomes of Huron. Vol. vii. p. 105.

Quapaws. *Quapaws.* — For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians. — For the last of four instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the fourth series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.
Vol. x. p. 1018.

Rogue Rivers. — For last of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 85.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 541.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 596.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.
Vol. vii. p. 540.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles.
Vol. xi. p. 702.

Seminoles. — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 756.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For this amount, being the interest on fifty thousand dollars from

- August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the date of the ratification of the treaty made with the Seminoles, March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to November twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date when the payment of said sum commenced, two years, two months, and twenty-six days, as per third article of treaty of March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-one cents.
- Senecas.* — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars. *Senecas.*
Vol. vii. p. 161.
- For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars. *Senecas.*
Vol. vii. p. 179.
- For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron or [and] steel, during the pleasure of the President, as per fourth article treaty of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars. *Senecas.*
Vol. vii. p. 349.
- For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.
- Senecas of New York.* — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars. *Senecas of New York.*
1831, ch. 26.
Vol. iv. p. 442.
- For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. *Senecas of New York.*
1846, ch. 34.
Vol. ix. p. 35.
- For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.
- Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. *Senecas and Shawnees.*
Vol. vii. p. 179.
- For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars. *Senecas and Shawnees.*
Vol. vii. p. 352.
- Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. *Shawnees.*
Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. x. p. 1056.
- For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; two thousand dollars. *Shawnees.*
Vol. vii. p. 161.
- For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.
- Shoshones.* — *Western Bands.* — For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars. *Shoshones. Western bands.*
- Eastern Bands.* — For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars. *Eastern bands.*
- Northwestern Bands.* — For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars. *Northwestern bands.*
Vol. xiii. p. 663.

Shoshones.

Goship Bands — For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as huntsmen or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

Goship bands.

Vol. xiii. p. 682.

Six Nations of

New York.

Vol. vii. p. 46.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty *seventeenth* [eleventh] November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.

Vol. xii. p. 934.

S'Klallams. — For last of four instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being fourth series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth *October* [January], eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth *October* [January], eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Tabeguache
band of Utah
Indians.

Vol. xiii. p. 675.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For sixth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, three thousand dollars.

Umpquas and
Calapoosas, of
Umpqua Valley,
Oregon.

Vol. x. p. 1126.

Umpquas and Calapoosas, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. — For last of five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For last of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the fifteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas,
(Cow Creek
band.)

Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas, (Cow Creek Band). — For sixteenth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Walla-Walla,
Cayuse, and
Umatilla tribes.

Vol. xii. p. 946.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For last of five instalments of second series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill-fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth arti-

cle treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, [five] two thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes. Vol. xii. p. 947.

For tenth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

Winnabagoes. — For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

Winnabagoes. Vol. vii. p. 545. Vol. xii. p. 628.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

Wall-pah-pe Tribe of Snake Indians. — For third of five instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians. Vol. xiv. p. 683.

Yakama Nation. — For last of five instalments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

Yakama nation. Vol. xii. p. 953.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary

furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Yancton tribe of Sioux.

Vol. xi. p. 744.

Appropriations for annuities to be expended only for what articles.

Yancton Tribe of Sioux. — For first of ten instalments (second series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, that no part of the moneys appropriated to pay annuities due the several tribes or bands of Indians named in this act shall be expended for any other articles of food, clothing, agricultural or mechanical implements than such as shall be agreed upon by the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, in a general council held for this purpose, the same to be estimated for by the local agent and certified by the superintendent of Indian affairs, except where otherwise provided by treaty stipulation.

Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, &c.
Vol. xv. p. 514.

Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederate[d] Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes. — To pay for twenty thousand acres of land ceded to the government by the Senecas, per first article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

To pay for thirty thousand acres of land ceded to the government by the Senecas, per second article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Shawnees.

Vol. xv. p. 515.

Shawnees. — For amount to be advanced to the Shawnees to be used in establishing their homes, per eighth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Quapaws.

Vol. xv. p. 515.

Quapaws. — For amount to be paid to the Quapaws to assist them in re-establishing themselves at their homes upon their remaining reservation, per ninth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

Claims for losses by the war.

Vol. xv. pp. 516, 526.

Wyandottes.

Claims for Losses by the War. — To pay a commission, not to exceed two persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall proceed to the country of the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws, and make careful investigations of their claims for losses, per twelfth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. pp. 516, 526.

Ottawas.

Wyandott[e]s. — To pay for the services of three persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain and report the amount of money, if any, due by the United States to said Indians under existing treaties, and so forth, per thirteenth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. pp. 518, 527.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.
1862, ch. 156.
Vol. xii. p. 539.

Ottawas. — To pay the claim of J. T. Jones, being for destruction by fire of his dwelling and other property by whites in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, per eighteenth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. — To amount to be paid per capita from the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, invested for said Indians, per act of Congress July twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. pp. 519, 527.

For this amount, to be taken from the invested fund of said Indians,

and to be paid to the tribe per capita, to assist them in establishing themselves in their new homes, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.
Vol. xv. pp. 519, 527.

For this amount, being the balance of interest, at five per centum per month, on thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars held by the United States from July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, till vested in Kansas bonds in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For first of six instalments for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools, per twenty-seventh article treaty February [twenty-three], eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi. — For amount necessary to pay to the Sac and Fox Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar per acre for one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three and thirty-two one-hundredth acres of land, (being the residue of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand acres ceded to the United States, after deducting the amount of land set apart for individuals,) per third article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi.

Vol. xv. p. 495.

For erection of a dwelling-house for the agent of said tribe, a house and shop for a blacksmith, and dwelling-house for a physician, per seventh article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines, per tenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

For first of five instalments for supplying said tribe with tobacco and salt, per tenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To pay the claim of the Sacs and Foxes against the United States for stealing of stock, per fifteenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For amount necessary to pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, per nineteenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Ute [Indians.] — For construction of a warehouse or store-room at each of the agencies, for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three thousand dollars.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians.
Vol. xv. p. 620.

For erecting an agency building for the residence of the agent at each of the agencies, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of two school-houses, as per fourth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars.

For construction of four buildings, for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and miller, at each of the agencies, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection on said reservation, near each agency, of a good water-power saw-mill, with grist-mill and a shingle-machine attached, as per fourth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, sixteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per fourth and fifteenth articles treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for the black-

Tabeguache,
Muache, Capote,
Weeminuche,
Yampa, Grand
River, and Uin-
tah bands of Ute
Indians.

Vol. xv. p. 622.

smith shop, per ninth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For first of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothes, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, per eleventh article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves, per twelfth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in providing each lodge or head of a family in said confederated bands with one gentle American cow, as distinguished from the ordinary Mexican or Texas breed, and five head of sheep, per thirteenth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-five thousand dollars.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Incidental ex-
penses of the In-
dian service.
Arizona.

Arizona. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy thousand dollars.

California.

California. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of superintending agents, five thousand dollars.

Colorado
Territory.

Colorado Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Dakota Terri-
tory.

Dakota Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Idaho Terri-
tory.

Idaho Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the balance due on certain contracts made by D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Idaho Territory, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for subsistence, and so forth, for Indians in that Territory, eight thousand and forty-four dollars and seventy cents.

Montana
Territory.

Montana Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Nevada.

Nevada. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service

in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Nevada.

New Mexico. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

Oregon and Washington Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

Utah Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Utah Territory.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled, "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle said Indians in Uintah valley," five thousand dollars.

1864, ch. 77. Vol. xiii. p. 63.

Miscellaneous. — For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employes, purchasing clothing, medicine, iron and steel, maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, but now residing on the Choctaw leasehold, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eleven thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

Indians lately in Texas now on Choctaw leasehold.

For the Wichitas and other affiliated Bands. — For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employes, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Wichitas and other affiliated bands.

California. — For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California, sixty thousand dollars.

California.

For pay of one physician, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, one carpenter, and one teacher upon each of the three reservations of California, and one miller at the Round Valley, and one upon the Hoopa Valley reservations, and one special agent, one physician, and two teachers for the Mission Indians of California, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Reservations in California.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for removing the Indians from Smith's River reservation to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations in California, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon not parties to any treaty, and for pay of necessary employes, twenty thousand dollars.

Indians in Oregon;

For defraying the expense of removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty, and for pay of necessary employes, fifteen thousand dollars.

in Washington Territory.

Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians, in the State of Wisconsin, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a special agent to take charge of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians now in the State of Wisconsin, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Interest on non-paying stock held in trust for Indian tribes;

For payment of interest on one million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred dollars, non-paying stocks, held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the interest payable July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, less two *months* [sevenths] of six per centum interest on seven hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred dollars, Virginia stock, for the payment of which provision has been made, sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-seven cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

on abstracted bonds of the Cherokee funds.

For payment of interest on fifteen thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the Cherokee school fund, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of interest on sixty-eight thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of the Cherokee national fund, four thousand and eighty dollars.

Delivery of annuities in Minnesota and Michigan;

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

to the Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery to the Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux Indians of annuity goods and provisions, eight thousand dollars.

Rescue of prisoners from Indians and arrest of persons charged with crimes against Indians.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars.

Census of North Carolina Cherokees.

To pay expenses incurred in taking census of North Carolina Cherokee Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Re-establishing the Shoshones, Bannocks, and other strolling tribes on reservations;

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to re-establish the Shoshones, Bannocks, and other strolling bands of Indians in the southern portion of Idaho Territory, and southeastern portion of Oregon, on the Fort Hall reservation, on Snake river, Idaho Territory, or on the Siletz or Klamath reservation in Oregon, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, including the transportation of all necessary articles and the material and labor for the construction of the houses and mills and pay [of] necessary employees for one year, thirty thousand dollars.

subsisting the same Indians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to aid in subsisting said Indians for the first year after their settlement on said reservation or reservations, no part of which to be expended until said Indians shall be so established, and to be applied pro rata as said settlement shall be made, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, that none of the payments provided for in this act shall be made unless the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the tribes, bands, or individuals named have observed the treaty stipulations under which such payments have become due, and also the provisions of any other treaties with the government to which they may be parties; or in case portions of said tribes or bands have observed all of said obligations, payments shall be made to them pro rata.

No part to be expended until, &c.

No payments to be made, unless the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the tribes, &c. have observed treaty stipulations.

Commissioners, Pottawatomies. Vol. xv. p. 533.

To pay the expenses of two commissioners, under tenth article treaty of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Pottawatomies, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay for subsistence furnished to the Ponca Indians, by direction of the Indian peace commission, under a contract made with J. W. Bosler, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars and twenty-six cents.

Poncas.

For expenses incurred by M. Wilkinson, United States agent for the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians, under instructions from the Indian peace commission, to make said Indians, as far as possible, self-sustaining, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-seven cents.

Arickarees,
Gros Ventres,
and Mandans.

For this amount, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of commissioners, to be appointed by the President, as per forty-ninth and fiftieth articles treaty April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and Senate amendment thereto, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, fifteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents.

Commission-
ers, Choctaws
and Chickasaws.
Vol. xiv. p. 780.

For this amount, interest due the Choctaws and Chickasaws, August eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on three hundred thousand dollars held in trust for said Indians, under the third article treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, fifteen thousand dollars.

Interest due
the Choctaws
and Chickasaws.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay unpaid vouchers audited and allowed by the Indian peace commission, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Vouchers al-
lowed by the In-
dian peace com-
mission.

For this amount, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of their lands in Kansas, for subsistence of the Great and Little Osage Indians, thirty thousand dollars.

Great and Lit-
tle Osage In-
dians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay expenses incurred in making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools, and farming utensils, cattle, and furnishing food and transportation for bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commission, under the supervision of Brevet Major-General W. S. Harney, incurred since October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, four hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-one cents.

Indians with
whom treaties
were made by
Indian peace
commission.

For the payment of [such] damages sustained by the citizens of Niobrara township, Nebraska, by the action of the government in moving the Santee Sioux upon their lands in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as shall, [be found due,] after proper investigation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall appoint a commission to ascertain and report the amount of the damages sustained, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to be divided pro rata in payment of the claims to be found due, which shall be a final settlement of said claims.

Damages to
the citizens of
Niobrara, Ne-
braska, by
moving the San-
tee Sioux on
their lands.
Commission.

To supply deficiency of appropriation to pay for depredations committed by Indians in northwestern Iowa in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand nine hundred and six dollars and thirty-four cents.

Depredations
by Indians in
Iowa.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods and merchandise furnished any tribe or band of Indians under the provisions of any act shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe or band to the chiefs of the tribe or band in bulk and in the original package, as nearly as practicable, and in the presence of the headmen of the tribe, if practicable, to be distributed to the tribe or band by the chiefs in such manner as the chiefs may deem best, in the presence of the agent or superintendent: *Provided,* That said chiefs have observed their treaty obligations with the government as hereinbefore stated.

Mode of de-
livery of goods,
&c. to Indians.

Provido.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the unexpended balance now standing to the credit of the Kansas tribe of Indians on the books of the Treasury Department, appropriated for or belonging to them for educational purposes, may be used under the direction of the superintendent

Education ap-
propriation for
Kansas Indians
may be used to
buy food and

clothing for
Kansas Indians.

of Indian affairs for the central superintendency in the purchase of such articles of food and clothing as may in his discretion be thought necessary to relieve the most pressing wants of said Indians, they being in a destitute and suffering condition.

Appropriation to maintain peace and promote civilization among the Indians.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated the further sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the President to maintain the peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians, and to promote civilization among said Indians, bring them, where practicable, upon reservations, relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support; a report of all expenditures under this appropriation to be made in detail to Congress in December next; and for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this act he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act or any part thereof that the President may designate; and to pay the necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence, and clerk hire of said commissioners while actually engaged in said service, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Report to be made to Congress.

Commissioners to aid in the disbursement of appropriations by this act.
1871, ch. 120.
Post, p. 568.

Expenses of commission.

No treaty with Indians since July 20, 1867, approved by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the provisions thereof, shall be so construed as to ratify or approve any treaty made with any tribes, bands, or parties of Indians since the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Appropriation to Minnesota for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities, to include what expenditures.
1864, ch. 210.
Vol. xiii. p. 351.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars made to the State of Minnesota, July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said State in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, extended to embrace such expenditures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the amount of twelve thousand four hundred and eight dollars and four cents; *Provided*, That only so much of such expenses shall be paid the State of Minnesota as shall be allowed by the proper accounting officers under the twenty-second section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes."

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

Proviso.

1863, ch. 79, § 22.
Vol. xii. p. 764.

April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act authorizing the Submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to a Vote of the People, and authorizing the Election of State Officers, provided by the said Constitutions, and Members of Congress.*

Procl. No. 2.
Post, p. 1125.

The President may submit the constitution of Virginia to a vote of the people of that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said

Separate vote for particular provisions.

provisions alone, or in connection with the other portions of said constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the general assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the district of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary. And said elections shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the reconstruction acts.

State officers and members of Congress may be chosen at same election.

Lists of voters, registrars, &c.

Elections and returns.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution, or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress: *Provided, also*, That no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so directs.

Similar provisions for Texas.

No election in Texas until the President directs.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may in like manner resubmit the constitution of Mississippi to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution, or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress.

Similar provisions for Mississippi.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided for in this act, shall assemble at the capital of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

If constitution of either State is ratified, legislature to meet when.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by each State before it is admitted to representation in Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof until their action, respectively, shall be approved by Congress.

Proceedings to be approved by Congress.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act imposing Taxes on distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other Purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

April 10, 1869.

1868, ch. 186.

Vol. xv. p. 125.

1870, ch. 255.

Post, p. 256.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be amended as follows, to wit:

Section eight amended.

That section eight be amended so that in case of a distiller[y] or distilling apparatus erected prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on a tract or lot of land held under a lease or other evidence of title less than fee-simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title was then and has continued to be in

Bond may be taken when distillery, or, &c. is on leased land, &c.;

or where the

title is in litigation;
or there is a mortgage duly recorded;

or where the fee is held by person under disability.

This to apply only to distillery, &c. erected prior to July 20, 1868.

Section twenty. In certain distilleries sixty gallons of mash, &c. to represent not less than one bushel of grain.

Section fifty-six. Time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouse extended.

Additional monthly tax.

Distilled spirits in warehouse after June 30, 1869, to be forfeited.

Section fifty-nine.

Who to be deemed rectifiers on and after May 1, 1869.

Compounders of liquors.

Special tax on retail dealers in liquors, and who regarded as such;

on wholesale dealers in liquors, and who regarded as such.

Additional tax on certain dealers in liquors.

litigation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee but encumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and not due, or where the fee is held by a *femme covert*, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the commissioner, as provided for in said section for a distillery erected on land the lease or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to any distillery, or distilling apparatus not erected prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

That section twenty be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section fifty-six be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouse until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse at the rate of one cent for each month after the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and until withdrawn; and any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as provided in said section.

That section fifty-nine be amended so that on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or wash, through continuous closed vessels and pipes, until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor-dealer who has in his possession any still or leach-tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor, with any materials, manufacture any spurious, imitation, or compound liquors, for sale, under the name of whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, and as being engaged in the business of rectifying; and so much of the act, to which this is an amendment, as relates to compounders of liquors, and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended, be, and the same *are* [is] hereby, repealed. And said section fifty-nine is further amended as follows: strike out the fourth paragraph thereof, relating to retail liquor-dealers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer," and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following:

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors.

Wholesale liquor-dealers shall each pay one hundred dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor-dealer.

Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such twenty-five thousand dollars; and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same

rate as a wholesale dealer; and such excess shall be returned, assessed, and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers. But no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer on account of such sales.

Certain distillers and brewers not required to pay tax of wholesale dealer.

That section fifty-nine be further amended so as to require that distillers of brandy, from grapes, peaches, and apples, exclusively, producing less than one hundred and fifty barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars, and, in addition thereto, the tax of four dollars per barrel of forty proof gallons.

Special tax upon distillers of brandy from grapes, peaches, and apples, and tax upon product.

That section eighty-eight be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section.

Section eighty-eight.

Maker's, &c. name on label for cigars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That section one hundred and fifty-five of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be further amended by adding thereto the following: And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

The fact that a stamp sold, &c. has been washed, &c. to be prima facie proof that the possessor thereof has once used and removed it from, &c. 1864, ch. 173, § 155.

Vol. xiii. p. 292. 1866, ch. 184, § 9. Vol. xiv. p. 141.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, manufactured and sold or removed from the manufactory, or from any place where tobacco, snuff, or cigars are made, since July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff, and cigars, having been put up in packages, as prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff, and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, filed with the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which he resides, or has his place of business, the inventory required by the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth sections of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff, or cigars for sale, affix and cancel proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon, equal to the value of the stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized, on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as aforesaid assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue laws as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as

Portion of tax paid on certain tobacco, snuff, or cigars, equal to value of stamps affixed, &c. to be refunded.

1868, ch. 186, §§ 78; 94.

Vol. xv. pp. 159, 164.

Commissioner may pay back an amount equal to the value of the stamps affixed upon evidence, &c;

to prescribe rules and regulations.

Commissioner may allow certain snuff and smoking tobacco to be stamped and sold in the original packages.
 in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary; and the commissioner may in any case, at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco manufactured prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in the original packages; and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

Duty on certain cigars.
 Approved, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869. CHAP. XIX. — *An Act making an Appropriation for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Appropriation for the repair, preservation, &c. of works for rivers and harbors;
 how to be expended.
 Report to Congress at December session.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two million dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation, and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce; and he is required to report to Congress, at the opening of its December session, all expenditures made under the provisions of this act up to that time in detail.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869. CHAP. XX. — *An Act to declare and fix the Status of Judge Advocates of the Army.*

Number of judge advocates of the army to be eight.
 President may fill vacancies.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number of judge advocates of the army be, and the same is hereby, fixed at eight, and the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill all vacancies which have occurred or may hereafter occur therein.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869. CHAP. XXI. — *An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of New Mexico imposing a Capitation Tax on bovine Cattle.*

Laws of the legislature of New Mexico, imposing a capitation tax on certain bovine cattle, repealed.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, of February third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and all other laws and parts of laws of said legislature imposing a capitation tax on bovine cattle introduced into the said Territory from other Territories or States, or the Republic of Mexico, be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and repealed.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869. CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to amend the Judicial System of the United States.*

1870, ch. 186.
 Post, p. 179.
 Supreme Court of the United States to consist of nine justices. Six a quorum. An additional justice authorized.
 Circuit judge to be appointed for each judicial circuit; his residence, powers, &c.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for the purposes of this act there shall be appointed an additional associate justice of said court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The circuit courts in each circuit shall be held by the justice of the Supreme Court

allotted to the circuit, or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by the justice of the Supreme Court and circuit judge sitting together, in which case the justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, or in the absence of either of them by the other, (who shall preside,) and the district judge. And such courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuits, and cases may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding any such court sitting apart by direction of the presiding justice or judge, who shall designate the business to be done by each. The circuit judges shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

Circuit courts in each circuit, how and by whom to be held.

Cases may be tried by each judge sitting apart. Salary of judges.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the justices of the Supreme Court as judges of the circuit court, except in the appointment of clerks of the circuit courts, who in each circuit shall be appointed by the circuit judge of that circuit, and the clerks of the district courts shall be appointed by the judges thereof respectively: *Provided*, That the present clerks of said courts shall continue in office till other appointments be made in their place, or they be otherwise removed.

Powers of Supreme Court, not affected, except, &c.

Clerks of the courts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Justice and of each justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

Justices of Supreme Court to attend what terms of circuit courts.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any judge of any court of the United States, who, having held his commission as such at least ten years, shall, after having attained to the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Certain judges of United States courts, upon resigning, to receive salary for life.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act regulating the Rights of Property of Married Women in the District of Columbia.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the District of Columbia the right of any married woman to any property, personal or real, belonging to her at the time of marriage, or acquired during marriage in any other way than by gift or conveyance from her husband, shall be as absolute as if she were femme sole, and shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts; but such married woman may convey, devise, and bequeath the same, or any interest therein, in the same manner and with like effect as if she were unmarried.

Right of married women to property in the District of Columbia;

disposition thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any married woman may contract, and sue and be sued in her own name, in all matters having relation to her sole and separate property in the same manner as if she were unmarried; but neither her husband nor his property shall be bound by any such contract nor liable for any recovery against her in any such suit, but judgment may be enforced by execution against her sole and separate estate in the same manner as if she were sole.

Married woman may contract, sue and be sued, &c.

Husband and his property not bound.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to renew certain Grants of Land to the State of Alabama.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the grant of lands made to the State of Alabama by the act of Congress approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," as were granted to assist

1871, ch. 123. Post, p. 580.

Grant of public lands to Alabama for railroads renewed, subject, &c.

1856, ch. 41. Vol. xi. p. 17.

If roads are not completed in three years, no further sale of lands therefor, and lands unsold to revert.

Lands how and to whom to be sold.

Materials for constructing roads may be taken from adjacent lands.

Right of way over public lands with grounds for stations, &c.

in the building of railroads "from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in a direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with the said Mobile and Ohio railroad," and "from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee and Tennessee line of railroads through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout valleys," is hereby revived and renewed, subject to all the conditions and restrictions contained in the act referred to, and subject to the further limitation that if either of the said railroads is not completed within three years from the passage of this act no further sale shall be made for the benefit of such railroad, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States: *Provided*, That the lands granted by the act hereby revived, except mineral lands, shall be sold to actual settlers only in quantities not greater than one-quarter section to any one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right, power, and authority is hereby given to the companies building the aforesaid railroads to take from the public lands adjacent to the lines of said railroads earth, stone, and other materials for the construction thereof; and the right of way is hereby granted to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroads where they may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations and structures connected therewith; not exceeding forty acres at any one station.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act concerning the Attorney-General.*

Attorney-General may employ counsel to aid district attorneys, and shall stipulate with them the amount of compensation; to report at each session of Congress names, &c.

1861, ch. 37, § 2.

Vol. xii. p. 285.

1869, ch. 121.

Vol. xv. p. 294.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," as repeals the second section of the act of August second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act concerning the Attorney-General and the attorneys and marshals of the several districts," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and said second section is hereby declared to be in full force; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to report at the commencement of the next session of Congress, and to each succeeding session, the names of all the persons employed for the purposes aforesaid, and where and upon what business employed, with the compensation paid to each.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first Section of twenty Miles of said Road.*

Time for Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. Co. building first section of road extended.

1853, ch. 59.

Vol. x. p. 155.

1866, ch. 300.

Vol. xiv. p. 333.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to revive and extend the provisions of 'An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary near Fulton in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river,' approved February nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," be so amended as to extend the time to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, for building the first section of twenty miles provided for in the second section of said act, for the term of three years from the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the time of filing the certificate of organization to said company provided for in the third section of said act: *Provided*, That the land granted by the act hereby revived shall be sold to actual

Proviso repealed,

1870, ch. 25.

Post, p. 76.

settlers only, in quantities not greater than one quarter of a section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Land to whom and how to be sold.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.* April 10, 1869.
1866, ch. 242.
Vol. xiv. p. 239.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to allow any railroad company heretofore designated by the legislature of the State of Oregon, in accordance with the first section of said act, to file its assent to such act in the Department of the Interior within one year from the date of the passage of this act; and such filing of its assent, if done within one year from the passage hereof, shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if such assent had been filed within one year after the passage of said act: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall impair any rights heretofore acquired by any railroad company under said act, nor shall said act or this amendment be construed to entitle more than one company to a grant of land: *And provided further,* That the lands granted by the act aforesaid shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one-quarter section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Assent of railroad company to act may be filed within one year from date.

Acquired rights not affected.
Not more than one company entitled to a grant of land.
Lands how and to whom to be sold.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to discontinue Sault Ste. Marie as a Port of Entry in the Superior District, and to establish Marquette in Lieu thereof.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Superior, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and that the port of entry for the district be, and is hereby, established at Marquette, at which place the collector of the district shall reside, and a deputy collector shall reside at Sault Ste. Marie. Port of entry at Sault Ste. Marie discontinued and established at Marquette. Collector and deputy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts contravening this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. This act shall take effect from and after the tenth day of May next. Repealing clause. When act takes effect.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act making available an Appropriation heretofore made for Furniture for the Presidential Mansion.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," for the purpose of "refurnishing the President's House," is hereby made available for such purpose, without, in any event, increasing the amount of said appropriation. Appropriation for refurnishing the President's house made available, without, &c.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 309.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

Post-roads es-
tablished in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads :

Arizona;

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

From Tucson to the Sonora Line.
From Tucson, via Camp Grant, Florence, Phoenix, and Camp McDowell, to Wichenburg.

Alabama;

ALABAMA.

From Newbern to Cottage Hill.

Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Chebanse to Eldridgeville.
From Shelbyville, via Todd's Point and Pra[i]rie House to Moawequa.
From Fairfield, via Springerville and Enfield, to Sacramento.
From Meredosia to Beardstown.
From Carvin, via Roland and Elba, to Equality.
From Fairfield to Flora.
From Louisville, via Xenia, Keenville, and Long Pra[i]rie, to MacLeansboro.
From Mason, via Flemsburg, Winterrowd, and Gibson's Store, to Newton.
From Moore's Pra[i]rie post-office, via Spring Garden, Daresville, and Williamsburg, to Ashley.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

From Jerome to West Liberty.

Iowa;

IOWA.

From Washington to North English.
From Talleyrand to South English.
From Springfield to Victor.
From Belle Plain to Waterloo.
From Moulton to Centreville.

Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Norwood, in Emmet county, via Antrim City, to Atwood, in Antrim county.
From Otto, via Douglas and Cobmoosa, to Pa-ba-mee.
From Hubbardston, Ionia county, to Alma, Gratiot county.

Minnesota;

MINNESOTA.

From Lake City, via Pell, Forest Mound, Elgin, and Viola, to Ezeota.
From Maple Plain, Hennepin county, to Young America.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

From Springfield to Fort Scott.
From Neosho to Seneca.
From Wheeling to Alpha.
From Carthage to Sarcoxie.

From Neosho to Bentonville.

From Roscoe, via Stockton, Dadeville, Greenfield, King's Point, Mount Vernon, Marionville, and Galena, to Berryville, in Arkansas. Post-roads established in Missouri.

From Marshfield to Dallas.

From Pryor's Store to Gainesville.

From Stewartsville to King's City.

From Boyd to Sand Springs.

From Watson to Peru in Nebraska.

From Competition to Plato.

From Queen City to Unionville.

From Chillicothe, via Alpha and Lindley, to Winterville.

From Spring Hill to Gallatin.

From Phelps's City, via Rochfort and Quitman, to Marysville.

From Maysville, via Gentryville, to Albany.

From Iron Mountain, via Belleview and Kaolin, to Edger Hill.

From Lebanon to Mountain Grove.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Belmont, via Hot Creek, Silver Springs, and Tesoro, to Hamilton.

From Humboldt Wells, via Ruby Valley, to Hamilton.

From Argenta to Austin.

From Twin River, via Silver Peak, to Palmetto.

From Palmetto, intersecting the Aurora and Silver Peak route in Fish Lake Valley.

From Austin, via Hamilton and Treasure City, to Sherman Town.

From Belmont, via San Antonio, Silver Peak, Palmetto, and Fish Lake, to Aurora.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska;

From Arago, in the State of Nebraska, to Craig, in the State of Missouri.

From Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska, via Caroline and Cub Creek, to Fairbury, Jefferson county, Nebraska.

From Linwood to Columbus.

From Ashland to Columbus.

From Falls City, via Arago, to Craig Station, Missouri.

From Susan City, via Riceville, to Wells' Mills.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina;

From Salem to Jerusalem.

From Leakesville to Penn's Store, in Virginia.

From Jonesboro', via Harrington, Norvell, and Summerville, to Harnell Court House.

OHIO.

Ohio;

From Somerset to Lancaster.

From New Holland to Pancoastburg.

From Marion, via Maple Grove, to Middletown.

From North Liberty to Bentonville.

From Lancaster to Somerset.

From Corsica to Steam Corners.

From Elmore to Drewittville.

From Marietta to Cow Run.

OREGON.

Oregon.

From Lewisville to Elk City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Post-roads
established in
Pennsylvania;

From Howard, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, by way of Walker, Hublersburg, and Madisonville, to Centre Mills, in Centre county.

From Genese, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, by way of West Brigham and Brigham Centre, to Ulysses, in Potter county.

From Smithport, via Annin, to Port Allegheny.

From Bowman's Creek to Tunkhannock.

From Troy, via Webler's Mills, to Lyon's Mills.

From Sartwell, via Port Allegheny and White's Summit, to Emporium.

From Pottstown, via East Coventry, to Setzler's Store.

From Muncy, via Wolf Run, Huntersville, Barbour's Mills, Plunkett's Creek, and Elk Creek, to Eldredville.

From Liberty Corners, via Storrs's Mills, to New Era.

From Mapleton, Huntingdon county, via Harris Valley, Saltillo, to Scottsville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina;

From Bennettsville, via Parnassus, Brownsville, Selkirk, to Clio.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Waynesboro' to Boyd's Landing.

From Mount Pleasant, via Laughing Water, to Ashland.

From Waynesboro' to Clifton.

From Linden to Waynesboro'.

Vermont;

VERMONT.

From Marshfield, via Hookersville, to East Cabot.

Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

From Rockbridge, via Ghomley's Mills and John Brown's, to Ironton.

From Iola, via New Hope, Sharons, and Hull, to Stevens's Point.

From Black River Falls, via Augusta, to Chippewa Falls.

From Bayhill to Elkhorn.

From Kenosha to Somers.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution authorizing the Removal of the Public Stables, Steam Saw-Mill, and other Buildings from the Capitol Grounds.* March 23, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officer in charge of the Capitol extension be, and he is hereby, authorized to clear from the Capitol grounds the public stables, steam saw-mill, and such other buildings as are of no further use to the work on the Capitol extension.

Certain buildings to be removed from the Capitol grounds.

APPROVED, March 23, 1869.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution to supply an Omission in the Enrolment of the "Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.* March 24, 1869.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 301.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following item, omitted in the enrolment of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, made to all intents and purposes a part of said act, viz :

"For this amount to pay B. A. Shepherd the sum due him on a lost check drawn by Robert S. Neighbours, United States special Indian agent, on the second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city, for supplies furnished the Indian department, twelve hundred dollars."

Appropriation to pay B. A. Shepherd for loss of check.

APPROVED, March 24, 1869.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution relative to consular Fees.* March 26, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of chapter two hundred and thirty-three of the public acts of the Thirty-ninth Congress, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and is hereby, declared to take effect from and after January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. And all fees which have been paid into the treasury in obedience to the provision of said section, and which accrued prior to said first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be refunded out of "consular receipts."

Act requiring certain consular fees to be accounted for, to take effect Jan. 1, 1867.
1866, ch. 233, § 3.
Vol. xiv. p. 226.
Certain fees to be refunded.

APPROVED, March 26, 1869.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution in Relation to Lighthouses on the Coast of Oregon.* March 26, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the erection of the lighthouse at Aquinna Bay, and of other lighthouses on the coast of Oregon, for which appropriations have been or may be made, shall not be delayed for want of the consent of the legislature of the State to the purchase of the site or sites for such lighthouses.

Erection of lighthouses on coast of Oregon not to be delayed, &c.

APPROVED, March 26, 1869.

March 29, 1869. [No. 5.] *Joint Resolution to supply Omissions in the Enrolment of certain Appropriation Acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following items, omitted in the enrolment of appropriation acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same are hereby, as amended, made valid portions of the acts from which they were omitted, viz :

Proprietors of internal revenue bonded warehouses to reimburse salaries, &c. of storekeepers, &c.

In the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," after the proviso to the paragraph commencing "For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, revenue agents," &c. insert: "*Provided further, That after the passage of this act the proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses shall reimburse to the United States the expenses and salary of all storekeepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses, and the same shall be paid into the treasury and accounted for like other public moneys.*"

1869, ch. 121.
Vol. xv. p. 290.

Appropriation for lighting the Capitol and President's house, &c.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 309.

In the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," under the heading "Public Buildings and Grounds," before the item "For pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, &c. insert: "For lighting the Capitol and President's house and public grounds around them and around the executive offices, thirty thousand dollars."

APPROVED, March 29, 1869.

April 3, 1869. [No. 6.] *Joint Resolution to facilitate the Construction of the Custom-House at Bangor, Maine.*

Appropriation for Bangor custom-house and public buildings may be now used.

1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 305.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make a present application of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated at the last session of the Fortieth Congress for the Bangor custom-house and public buildings, the same to be applied to the use provided in said appropriation, not hereby increasing the said appropriation as heretofore made.

APPROVED, April 3, 1869.

April 6, 1869. [No. 7.] *A Resolution relating to Government Buildings at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory.*

Government buildings at Fort Totten may be constructed of brick.

Provisos.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to direct the necessary buildings at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, to be constructed of brick, and to accept those at said fort already constructed of brick: *Provided, That in his judgment buildings of that material will not be more expensive than buildings of wood: And provided further, That no appropriation will be necessary therefor.**

APPROVED, April 6, 1869.

April 6, 1869. [No. 8.] *A Resolution respecting the Pay and Allowances of enlisted Men of the Army.*

Pay, &c. of the enlisted men of the army to remain as now until, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay and allowances of the enlisted men of the army shall remain as now fixed by law until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, April 6, 1869.

No. 9.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee Lands in Kansas.* April 7, 1869.

WHEREAS a large tract of lands set apart by a treaty with the Shawnee tribe of Indians, dated May tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and proclaimed November second, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the benefit of certain absentees of the said Shawnee tribe, is now, and for many years past has been, occupied by a large number of white settlers and citizens of the State of Kansas; and whereas the beneficial interest of the said absentee Shawnees in said lands was and is absolutely forfeited by reason of their continued absence and non-affiliation with the said Shawnee tribe; and whereas the said lands were ordered to be publicly sold at the United States land office at Topeka, August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by Abraham Lincoln, President, by his proclamation dated March twentieth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and by reason of the absence of large numbers of said settlers from their homes in the federal armies the sale was indefinitely postponed: Therefore,

Preamble.
Vol. x. p. 1053.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each bona fide settler now occupying said lands and having made improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to purchase the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said sales shall be applied in accordance with the provisions [of the treaty] between the United States and the said Shawnee Indians, proclaimed November second, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Certain bona fide settlers on certain Shawnee lands in Kansas may purchase the land occupied, &c. by them at, &c.

Proceeds of sales how to be applied.
Vol. x. p. 1053.

APPROVED, April 7, 1869.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Building of a Railroad Bridge over the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky.* April 7, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the erection of a railroad bridge over the Ohio river from the city of Paducah, Kentucky, to the State of Illinois, by the Paducah and Gulf Railroad Company and such others as may associate with them for that purpose under the laws of the States of Kentucky and Illinois: *Provided,* That said bridge is built with an unbroken or continuous span of not less than four hundred feet in the clear, from pier to pier, over the main channel of the river, and is built in all other respects in accordance with the conditions and limitations of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post-roads," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; that said bridge, when completed in the manner specified in this resolution, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall be a post-road for the transmission of the mails of the United States; but Congress reserves the right to withdraw the assent hereby given in case the free navigation of said river shall at any time be substantially and materially obstructed by any bridge to be erected under the authority of this resolution, or to direct the necessary modifications and alterations of said bridge.

Consent of Congress given to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river from Paducah, Ky., to Illinois, by, &c.

Bridge how to be built;

1862, ch. 167.
Vol. xii. p. 569.

to be a post-road.

Assent of Congress may be withdrawn.

APPROVED, April 7, 1869.

[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution concerning Vacancies in the Adjutant-General's Department.* April 10, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies existing in

Certain vacancies in the adjutant-general's department exempted from act of 1869, ch. 124, § 6.
Vol. xv. p. 318.

the adjutant-general's department at the time of the passage of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, exempted from the operation of said act.
APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.
1868, ch. 176.
Vol. xv. p. 95.

[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Transfer of certain Appropriations heretofore made.*

Appropriation for paper for public printing transferred to office of congressional printer.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars to be transferred from the appropriation "for paper for the public printing," contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine," approved on the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in aid of the appropriations contained in the same act for the following purposes, and in the following proportions, to wit:

For contingent expenses of the office of congressional printer, three thousand dollars.

Public printing.

For the public printing, seventy-five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

[No. 13.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.*

Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co. may assign, &c. its rights under act of 1864, ch. 103.

Vol. xiii. pp. 95, 96.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, approved July [June] two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, granting certain lands to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, to aid in extending its road through the then Territory of Nebraska, to connect with the Union Pacific railroad, shall be so construed as to authorize said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to assign and convey to a railroad company, to be organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska, all the rights, powers, and privileges granted and conferred by said act, and subject to all the conditions and requirements therein contained.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution respecting the Retirement of Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman.*

Name of Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman may be placed on the retired list of the army, &c.

1861, ch. 42, §§ 18, 17.

Vol. xii. p. 289.

1866, ch. 239,

§ 32.

Vol. xiv. p. 337.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to place the name of Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman on the retired list of the army, with the full rank of the command held by him when wounded, in accordance with sections sixteen and seventeen of the act of August [third], eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and section thirty-two of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

[No. 15.] *A Resolution for the Protection of Soldiers and their Heirs.*

Sums due soldiers, &c. for bounties to be

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury and pay department who are charged with the settlement and payment of bounties due to soldiers or their heirs be, and they are

hereby, directed to pay or cause to be paid the sums found due to the said soldiers or their heirs in person, or by transmitting the amount to them direct in a draft or drafts, payable to his, her, or their order, or through the freedmen's bureau, or State agents appointed specially for that purpose, or governors of national asylums, or pension agent of the district where he, she, or they may reside, and not to any claim agent or upon any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment whatever.

paid to them in person or how transmitted.

Not to claim agents nor upon, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That any officer or clerk of any of the executive departments of the government who shall be lawfully detailed to investigate frauds, or attempts to defraud, on the government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have power to administer oaths to affidavits taken in the course of any such investigation.

Officers, &c. detailed to investigate frauds may administer oaths to certain affidavits.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the fees allowed by law to attorneys or agents shall be reserved by the pay department or said pension agent, and paid to said agent or attorney when any such fees are due for services rendered in procuring such bounty or bounties, and not otherwise.

Fees to attorneys or agents to be reserved, and how paid.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

[No. 16.] *A Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.* April 10, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Time for completing Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal extended.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

[No. 17.] *A Resolution making San Diego, California, a Port of Delivery.* April 10, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That San Diego, California, be, and is hereby, created a port of delivery in the customs collection district of San Francisco, and that the deputy collector of that port receive the same salary as other deputy collectors of the district.

San Diego, California, made a port of delivery. Salary of deputy collector.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

[No. 18.] *A Resolution enabling bona fide Settlers to purchase certain Lands acquired from the Great and Little Osage Tribe of Indians.* April 10, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bona fide settler residing upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States, by virtue of the first and second articles of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians, September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, who is a citizen of the United States or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be, and hereby is, entitled to purchase the same in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within two years from the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That both the odd and even numbered sections of said lands shall be subject to settlement and sale as above provided: *And provided, further*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township of said lands shall be reserved for State school purposes in accordance with the provisions of the act of admission of the State of Kansas: *Provided, however*, That nothing in

Bona fide settlers on certain lands acquired from the Great, &c. Osage Indians may purchase the same, &c.

Vol. xiv. p. 687.

Proviso.

School lands. 1858, ch. 26, § 1. Vol. xi. p. 270.

Vested rights not affected.

this act shall be construed in any manner affecting any legal rights heretofore vested in any other party or parties.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

April 10, 1869.

[No. 19.] Joint Resolution for the Protection of the Interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.

Stockholders of Union Pacific R. R. Co. to elect a board of directors;

to establish their general office.

No other right conferred or waived hereby.

Common terminus of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to be at or near Ogden, &c.

The President to appoint a commission to examine and report upon the roads.

Expenses and pay of commissioners.

Subsidy bonds to be withheld sufficient to secure the full completion, as a first-class road, of all sections of such road, &c.

If the amount to be issued is insufficient, &c.

Attorney-General to institute necessary suits.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting to be held on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at the city of Boston, (with power to adjourn from day to day,) shall elect a board of directors for the ensuing year; and said stockholders are hereby authorized to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may select at said meeting: *Provided*, That the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other right upon said Union Pacific Railroad Company than to hold such election, or be held in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Union Pacific Railroad Company heretofore done or omitted whereby the rights of the general government have been or may be prejudiced: *And provided, further*, That the common terminus of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads shall be at or near Ogden; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company pay for and own the railroad from the terminus aforesaid to Promontory summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, to ascertain the condition of the Union Pacific railroad and the Central Pacific railroad, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, and who shall not be interested in either road, to examine and report upon the condition of, and what sum or sums, if any, will be required to complete each of said roads, for the entire length thereof, to the said terminus as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads; and the expense of such board, including an allowance of ten dollars to each for their services for each day employed in such examination or report, to be paid equally by said companies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and required to withhold from each of said companies an amount of subsidy bonds authorized to be issued by the United States under said acts sufficient to secure the full completion as a first-class road of all sections of such road upon which bonds have already been issued, or in lieu of such bonds he may receive as such security an equal amount of the first mortgage bonds of such company; and if it shall appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds yet to be issued to either of said companies is insufficient to insure the full completion of such road, he may make requisition upon such company for a sufficient amount of bonds already issued to said company, or in his discretion of their first mortgage bonds, to secure the full completion of the same. And in default of obtaining such security as [is] in this section provided, the President may authorize and direct the Attorney-General to institute such suits and proceedings on behalf and in the name of the United States, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction, as shall be necessary or proper to compel the giving of such security, and thereby, or in any manner otherwise, to protect the interests of the United States in said road, and to insure the full completion thereof as a first-class road; as required by law and the statutes in that case made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investi-

gate whether or not the charter and all the franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have not been forfeited, and to institute all necessary and proper legal proceedings; also to investigate whether or not said companies have or have not made any illegal dividends upon their stock, and if so to institute the necessary proceedings to have the same reimbursed; and also to investigate whether any of the directors or any other agents or employees of said companies have or not violated any penal law, and if so to institute the proper criminal proceedings against all persons who have violated such laws.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

Attorney-General to investigate whether the charter of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads have not been forfeited, &c.;

to institute criminal proceedings, if, &c.

[No. 20.] *Joint Resolution granting Right of Way for the Construction of a Railroad from a Point at or near Portland, Oregon, to a Point west of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington Territory.*

April 10, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to extend its branch line from a point at or near Portland, Oregon, to some suitable point on Puget Sound, to be determined by said company, and also to connect the same with its main line west of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Washington; said extension being subject to all the conditions and provisions, and said company in respect thereto being entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the act incorporating said company, and all acts additional to and amendatory thereof: Provided, That said company shall not be entitled to any subsidy in money, bonds, or additional lands of the United States, in respect to said extension of its branch line as aforesaid, except such lands as may be included in the right of way on the line of such extension as it may be located: And provided further, That at least twenty-five miles of said extension shall be constructed before the second day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and forty miles per year thereafter until the whole of said extension shall be completed.

Northern Pacific R. R. Co. may extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, and connect same with its main line west of the Cascade mountains.

Provisos.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1869, and was adjourned without day on Friday the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1870.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1870, and so acted until and including June third; also on the first of July, and so acted until and including July fifth; was again elected President *pro tempore* on the fourteenth day of July, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. III.—*An Act to promote the Reconstruction of the State of Georgia.*

Dec. 22, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Georgia be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, forthwith, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the general assembly of said State, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the general commanding the military district including the State of Georgia, dated June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to appear on some day certain, to be named in said proclamation, at Atlanta, in said State; and thereupon the said general assembly of said State shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of this act.

Persons elected to the general assembly of the State of Georgia, to be summoned to meet at Atlanta.

Organization to be perfected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when the members so elected to said senate and house of representatives shall be convened, as aforesaid, each and every member and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said senate or house of representatives shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office, or exercised the duties of, a senator or representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under, or given any support to, any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the

Members elect and those claiming to be elected to take and subscribe an additional oath or affirmation.

Oath to be filed in the office of the secretary of state of Georgia.

Form of oath or affirmation.

United States, or levying war against the United States. So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)” Or the following oath or affirmation, namely: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have been relieved, by an act of the Congress of the United States, from disability as provided for by section three of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)” Which oath or affirmation, when so filed, shall be entered of record by the secretary of state of the State of Georgia, and said oath or affirmation, or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said secretary of state, shall be evidence in all courts and places. And every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse or decline or neglect or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided, shall not be admitted to a seat in said senate or house of representatives, or to a participation in the proceedings thereof, but shall be deemed ineligible to such seats.

Oath, &c. to be entered of record;

certified copy to be evidence.

Those not taking the oath, &c. not to be admitted to seats.

Falsely taking the oath, &c. to be perjury; penalty.

Circuit court of the United States to have exclusive jurisdiction.

Senate and house to be reorganized.

Wilfully hindering, &c. by force, &c. any person elected from taking the oath, &c., to be deemed a felony.

What courts to have jurisdiction.

Penalty.

The exclusion of persons elected from participating, &c. on account of color, &c. declared illegal.

President to enforce this act upon application of the Governor of Georgia, if, &c.

Legislature of Georgia to ratify the fifteenth amendment before, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person claiming to be elected to said senate or house of representatives, as aforesaid, shall falsely take either of said oaths or affirmations above provided, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said crime was committed; and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons elected, as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in said senate and house of representatives to which they have been elected respectively, to reorganize said senate and house of representatives, respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, by force, violence, or fraud, wilfully hinder or interrupt any person or persons elected as aforesaid from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act, or from participating in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said offense shall be committed; and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court, and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal, and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of the governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the preceding provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before senators and representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

APPROVED, December 22, 1869.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act making Appropriations to partially supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.* Dec. 23, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, viz. : Deficiency appropriations.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and contingent expenses thereof, fifteen thousand dollars. New Mexico.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington, thirty-six thousand dollars. Pamphlet laws, &c.

APPROVED, December 23, 1869.

CHAP. V. — *An Act making a temporary Appropriation for the Prosecution of the Work upon the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River.* Dec. 23, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of continuing the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi River, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. Appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids.

APPROVED, December 23, 1869.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act in Addition to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company."* Jan. 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company," approved third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and continued for twenty years by the act of twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in full force and effect for another period of twenty years, commencing with the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine : *Provided, nevertheless,* That Congress may at any time hereafter modify or repeal the same. Act incorporating the Washington, &c. Steam Packet Company, extended. 1829, ch. 56. Vol. vi. p. 398. 1849, ch. 73. Vol. ix. p. 766. Act may be repealed, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no suit or action depending in any court whatsoever, in which the said corporation is plaintiff or defendant, shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the expiration of the charter of said corporation, but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in all respects as if said charter had not expired ; and the president and directors who were in office at the time it expired shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act until others shall be duly chosen in their places. No suit, &c. by or against the corporation, to be abated, &c.

Officers to continue.

APPROVED, January 15, 1870.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act repealing so much of the Act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as declared the Des Moines River, in the then Territory of Iowa, a public Highway.* Jan. 20, 1870. 1846, ch. 103, § 8. Vol. ix. p. 78.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improve- Repeal of act making the Des

Moines river a public highway. ment of the navigation of the Des Moines river, in said Territory," as makes said river a public highway be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, January 20, 1870.

Jan. 20, 1870. CHAP. VIII. — An Act making Appropriations to defray the Expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency incurred in Pursuance of Investigations ordered by the House of Representatives.

Appropriation for certain expenses of the committee on banking and currency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the committee on banking and currency, incurred in fulfilment of the order of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, January 20, 1870.

Jan. 21, 1870. CHAP. IX. — An Act relating to retired Officers of the Army.

Pub. Res. No. 32. Post, p. 372.

Retired officers of the army not to be assigned to duty, &c.

Former assignments to terminate.

Repealing clause.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no retired officer of the army shall hereafter be assigned to duty of any kind, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowances provided by law for retired officers of his grade; and all such assignments heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, January 21, 1870.

Jan. 26, 1870. CHAP. X. — An Act to admit the State of Virginia to Representation in the Congress of the United States.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Virginia elected under said constitution have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Virginia declared entitled to representation in Congress.

Members of State legislature and State officials to take one of two oaths before, &c.

Oaths, form of;

[Oath to include affirmation, ch. 12, p. 63.]

before whom to be taken.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: Provided, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take, and subscribe, and file in the office of the secretary of state of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God"; or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God"; which oaths shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person

who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Perjury in taking either oath, how punished.

Certificate of taking, &c. to be evidence.

Neglect for thirty days to take, &c. the oath, to vacate office.

Fundamental conditions of the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress.

No citizen or class to be deprived of right to vote, except, &c.

or to hold office on account of race, color, &c. ;

or of school rights and privileges.

APPROVED, January 26, 1870.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to protect Officials in Government Employ.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no officer or clerk in the United States government employ shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employees in the government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as the contribution of those in government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Any officer or clerk violating any of the provisions of this bill shall be summarily discharged from the government employ.

Feb. 1, 1870.

Contributions, &c. not to be solicited for, nor received by, United States officials or clerical superiors.

Presents. Penalty.

APPROVED, February 1, 1870.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to admit the State of Virginia to Representation in the Congress of the United States."*

Feb. 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever the word "oath" is used in the act entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States," it shall be construed to include an affirmation; and every person required by said act to take either of the oaths therein prescribed, who has religious or conscientious scruples against taking an oath, may make and file an affirmation to the same purport and effect: *Provided*, That all the pains and

"Oath" to include "affirmation" in the act to admit Virginia.

See ch. 10, p. 62.

Perjury. penalties of perjury prescribed by said act shall apply also to any false affirmation taken thereunder.

APPROVED, February 1, 1870.

Feb. 2, 1870. CHAP. XIII.—*An Act giving the Consent of the United States to the Erection of a Bridge across the Willamette River, in Oregon, from the City of Portland to the east Bank of said River.*

Bridge across the Willamette river may be erected by the city of Portland within six years ;
mode of construction ;
plan and map ;
officer to superintend.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the corporation of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, to erect, or cause to be erected, a bridge, with diverging roadways and footways and double draws, over and across the Willamette river, between the city of Portland and the east bank of said river, at any time within six years after the passage of this act : *Provided,* That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river ; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the corporation, association, or company proposing to erect the same, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for the distance of a mile above and below the site exhibiting the depths and currents at all points of the same, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as [that] may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river : *Provided further,* That the Secretary of War may detail an officer to superintend the survey and examination of said river with a view to said location.

Secretary of War to notify corporation when, &c.

Bridge not to be commenced until, &c.

Tolls and regulations for use of the bridge.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plain [plan] and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said corporation, association, or company proposing to erect the same that he approves the same ; and upon receiving such notification, the said corporation, association, or company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location. But until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the said corporation, association, or company of the same, the bridge shall not be built or commenced.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation of the city of Portland is hereby authorized and empowered, so far as Congress has the power to grant the same, to make such rules and regulations for the care of said bridge, and for the regulation and collection of tolls for crossing on the same, as they shall deem just and reasonable.

APPROVED, February 2, 1870.

Feb. 5, 1870. CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to establish a Land District in Wyoming Territory, and for other Purposes.*

Wyoming land district established in Wyoming Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Wyoming shall constitute a land district, to be called the district of Wyoming, the office for which shall be established at such place, within said district, as the President of the United States may from time to time direct ; and the pre-emption laws and all other laws not locally inapplicable are hereby extended to said Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a surveyor-general for Wyoming, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor-general of Colorado, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem advisable to give him.

Surveyor-general authorized, salary, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same compensation as are now, and may hereafter be, prescribed by law for other land offices of the United States.

Register and receiver, &c.

APPROVED, February 5, 1870.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act for the temporary Relief of the poor and destitute People in the District of Columbia.*

Feb. 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to make such orders as may be necessary for the temporary relief, in cases of absolute necessity, of the poor of the cities of Washington and Georgetown until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States; and that the amount thus to be expended shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That relief shall be afforded by the Secretary of War under this resolution only upon the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, or the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School. That the Secretary of War may agree with the benevolent associations aforesaid, or with other persons, to furnish the supplies necessary to carry this act into effect, whenever, in his opinion, the same can be furnished at a cheaper rate than the same can be done otherwise.

Secretary of War to relieve temporarily the poor of Washington and Georgetown. Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish, upon the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, or the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School, condemned clothing and other articles, not suited for army purposes, for distribution by them among the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, and the persons charged with the expenditure of the aforesaid appropriation shall, so far as may be practicable, provide labor and materials for labor, so as to promote and improve the condition of the poor.

Relief to be given only upon recommendation of, &c.

Secretary of War may make agreements to furnish necessary supplies;

may furnish condemned clothing, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the use of the buildings in Judiciary Square, occupied as storehouses by the medical department of the army, be granted, until otherwise ordered by the President, to the Women's Christian Association of Washington, for the purpose of enabling said association to give employment to indigent women.

Labor and materials to be provided as far as practicable.

Use of certain buildings in Judiciary Square.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the parties hereinbefore named to whom the distribution of the said fund is intrusted shall make report to Congress on the first Monday in December next of their action, when the sum hereby appropriated shall have been expended.

Report to Congress.

APPROVED, February 15, 1870.

Feb. 21, 1870. CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation
for Military
Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and five thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty cents ;

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars ;

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty-six dollars ;

For repairs and improvements, twenty thousand dollars ;

For fuel and apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars ;

For forage for draught animals, twelve hundred dollars ;

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars ;

For stationery, five hundred dollars ;

For transportation, twelve hundred dollars ;

For new press, type, and materials for office, and diplomas for graduates, one thousand three hundred dollars ;

For cadet registers, class reports, and blanks, two hundred dollars ;

For compensation to pressmen and lithographer, one hundred dollars ;

For clerks to disbursing officers and quartermasters, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ;

For clerks to adjutants, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

For clerks to treasurers, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

For contingent expenses of the departments of mathematics, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, ordnance and gunnery, practical engineering, civil and military engineering, natural and experimental philosophy, and compensation to attendant, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ;

For miscellaneous and incidental expenses, viz.: gas, coal, for lighting academy barracks, mess-hall, and hospital, officers' stables, three thousand five hundred dollars ; water pipes, plumbing, repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars ; scrubbing public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred dollars ; brooms, brushes, tubs, pails, and wages of police, fifteen hundred dollars ; chalk, sponge, and slates for recitation-rooms, fifty dollars ; musical instruments, repairs for band, and organist in chapel, three hundred dollars ; compensation to librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars ; compensation to assistant librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars ; compensation of non-commissioned officers in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars ; and compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's offices, fifty dollars ; in all seven thousand six hundred and ninety dollars ;

For the departments of drawing, French, ethics, Spanish, and the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, including one thousand dollars, and no more, for the yearly supply of chemicals, glassware, porcelain, paper, for the latter department, four thousand and ten dollars ;

For increase and expense of library, two thousand dollars ;

For annual repairs of gas pipes, gas meters, and retorts, six hundred dollars ;

For furniture for cadets' hospital, two hundred and fifty dollars ;

For repairs and additions to officers' quarters, three thousand dollars ;

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars ;

For fire-proof building for public offices and archives, twenty-five thousand dollars ;

For rebuilding the north wharf, seven thousand dollars ;

For repairing roads, five hundred dollars ;
 For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars ;
 For grading, draining, and improving the artillery and cavalry drill
 ground, two thousand dollars ;
 For contingencies for superintendent, one thousand dollars.

Appropriation
 for Military
 Academy.

And hereafter, in addition to the other members of the board of visitors to be appointed by the President, according to existing law, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy, there shall be on every such board two senators to be designated by the Vice-President or President pro tempore of the Senate; and three members of the House of Representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such designations respectively to be made at the session of Congress next preceding the time of such examination; and the senators and members so appointed shall make full report of their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations in regard to the said Military Academy, within twenty days after the meeting of Congress, at the session next succeeding the time of their appointment.

Addition to
 board of visitors.

Senators and
 representatives.

Report.

APPROVED, February 21, 1870.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act to admit the State of Mississippi to Representation in the Congress of the United States.*

Feb. 23, 1870.

WHEREAS the people of Mississippi have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Mississippi elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided,* That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the secretary of state of Mississippi, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God"; or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God"; or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall

Mississippi de-
 clared entitled to
 representation in
 Congress.

Members of
 State legisla-
 ture and State
 officials to take
 one of two oaths
 before, &c.

Oaths, form of;

before whom
 to be taken.

Perjury in tak-
 ing either oath,
 how punished.

Certificate of
 taking, &c. to
 be evidence.

Neglect for thirty days to take, &c. the oath, to vacate office.

Fundamental conditions of the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

No citizen or class to be deprived of right to vote, except, &c.

or to hold office on account of race or color;

or of school rights and privileges.

be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Mississippi is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

APPROVED, February 23, 1870.

Feb. 24, 1870.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for deficiencies in the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, namely:

Bureau of steam engineering; of construction and repairs.

For the bureau of steam engineering, five hundred thousand dollars.

Certain unexpended balances covered into the treasury.

For the bureau of construction and repairs, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the following amounts of unexpended balances are hereby covered into the treasury, viz.: Of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of the bureau of provisions and clothing, one million four hundred thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the bureau of navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of the balance to the credit of the bureau of yards and docks, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

Appropriations how to be expended.

And these sums shall be covered in and restored to the treasury, whether they stand to the credit of said bureaus in the proper books of the Treasurer of the United States, or have been placed to any other account, or are under the control of any officer or agent of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the money so appropriated shall be expended only for the purpose of providing materials, carrying on the work, and paying the employés of the bureaus for which it is appropriated.

APPROVED, February 24, 1870.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making an Appropriation to defray the Expenses of Witnesses in the Investigation by the Military Committee in Reference to the Sale of Cadetships.* Feb. 24, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses incurred by the committee on military affairs in conducting the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives by resolution of February fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, February 24, 1870.

Appropriation for expenses of investigation as to sale of cadetships.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

March 5, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

Post, p. 279.
Post-roads established in

ALABAMA.

Alabama;

From Butler, via Pushmataha and Whynot, to Meridian.

ARIZONA.

Arizona;

From Sacaton to Florence.

From Maricopa Wells to Phoenix.

From Bluewater to Florence.

From Pima Village to Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas;

From Pine Bluff, via White Sulphur Springs, White Oak, and Lee's Ferry, to Princeton.

From Eldorado, via Mount Holly, Village Creek, Calhoun, Magnolia, and Dorchester, to Lewisville.

From Pine Bluff to Sheridan.

From Hampton to Chambersville.

From Little Rock, via Sheridan, to Princeton.

From Dallas, via Milton, Ozan, and Nashville, to Washington, in Hempstead County, Arkansas.

From Baxter Springs, Kansas, to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, via Maysville.

From Hot Springs to Fort Smith, in Arkansas.

From Batesville to Yellville, via Rapp's Barrens.

CALIFORNIA.

California.

From Munchton, via Bridgeport, to Sweet-Water.

From Newville to Elkins.

From Somersville to Banty's.

From Independence to Cerro Gordo.

From Independence, via Lone Pine, to Los Angeles.

From Moore's Flat to Graniteville.

From Truckee, via Sierraville, to Loyalton.

From Truckee to Tahoe.

From Banty's, via Greysville, Crowe's Landing, Orestimba, and Hill's Ferry, to Dover.

From Pachecho, via Clayton, Nortonville, and Somersville, to Antioch.

From Santa Rosa to Sebastopol.

From Ukiah City to Lake Port.

From Healdsburg to Calistoga.

From Marysville, via North Butte, to Princeton.

From Woodside, via Summer Springs, San Gregorio, to Pescadero.

Post-roads established in From San Diego, Penasquita, Poway, Ballena, Santa Isabel, Warner's Ranch, and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.
From Napa City, via Sonoma, to Santa Rosa.

Colorado;

COLORADO.

From Kit Carson, via Wild Horse Springs and Antelope Springs, to Puebla.
From Sagauche to Southern Ute Agency.
From Breckinridge, via Hot Springs, to White River Agency.
From Evans, via Burlington, to Boulder.
From Carson City to Colfax.
From Evans to Black City.
From Fort Lyon to Nine-mile Bottom.

Dakota;

DAKOTA.

From Yankton to Columbus, in Nebraska.
From Vermillion, via Eureka, to Swan Lake.
From Fort Randall to Whetstone.
From Sioux Falls to Flandreau.
From Fort Abercrombie, via Fort Ransom, to Fort Stevenson.
From Fort Abercrombie to Fort Totten.

Florida;

FLORIDA.

From Wellborn, via White Springs and Roaring Creek, to Blount's Ferry.
From Palatka, via St. John's River, to Irwin.
From Gainesville, via Jamestown, to Orange Creek.
From Uchee to Freesport.

Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Mattoon, via Cook's Mills, to Fuller's Point.
From Lewis Kuder's to Rantoul.
From Pontiac, via Rook's Creek and Nebraska, to Minonk.
From Oakley to Newburg.
From Edwardsville to Troy.
From Edwardsville, via Alhambra, to New Douglas.
From Edwardsville, via Prairietown, to Bunker Hill.
From St. Jacob's to Alhambra.
From Highland to Saline.
From Golconda, via Westonville and Lusk, to Equality.
From Sacramento, via Shadsville and Young's Station, to South Hampton.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

From Logansport, via Mexico, Denver, Chili, Pawpaw, Stockdale, Roann, Laketon, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Collamer, and South Whitley, to Columbia City.
From Royal Centre, via Big Indian and Blue Grass, to Fulton.
From Birmingham to Niconga.
From Oakland City to Winslow.
From Delphi, by way of Pittsburg, Carrolton, Lockport, Burnettsville, to Logansport.

Iowa.

IOWA.

From Washington to Dayton.
From Ladora to Luzerne.
From Dunlap to Red Oak Junction.
From Cherokee, via Ida, to Mapleton.
From Guthrie to Cromwell.

From Newton to Clyde.
 From Malcom to Tama City.
 From Luzerne to Ladora.
 From Melrose to Confidence.

Post-roads es-
 tablished in

From Manchester to Monticello, via Milo, Golden Prairie, Hazel Green,
 Uniontown, Buck Creek, Grove Creek, and Downerville.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky;

From Hopkinville to Greenville.
 From Louisa, via Warfield, to Louisville.
 From Louisville to Brownsboro.
 From Vanceburg to Grayson.
 From Bushe's Store, Laurel County, to Flat Lick, Knox County.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Lake Sibley, via Fannie and Clinton, to Garley.
 From Emporia, via Dow Creek, Hill Creek, and One-hundred-and-
 forty-two Creek, to Washara.
 From Muscotah, via Kennekuk, to Hiawatha.
 From Wilmington to Alma.
 From Humboldt, via Prairie du Chien, Montgomery City, Claremont,
 and Westvalia, to Parker.
 From Chetopah, via Parker, to Arkansas City.
 From Douglas to Walnut City.
 From Circleville to Wetmore.
 From Neuchatel to Nottingham.
 From Waterville to Marysville.
 From Delphos, via Solomon River, to Waconda.
 From Elk River, via Wrightsville and Coffeyville, to Parker.
 From Leroy, via Bellemont and Coyville, to Fredonia.
 From Cuba, via Bellville, to New Scandinavia.
 From Wichita, via Walnut City, to Arkansas City.
 From Fredonia, via Neodosia and Independence, to Parker.
 From Emporia, via Madison, Janesville, and Eureka, to Independence.
 From Carthage, via Westonia, Columbus, Millersburg, Oswego, Elston,
 Mount Valley, Independence, and Wrightsville, to Walnut City.
 From Humbol[d], via Verdi and Neodosia, to Independence.
 From Emporia, via Matfield Green, to Wichita.
 From Chetopah to Albertis, Cherokee Nation.
 From Topeka, via Mill Creek and Alma, to Junction City.
 From Salina, via Elk Horn and Spillman Creek, to Waconda.
 From Oswego, via Cannville and Westvalia, to Parker.
 From Waterville, via Ballard's Falls, Hanover, Limestone, Jenkins'
 Mills, and Fairburg, to Meridan, in Nebraska.
 From Chetopah to Fort Gibson.
 From Chetopah to Parker and Carney.
 From Oswego, through Neola, Mount Valley, Timber Hill, Big Hill,
 Liberty, and Independence.
 From Atchison, via Doniphan, Troy, Highland, and Iowa Point, to
 White Cloud.
 From Doniphan, via Geary City and Palermo, to Wathena.
 From Atchison, via Syracuse, Normanville, and Claytonville, to
 Hiawatha.
 From Waterville to Washington.
 From Waterville, via Clifton, Clyde, and Lawrenceburg, to Lake
 Sibley.
 From Washington, via Haddon and Cuba, to the county seat of
 Republic County.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Maine;

MAINE.

From South Albion, via Albion, to East Benton.
From Burnham Village to Unity.
From Dexter, via Ripley, to Cambridge.
From Bath to Georgetown.
From East Dixfield, via South Carthage, to Dixfield.
From Mount Desert, via Seal Cove and Fremont, to Southwest Harbor.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Newburg to Harris's Lot.
From Offult's Cross Roads to Rockville.

Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Fenn's Mills, via Douglas, to Saugatuck.
From Big Rapids, via Sherman City, to Mount Pleasant.
From Brookside to Section six, township eighteen north, range ten west.
From Traverse City, via State Road, to Midland City.
From Hersey, via Le Roy and Muskrat Lake, to State Road, at West line of township twenty-four north, range seven west.
From Holland to Robinson.
From Crapo to Section three, township nineteen north, range twelve west.
From Manistee, via north side Manistee River, to Sherman.
From Sherman, via Township twenty north, range eight west, to Hersey.
From Grand Haven City to Harwood.
From Saint John's, via Maple Rapids, to Alma.
From Alma, via Forest Hill, Salt River, and Wiota, to Mount Pleasant.
From East Saginaw, via Watrousville, to Caro.
From Pittsburg to Perry.

Massachusetts;

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Carlisle to Bedford.
From Granville Corners to North Granby, in Connecticut.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

From Pomme de Terre, via Oxford, to Fergus Falls.
From Otter Tail City to Rush Lake.
From Otter Tail City to White Earth Reservation.
From Cold Spring to Mannanah.
From Hutchinson to Dassel.
From Alexandria, via Leaf Valley, Millersville, Clitherall, Battle Lake City, Blooming Grove, and Aurdale, to Elizabethtown.
From Pomme de Terre to Rush Lake.
From Litchfield, via Pipe Lake, to Preston Lake.
From Wells, via Minnesota Lake, Sherman, Medo, Winnebago Agency, and Tivoli, to Mankato.
From Wells to Blue Earth City.
From Mankato, via Red Jacket Mills, Good Thunder's Ford, Mapleton, and Minnesota Lake, to Wells.
From Sauk Centre, via east end of Grove Lake, Westfield, and Gilchrist, to Six-Mile Creek.
From Guilford to Moscow.
From Redwood Falls, via Beaver Falls, to Willmar.

MISSOURI.

Post-roads established in Missouri;

- From Washburn to Rocky Comfort.
- From Pleasant Hill to Peculiar.
- From Maysville to Bedford.
- From Trenton, via Buttsville and Modena, to Conneaut.
- From Wintersouth, via Half Rock, to Middleburg.
- From Bethany to Cainesville.
- From Cameron, via Arica, Alta Vista, Santa Rosa, and Havana, to Gentryville.
- From Forsyth to Little Rock, in Arkansas.
- From Neosha, via Seneca, Bryan's Saltworks, Fort Gibson, Perryville, and Fort Wachita, to Sherman, in Texas.
- From Vera Cruz to West Plain.
- From Iron Mountain to Salem.
- From St. Louis to Fenton.
- From Memphis to Moulton, in Iowa.
- From Gregory Landing to Winchester,
- From Houston, via Summerville, to Eminence.
- From Houston, via Rush, to Montauk.
- From Montauk to Licking.

NEW YORK.

New York;

- From Knoxboro' to Munsville Station.
- From Scriba, via South Scriba and North Volney, to Vermilion.
- From Oriskany Falls to Knoxboro'.
- From Smyrna, via Ostelic, to Pitcher.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska;

- From Seward, via Adel, to Thayer.
- From Ulysses to Schuyler.
- From Blair to West Point.
- From Norfolk to Niobrarah.
- From Beatrice to Jenkin's Mills.
- From Beatrice, via Meridian, to Hebron.
- From West Point to Ponca, in Nebraska.
- From Rose Creek to Dryden.
- From Norfolk to the Northwest Corner of Town[ship] twenty-four, range five west, of the sixth principal meridian in the State of Nebraska.
- From Blair, via Moro, Elder Grove, to West Point, Nebraska.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

- From Battle Mountain Station, via Battle Mountain, to Galena.
- From Carlin to Mineral Hill.
- From Elko, via Mountain City and Silver City, to Boise City.
- From Hamilton, via Reveille, to Callville.
- From Carlin, via Mineral Hill and Eureka, to Hamilton.
- From Hamilton to Mount Ophir, via Shermantown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

- From Company Shops to Lenox Castle.
- From Elizabeth City to Roanoke.
- From Smithfield to Hinant's Mills.
- From Leesburg, via Howe and Smith's Store and Gravel Hill Post-Office, to Parker's Store.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Ohio;

OHIO.

- From Geneva, via Mechanicsville and East Trumbull, to Morgan.
- From Geneva to Rock Creek.
- From Weymouth, via Medina and Whittlesey, to Chatham.
- From Jackson to California.
- From Jamestown, via Grape Grove and South Solon, to South Charles-
ton.
- From Xenia, via New Jasper, Paintersville, Lumberton, and Port
William, to Wilmington.
- From Trenton, via Woodside and Flanner's Corner, to Excello.
- From Nonpareil to Coshocton.
- From Van Wert, via Gilbert's Mills, to Timberville.
- From Jacobs, via Macomb's, Weber's, and Crabtree's, to California.

Oregon;

OREGON.

- From Amity, via Marsh's Store, to Sheridan.
- From Dalles City to Ocheco Valley.
- From Cowallis to Alsea Valley.
- From Salem, via Lincoln, Zena, and Bethel, to Sheridan.
- From Dalles City to Crooked River.
- From the Dalles, via Fifteen-Mile Creek, Tygh Valley, Oak Grove,
Warm Spring Reservation, Willow Creek, to Upper Ocheco.
- From Jacksonville, Oregon, via Link River, Lost River, Hot Springs,
Goose Lake Valley, to Lake City, in Surprise Valley, California.
- From Brownsville, via Crawfordsville, Camp Creek, to Eugene City.
- From Eugene City, via Butte Disappointment, Big Prairie, Pine
Openings, Diamond Peak, Sprague's Valley, Round Grove, Drew's Val-
ley, Goose Lake, Surprise Valley, to Winnemucca, Nevada.
- From Jacksonville, via Link River and Goose Lake Valley, to Camp
Bidwell.
- From Portland to Netart's Bay.

Pennsylvania;

PENNSYLVANIA.

- From Jollytown to Burton, in West Virginia.
- From Le Raysville, via Brushville, Stevensville, and Springville, to
Laceyville.
- From Sugartown to White Horse.
- From Village Green, via Chelsea, to Booth's Corners.
- From Bedford to Downingsville.
- From West Bingham, Potter County, by Turner Creek and Bingham,
to Spring Mills, New York.
- From Bridgeport to Cumberland Valley.
- From Fremont, via Nottingham, to Elk Mills.
- From Doylestown, via Dublin, to Bedminster.
- From Pottstown to Cedarville.
- From Bickersville, via Bursonville, to Springtown.
- From Oxford, via Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forrestdale,
and Bartville, to Christiana.
- From Bendersville, via Mountain Creek, to Dickinson.
- From Mann's Choice, via Buffalo Mills, Bridgeport, and Palo Alto, to
Kriebaum's.

South Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- From Conwayboro' to Little River.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

- From Ward's Iron Works, via White Top, to Hilton, North Carolina.
- From Money Creek to Mount Horeb.

From Jonesboro' to Marion.
 From Surgoinsville to Pattonville.
 From Sneedsville to Pattonville.

Post-roads es-
 tablished in
 Tennessee;

UTAH.

Utah ;

From Panaca, via Clover Valley, Long Valley, and West Point, to St. Joseph.
 From Montpelier to Soda Springs, in Idaho.
 From Fort Herman to Bingham Canon.
 From Kaysville, via Hooper and Alma, to Plain City.
 From St. Charles, via Fish Haven, Swan Creek, and Round Valley, to Ithica.

VERMONT.

Vermont;

From West Concord to Granby.
 From Albany to Eden Mills.
 From Searsburg, via Somerset, to Bennington.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin;

From Galesville, via Frenchville and Ettick, to Black River Falls.
 From Dycksville, via Brussels and Nasewaupee.
 From Little Sturgeon Bay to Brussel.
 From Ephraim to North Bay.
 From Ephraim to Washington Harbor.
 From St. Cloud to Chilton.
 From Stillwater to Lincoln Centre.
 From Neilsville, via McPherson's, Sherwood Forest, Long Meadow, and La Flesh's, to Dexterville.
 From Osceola Mills, via Alden and Wagon Landing, to Black Brook.
 From St. Croix Falls, via Luck and Alabama, to Donnersville.
 From Arcadia, via Home, to Winona, Minnesota.
 From Diamond Bluff to Trim Belle.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Wyoming Ter-
 ritory.

From Point of Rocks, via South Pass City, Atlantic City, and Miners' Delight, to Wind River Valley.
 From Percy, via Fort Halleck, to Last Chance, in Colorado.
 From Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman, to Helena, in Montana.
 From Evanston, via Yellow Creek, Bear Lake, and Soda Springs, in Utah, to Virginia City, in Montana.
 From Yellow Creek to Wasatch, in Utah.
 From Laramie City, via Last Chance, to North Park, in Colorado.
 From Rawlings to White River Agency, in Colorado.
 APPROVED, March 5, 1870.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act to authorize Officers of the executive Departments to administer Oaths in certain Cases.*

March 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer or clerk of any of the executive departments of the government, who shall be lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud on the government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have power to administer oaths to affidavits taken in the course of any such investigation.

Certain offi-
 cers and clerks
 of departments
 may administer
 certain oaths.

APPROVED, March 7, 1870.

March 8, 1870.
1869, ch. 26.
Ante, p. 46.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to extend the Time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first Section of twenty Miles of said Road," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Repeal of proviso as to mode of sale of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of an act entitled "An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

APPROVED, March 8, 1870.

March 9, 1870.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Committee of Rock Island County, Illinois, certain condemned Ordnance.*

Soldiers' monument committee of Rock Island county to have certain condemned ordnance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the soldiers' monument committee at Rock Island, Illinois, twelve pieces of condemned ordnance from the arsenal of Rock Island, for the purpose of completing the soldiers' monument and appurtenances at said city of Rock Island.

APPROVED, March 9, 1870.

March 18, 1870.
1868, ch. 183.
Vol. xv. p. 123.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the Sale of a Portion of the Fort Gratiot military Reservation in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

Fort Gratiot military reservation.

Grant to Port Huron for a public park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to the end of the second section thereof the following, to wit: "Provided, That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Port Huron, in perpetuity, for public grounds, to be designated and known as 'Pine Grove Park,' all that portion of said military reserve known and described as follows, to wit: commencing at a point on the St. Clair river bank, being north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, one chain and seventy-five links from the southeast corner of Fort Gratiot military cemetery; thence south sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes west, eleven chains and fifteen links, at right angles with and to intersect the east line of Harrington Avenue, so called; thence south twenty-nine degrees and five minutes east, along the east line of said avenue, twenty chains; thence north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, at right angles with said avenue, to the United States boundary line in the St. Clair river; thence northerly along said boundary line to a point at which the northerly line of the above-described 'Pine Grove Park' extended in a right line easterly would intersect the same; thence westerly along said extended northerly line to the place of beginning. Containing twenty and ninety-hundredth acres of land, together with the river front adjoining thereto."

APPROVED, March 18, 1870.

March 23, 1870.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act to confirm the Apportionment and amend certain Laws of the Territory of Arizona.*

Apportionment of members of certain assemblies in Arizona declared legal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the apportionment of members of the legislative assemblies of the Territory of Arizona, elected and convened in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hun-

dred and sixty-seven, and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, made by the governor in accordance with the laws of said Territory, be, and is hereby, declared legal and valid under the organic act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an election for members of the next legislative assembly, and for all township, county, and district officers, and for delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, shall be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and the governor shall order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day. In said proclamation he shall declare the number of members of each branch of the legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled, and such apportionment shall be based upon the population as shown by the census to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, under the law of the United States, and if such census is not completed in time, then the apportionment shall be made according to the population as shown by the best information to be obtained. Said election shall be conducted in conformity to the laws of the Territory and of Congress; and the term of office of all township, county, and district officers shall expire upon the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that of all officers elected as herein provided shall begin upon the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Election to be held in November, 1870;

how ordered and conducted.

Apportionment.

Term of office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons thus elected to the next legislative assembly shall meet at the Capitol on the second Wednesday in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Next legislative assembly, where to meet.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor shall fill by appointment all vacancies in township, county, or district offices in said Territory, until the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy; and until the same time he may remove township, county, and district officers, and fill their places whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted thereby.

Governor may fill certain vacancies and make removals.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That justices of the peace in said Territory of Arizona shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy where the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed three hundred dollars.

Jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Arizona limited.

APPROVED, March 23, 1870.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act prescribing the Duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain Cases therein named.*

March 25, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any State shall have been, or may be, in default in the payment of interest or principal on investments in stocks or bonds issued or guaranteed by such State and held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of any moneys due on any account from the United States to such State, and to apply the same to the payment of such principal and interest, or either, or to the reimbursement, with interest thereon, of moneys advanced by the United States on account of interest due on such stocks or bonds.

Moneys due from the United States to any State to be withheld, &c. if State is in default in payment of interest or principal on stocks, &c. issued, &c. by it, and held in trust by the United States.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act relating to Acknowledgments of Deeds or other Instruments of Writing in the District of Columbia.*

March 25, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the acknowledgment of any deed, contract, bond, or power of attorney, concerning lands in the District of Columbia, hereafter made

Acknowledgments of deeds, &c. of land in

the District of Columbia, how may hereafter be made.

before one justice of the peace only, either in said District or any State or Territory of the United States, shall be held and deemed as valid and effectual for all purposes, as though such acknowledgment had been made before two or more justices of the peace.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

March 25, 1870. CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, authorized by the Act approved February fifth, 1867, ch. 29.*
Vol. xiv. p. 387. *of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, authorized by the Act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to change the Location in the City of Washington along the Bank of the Canal.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS a charter was granted by an act of Congress, approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, giving to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company the privilege of constructing a lateral branch of their railroad into the District of Columbia and the city of Washington; and whereas under the said act the time for the completion of said lateral branch was within four years from the passage of the act, and as the work on the line of the road within the city of Washington is very heavy and will consume a long time in its construction; and whereas the work has already been delayed in submitting the plans and location to Congress for their approval: Therefore,

See 1870, ch. 142.
Post, p. 161, for supplementary act.

Seventh section of act repealed.

Time for completion of lateral branch extended.

Line of road in the city of Washington.
1869, ch. 2.
Ante, p. 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad into and within the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the time for the completion of the said lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company, if it shall so elect, is hereby authorized to adopt a line in the city of Washington from some point west of East Fourth Street, in the line designated in the act of Congress approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along South K Street, thence crossing to and passing along the south bank of the canal, to South Capitol Street, and thence northwardly to Virginia Avenue, there intersecting and passing along the line described in said act approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along Virginia Avenue northwardly to the intersection of South C and West Ninth Street.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

March 25, 1870. CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to incorporate the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.*

Washington Mail Steamboat Company incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Spear, Paul Stevens, W. H. Tenney, William L. Wall, William H. Philp, George H. Plant, J. L. Savage, D. C. Forney, H. Kilbourne, S. P. Brown, Alexander Ray, A. H. Herr, John Pearson, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.

Capital stock.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. And each corporator shall be individually liable, during the time he is a stockholder, for all debts of the company, to the amount of his stock therein, and for one year after any transfer of the same.

Individual liability of stockholders.

Powers of the corporation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of steamers between the cities of Washington and Norfolk and other ports.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said company is also authorized to buy, build, charter, or run steamers, and to purchase, hold, and grant such real, personal, or mixed estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and buildings thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal; and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations, or granted under this act, and may issue bonds of the denomination of not less than one hundred dollars, in an amount not exceeding one half of the capital stock of said company.

Powers of corporation.

Common seal.

Bonds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as the stockholders in general meeting shall elect, and such agents as may be appointed by the board of directors. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company at such time and place in the city of Washington as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company, once elected, shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Officers and agents.

Organization of corporation.

Officers to hold for one year, or, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the issuing and transfer of the stock and general management of the business of said company.

By-laws.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

Act when to take effect;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

may be repealed, &c.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to incorporate the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia.* March 25, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Silas L. Loomis, Robert Reyburn, Harvey Lindsly, Byron Sunderland, O. O. Howard, Sayles J. Bowen, D. W. Anderson, Lewis Clephane, Geo. A. Balloch, Lafayette C. Loomis, Joseph T. Johnson, S. P. Brown, and Charles S. English, their associates and successors, are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia; and by that name they shall be, and are hereby, made capable in law to prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to purchase, lease, receive, hold, improve, possess, and enjoy, and the same to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of, personal and real property, as they may deem for the best interest and welfare of the hospital; to have full power and right to make and ordain all by-laws for the government of said corporation and hospital not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and to have and enjoy full power and all the right of opening and keeping a hospital and asylum in the District of Columbia for the care of sick, wounded, and invalid persons and children: *Provided*, That the annual income of said corporation shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that all the real and personal property of said hospital and asylum shall be held, used, and devoted exclusively to the purposes before named: *And provided further*. That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia incorporated.

Powers of corporation.

By-laws.

Limit to income.

Property, how applied.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

March 25, 1870. CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act amendatory of the Charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.*

Charter of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia amended.

1855, ch. 26.
Vol. x. p. 836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, approved January ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be so amended as to authorize the interest on the premium notes held by said company to accumulate to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; and also to authorize said company to acquire and hold real estate, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, cash value, at any one time.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

March 25, 1870. CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to renew and continue in Force the Charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.*

Charter of Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C., renewed, &c.

1831, ch. 90.
Vol. vi. p. 460.
1837, ch. 57.
Vol. vi. p. 691.
1851, ch. 3.
Vol. ix. p. 808.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one; and the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and the act entitled "An act to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the twenty-seventh of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and extended from the date of the expiration of the last-mentioned act, until the repeal of this act.

Place of business of corporation may be removed to Washington, D. C.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of section eight of the original charter as restricts the company to having its office in Georgetown, District of Columbia, is hereby amended so as to permit the company to remove its place of business to Washington, District of Columbia, if it so elects.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

March 30, 1870. CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to admit the State of Texas to Representation in the Congress of the United States.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the people of Texas have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Texas elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Texas entitled to representation in Congress.

Members of State legislature and State officials to take one of two oaths, before, &c.
Form of oaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Texas is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided,* That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of State of Texas, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God"; or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be); or such person shall, in like manner, take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the

Constitution of the United States, so help me God"; or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be); which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before, and certified by, any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Texas is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First. That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Oaths, &c. before whom to be taken.

Perjury in taking either oath, how punished.

Certificate of taking, &c. to be evidence.

Neglect for thirty days to take, &c. the oath, to vacate office.

1870, ch. 71. Post, p. 96.

Fundamental conditions of the admission of Texas to representation in Congress.

No citizen or class to be deprived of right to vote, except, &c.;

or to hold office on account of race, color, &c.;

or of school rights and privileges.

APPROVED, March 30, 1870.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in the State of Texas.*

April 5, 1870.

WHEREAS the present incumbent of the office of district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas is incapacitated by sickness and paralysis from performing the duties of his office, and has remained so incapacitated for a long period, which incapacity is believed to be permanent, by reason of which the government and citizens of the United States have been unable to have their business transacted in that court, and have suffered great loss and inconvenience therefrom: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the resignation of the district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas, being tendered and accepted by the President of the United States, the salary now received by said judge shall be continued to him during his natural life, payable in the same manner and form as if he actually performed the duties of his office.

Salary of the district judge for the eastern district of Texas, to be continued to him during his life, upon the tender and acceptance of his resignation.

APPROVED, April 5, 1870.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act giving the Consent of the United States to the Erection of a Bridge across the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden.*

April 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United

Consent of the United States given to the erection, within six years, of a bridge across the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden by a corporation.

[Declared a post-route. 1870, ch. 168. Post, p. 168.]

Bridge how to be built.

Plan and map to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Consent of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to be first obtained.

Secretary of War to notify corporation of his approval, if, &c.

Bridge not to be built until Secretary of War has approved plan.

States is hereby given to James Pollock, Morton McMichael, Thomas S. Speakman, Alexander G. Cattell, Presby B. O'Neill, William Moore, Edward Bettle, Henry L. Bonsall, Geo. S. Woodhull, Simon Cameron, P. C. Brink, James Page, H. M. Phillips, John C. Tatum, Hector Orr, Charles Cox, Thomas Shaw, William Nicholson, Reynell Coatés, James H. Orne, Edwin H. Fetter, William H. Kern, Nathan Hilles, Robert E. Randall, Marmaduk B. Taylor, Sinnickson Chew, and their associates, first having obtained an act of incorporation by either the State of Pennsylvania, or the State of New Jersey, to erect a bridge with diverging roadways and double draws, over and across the Delaware river, between the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, at any time within six years after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river: *And provided also*, That the consent of the said States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall be first had and obtained by act of incorporation or otherwise.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification, the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location. But until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify said company of the same, the bridge shall not be built.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

April 6, 1870.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act authorizing the Corporation of the City of Washington to set apart Portions of Streets and Avenues as Parks for Trees and Walks.*

City of Washington may set apart as parks portions of streets, &c.

Width of roadway.

Special taxes for costs thereof may be levied and collected.

This act not to apply to certain avenues, &c.;

nor to authorize the use of public streets for private purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of Washington be, and hereby is, authorized to set apart from time to time, as parks, to be adorned with shade-trees, walks, and enclosed with curbstones, not exceeding one half the width of any and all avenues and streets in the said city of Washington, leaving a roadway of not less than thirty-five feet in width in the centre of said avenues and streets, or two such roadways on each side of the park in the centre of the same; and said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect special taxes in such equal and just manner as said corporation may determine, in particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, or upon all property bordering upon avenues, streets, and alleys, which shall have been so improved, sufficient in amount to pay the actual cost thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Indiana avenues, nor to Four and a Half Street between the City Hall and Pennsylvania Avenue: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the occupancy of any portion of the public streets or avenues for private purposes.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act declaring the Consent of Congress to the Erection of a Crib in Lake Erie by the City of Cleveland, Ohio, for the Protection of an Inlet for a Water-Works Tunnel about to be constructed by said City.* April 13, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, to erect and maintain in Lake Erie, at such distance from the shore thereof as may be necessary, a crib for the protection of an inlet shaft for an underlake water-works tunnel about to be constructed for the purpose of supplying said city with pure water: *Provided,* That said crib shall be furnished with a beacon-light, which beacon-light shall be kept lighted at all such seasons and hours as the light on the pier at the entrance of Cuyahoga river.

Consent of Congress given to Cleveland to erect a crib in Lake Erie, to protect, &c.

Beacon-light on the crib.

APPROVED, April 13, 1870.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for Salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.* April 13, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for salaries of United States ministers, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Deficiency appropriation for salaries of United States Ministers.

APPROVED, April 13, 1870.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.* April 20, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz.: —

Deficiency appropriation for year ending June 30, 1870.

Treasury Department. — For additional pay of twelve watchmen, at two hundred and twenty dollars each, and eleven laborers employed in the Treasury Department buildings, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Treasury Department. Additional pay to watchmen and laborers in Treasury Department;

For additional pay of thirty laborers, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided,* That the pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each for said year, three thousand six hundred dollars.

proviso;

To one of the watchmen acting as lieutenant of the watch, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, in addition to his pay as watchman.

For additional pay of three watchmen and two laborers in the Navy Department, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

in Navy Department;

For additional pay of forty laborers employed in the patent office, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided,* That their pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.

in patent office.

Proviso.

For cartage for the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars.

Cartage.

For salaries of officers, clerks, and other employe[e]s in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, thirty thousand dollars.

Office of commissioner of internal revenue.

For pay of assistant-engineer from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred dollars.

Assistant-engineer.

Additional pay to watchmen and laborers in Post-Office Department.

For additional pay of fifteen laborers employed in the Post-Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional pay of eleven laborers in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For additional compensation of nine watchmen in the Post-Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand and eighty dollars.

Contingent expenses Treasury Department.

For contingent expenses, copying, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, twelve thousand dollars.

Sick and disabled seamen.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

Clerks in office of comptroller of currency.

Comptroller of the Currency. — For pay of one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, and three female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, in his office, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Internal revenue bureau.

Internal Revenue Bureau. — For rent, dies, paper; for stamps and incidental expenses, including the cost of subscriptions for such number of copies of the "Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal" as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to supply to revenue officers, three hundred thousand dollars.

Abandoned and captured property.

Abandoned and Captured Property. — For the necessary expenses of defending suits in the court of claims against the United States, for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the joint resolution of March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty thousand dollars; and for the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates and agents, in respect to or growing out of the seizure of such property, and in prosecuting suits for the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States, growing out of the rebellion or the suppression thereof, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 251.

Public buildings at Cairo;

Public Buildings. — For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Cairo, Illinois, ten thousand dollars.

Detroit;

For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Detroit, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Savannah;

For general repairs of custom-house at Savannah, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

Mobile;

For general repairs of custom-house at Mobile, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.

Portland;

For plastering, iron work, and carpentry on the custom-house at Portland, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

Richmond;

For repairing the custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ogdensburgh;

For paving, grading, and fencing about custom-house at Ogdensburgh, New York, five thousand dollars.

Springfield;

For paving, curbing, grading, sewerage, and other work about the court-house and post-office at Springfield, Illinois, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

Castine;

For the purchase of additional land for the custom-house at Castine, Maine, six hundred dollars.

Saint Paul; proviso.

For continuing construction, granite and limestone work, for custom-house, Saint Paul, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not

exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. Public build- ings at

For completing the work on the court-house and post-office at Des Moines, Iowa, twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars. Des Moines;

For roofing, interior brick-work, and plastering of the court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars. Madison;

For plastering, iron-work, and carpentry for the court-house at Portland, Maine, twenty thousand dollars. Portland;

For continuing the construction of the building for court-house and post-office in New York city, one million dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum beyond the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building in conformity with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, and at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding three million dollars, including all sums already expended for that purpose, except that for the site; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. New York city; proviso;

[Modified. See *Post*, pp. 295, 296.]

For continuing the work on the building for post-office and sub-treasury in Boston, Massachusetts, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum, beyond the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building, in conformity with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, and at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, including all sums already expended for that purpose, except that for the site; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. Boston; proviso;

[Modified. *Post*, pp. 296, 516.]

For continuing the work, and for granite and freestone work on the building for branch mint at San Francisco, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. San Francis- co;

For construction and repairs of custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, and of the wharves adjacent thereto, and for employment of such labor as may be necessary to protect from injury and deterioration the marble and other building materials of said custom-house, twenty-five thousand dollars. Charleston;

For repairing damage done by storm in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, ten thousand dollars. Portland;

For continuing the work on the marine hospital building at Chicago, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. Chicago; proviso; Vol. xvii. p. 11.

For continuing the construction of the appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, forty thousand dollars. Philadelphia;

For stone-work of the west centre stairs of the treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Washington;

For putting files rooms under the porticos in the treasury building, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For balconies to widen the passages about the custom-house building in Bangor, Maine, five thousand dollars. Bangor.

Furniture for public buildings at Bangor;	For furniture for the custom-house and the offices therein, at Bangor, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.
Ogdensburgh;	For furniture for the custom-house and the offices therein, at Ogdensburgh, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
Des Moines;	For furniture for the court-house and the offices therein, at Des Moines, Iowa, twelve thousand dollars.
Springfield;	For furniture for the court-house and the offices therein, at Springfield, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.
Wiscasset.	For furniture for the custom-house at Wiscasset, Maine, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Repairs.	For casual and necessary repairs of the various public buildings in the United States, under the control of the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars.
Fuel and lights.	For fuel and lights and miscellaneous items for the various public buildings, under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Repairs.	For repairs of the custom-house at New Orleans, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Capitol grounds.	For continuing the work on the capitol grounds, and repairing the capitol building, twenty thousand dollars.
House of Representatives.	<i>House of Representatives.</i> — To pay for copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix furnished to members and delegates of the third session of the Fortieth Congress, four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-one cents.
Congressional Globe and Appendix.	
Daily Globe.	To pay for reporting and printing in the Daily Globe debates of the House of Representatives of the same session, three thousand and seventeen dollars and five cents.
Additional compensation to reporters.	For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the Forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.
	For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the Forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.
Expenses of committee on post-office, &c.;	To defray the expenses of the committee on the post-office and post-roads, incurred in their recent investigations in New York and Boston on the order of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, to be paid into the contingent fund of the House.
on military affairs.	To defray the expenses of the committee on military affairs, incurred in the recent investigations on the order of the House of Representatives, to be paid into the contingent fund of the House, such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding four thousand dollars.
Contingent and miscellaneous.	For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the House of Representatives, to defray outstanding indebtedness, incurred by investigating committees, and in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the House, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Public printing and binding.	<i>Public Printing.</i> —For the public printing, ninety-five thousand dollars.
Lithographing and engraving.	For the public binding, one hundred and five thousand dollars.
	For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, fifteen thousand dollars.

Territorial governments.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Utah.

Utah. — For additional salary of chief justice and two associates, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, and for officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Washington Territory. — For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, and for officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

Washington Territory.

For paper, printing, binding, and folding the bills, laws, and journals of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, for the session begun and held on the first Monday in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, six thousand dollars.

To pay claim of T. F. McElroy, for balance due him for public printing during fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-four cents.

T. F. McElroy.

Dakota Territory. — To pay for printing and binding the laws and journals of the last session of the legislative assembly of Dakota Territory, and for incidental expenses of the office of the secretary of said Territory, five thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory.

Public Lands. — For salary of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand and seventy-two dollars, and for clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Public lands. Surveyor-general of Louisiana; Montana;

For salary of surveyor-general of Montana, five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents; for rent of his office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, nine hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, five hundred dollars.

For salary of surveyor-general of Florida, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

Florida;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, thirteen hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Dakota, two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Dakota;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of California and Arizona, four thousand dollars.

California;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Kansas, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Kansas;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Nevada, and contingent expenses, three hundred dollars.

Nevada.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Pension Office. — For navy pensions to widows and others, eighty thousand dollars.

Interior Department. Pension office.

For contingent expenses of the pension office, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers and messengers, five thousand dollars.

For rent of building on G Street, corner of Eighth Street, from the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, at an annual rental of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

Indian Department. — For pay of interpreters, nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Indian department.

Patent Office. — For difference of pay to fifty-three female copyists in the patent office, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand six hundred dollars:

Patent office. Female copyists.

Provided, That said sum does not increase their compensation beyond nine hundred dollars each for said year.

Proviso.

House of Correction. — For the purposes mentioned in the fourteenth section of the act of July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to establish in the District of Columbia a house of correction for boys," and to be paid in the same manner as the appropriation therein made is directed to be levied and paid, the payment of the several

House of correction. 1866, ch. 238, § 14. Vol. xiv. p. 234.

portions to be paid by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, respectively, to be enforced in the same manner as therein provided, twelve thousand dollars.

Survey for
bridge.
Vol. xiv. p. 574.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay such sum as on examination he shall find justly due, and incurred in a survey of the grounds and river near the aqueduct bridge in the District of Columbia, under a joint resolution of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but not exceeding the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Warden of
jail in District of
Columbia.

Jail in the District of Columbia. — To pay salary of warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, for portion of the current year, seven hundred dollars.

James B. Hub-
bell.

To pay James B. Hubbell for the construction of Fort W. T. Sherman, and other buildings attached thereto, for the Blackfeet, Blood, and Regan tribes of the Blackfeet nation of Indians, in Montana Territory, as per contract with W. J. Cullen, United States special agent, dated October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, balance due on settlement, eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-one cents.

Survey of
Navajoe Indian
reservation.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay balance due for surveying Navajoe Indian reservation under contract, preparatory to making allotments for their new homes for agricultural purposes, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Sisseton and
Warpeton San-
tee Sioux Indi-
ans.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide necessary food for the Sisseton and Warpeton Santee Sioux Indians, on Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations, in Dakota Territory, during the spring and summer, and to furnish them with implements and seeds for cultivating their fields, ten thousand dollars.

Ninth census.

Miscellaneous. — For defraying the preliminary expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

Census of
Wyoming Terri-
tory.

For expenses incurred during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in taking the first census of Wyoming Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

B. B. French.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to close the accounts of B. B. French, late commissioner of public buildings, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand and seventy-six dollars and eight cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary for that purpose; but no greater sum shall be paid from the treasury out of this appropriation than eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-three cents, the balance due to said French on the aggregate of the several accounts.

H. Hamlin.

For the amount due H. Hamlin, late collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown, and superintendent of lights at Boston, two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty cents, the same to be carried to his credit on the books of the Treasury Department on account of surplus official emoluments, and on account of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Members &c.
of legislature of
Territory of
Idaho.

To pay Joseph Miller, M. Kelley, L. Miller, M. C. Brown, John Cummins, J. B. Pierce, Charles D. Kenyon, M. Storms, A. E. Galloway, James Carr, B. Crossed, M. G. Tooney, H. B. Lane, T. R. Howlett, and A. B. Farnesworth, the amounts due them, respectively, as officers, members, clerks, and employe[e]s for per diem, mileage, and services in the legislature of the Territory of Idaho, to be paid only upon vouchers to be approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in all seven thousand and twenty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; and to Crawford, Slocum and Company, George M. Thompson, Emil Lombard, A. L. Downey, and Archibald McBuraty, the amounts due them, respectively, for rent and stationery for the same service, in all one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents; to

Allen and Maxwell for wood and other supplies for the same service, one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars; and to Starr and Company, Wilts Young, W. H. Andrew, Caleb North, T. R. Howlett, A. Copper, A. H. Rucker, D. W. C. Dormell, and J. K. Vincent, the amounts due them, respectively, for sundry supplies for the same service, in all four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-six cents: *Provided*, That no part of the above amounts hereby appropriated to defray the outstanding indebtedness of the Territory of Idaho thus specified shall be paid, unless upon vouchers verified upon oath to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Senate Deficiency.—For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of the joint select committee on retrenchment, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury on the order of the secretary of the Senate, and disbursed under and subject in all respects to the provisions of the joint resolution of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

War Department.—For rent, watchmen, and laborers for the building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, occupied by the paymaster-general, six thousand dollars.

Reconstruction Acts.—To defray expenses incurred in carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for various supplies and service, viz.: In the first military district, seventy-five thousand dollars; in the fourth military district, two hundred thousand dollars; in the fifth military district, one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of said sums shall be paid except upon vouchers furnished and verified upon oath by the party furnishing said supplies or performing such service, to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the treasury: *And provided also*, That in the fifth military district there shall not be paid more than five dollars per day to any registrar or sheriff, and four dollars per day to any clerk or deputy sheriff, for the time actually employed.

To enable the surgeon-general of the army to pay the balance due under contract executed by him with the Providence Hospital, in the District of Columbia, for the care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, six thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, being required to settle the accounts of disbursing officers, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made and not involving any actual disbursements, but merely requiring a transfer on the books of the treasury, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the recruiting service of the regular army, fifty thousand dollars.

For four watchmen and two laborers for the building on the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items for the building, five thousand dollars.

Post-Office Department.—To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for blank books, stationery, fuel and lights for the general post-office building, including the sixth auditor's office; repairs of the building, furniture, papering, painting, fitting up permanent cases for filing papers; for pay of engineer, fireman, and laborers; for library purposes, telegrams, and for miscellaneous items, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Expenses of legislature of Territory of Idaho.

Proviso.

Senate deficiency.

Congressional Globe and Appendix.
Committee on retrenchment.
Proviso.

Vol. xiv. p. 564.

War Department.

Reconstruction acts.
1867, ch. 153.
Vol. xiv. p. 428.

Proviso.

Pub. Res. No. 60.
Post, p. 377.
Proviso.
1870, ch. 242.
Post, p. 228.

Transient paupers in the District of Columbia.

Secret service fund.

Army.

Building corner F. and Seventeenth streets.

Post-Office Department.

- Northern lakes and seaboard,** *Post*, p. 869. *Northern Lakes and Seaboard.* — For expenses of the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of the commerce of the northern lakes and seaboard, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Coast survey.** *Coast Survey.* — For supply of new vessels for the service of the coast survey, sixty thousand dollars.
- Circuit judges.** *Judicial.* — For nine circuit judges of the United States, to reside in circuit, from the date of their respective commissions to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, both inclusive, twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars.
- Public buildings and grounds.** *Public Buildings and Grounds.* — For repairing and refurbishing the President's house, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Wyoming Territory.** For salary of surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, eleven hundred and ninety-two dollars.
- President's house, &c.** For the clerks in his office, fifteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars.
- For lighting the President's house, the capitol, and public grounds, eight thousand dollars.
- For repairs of greenhouse at President's house, and purchase of plants, one thousand dollars.
- For pay of lamp-lighters, plumbing, gas-fitting, and the like, one thousand dollars.
- Watchmen.** To pay five watchmen employed in reservation number two, one hundred and twenty dollars each, in order to make their entire pay for the current year seven hundred and twenty dollars each, six hundred dollars.
- John S. Willard & Co.** To pay John S. Willard and Company the amount due them for furniture for treasury building, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Navy Department.** *Navy Department.* — To supply deficiencies in appropriations for fuel for the marine corps, ten thousand dollars.
- Marine corps.** To supply deficiency in contingent appropriation, twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars.
- Naval Academy.** *Naval Academy.* — For finishing additional quarters for midshipmen, now in course of construction, as per contract entered into July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.
- Expenses of investigating committees of the House;** **elections;** **ways and means;** **foreign affairs;** **judiciary;** **decline of American commerce;** **ninth census.**
- SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, for expenses of the following committees of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress while engaged on investigations, viz.: committee of elections, twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and five cents; committee of ways and means, five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-two cents; committee on foreign affairs, six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and thirty cents; committee on the judiciary, three thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents; committee on the decline of American commerce, two thousand dollars; committee on the ninth census, three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents; being the amounts reported by the committee on accounts to the House of Representatives, on the first of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, and ordered to be audited and approved, the same to be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, April 20, 1870.

April 20, 1870. CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to authorize the City of Buffalo, New York, to construct a Tunnel under Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an Inlet Pier therefrom.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, to construct and maintain a tunnel under Black Rock harbor and Niagara river, extending not

City of Buffalo may construct, &c. a tunnel under Black Rock

more than four hundred feet outside of Bird Island pier, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom, said inlet pier to be located not more than four hundred feet outside of said Bird Island pier. harbor and Niagara river, &c.

APPROVED, April 20, 1870.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act to amend the Usury Laws of the District of Columbia.*

April 22, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rate of interest upon judgments or decrees, and upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, shall continue to be six dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, except as hereinafter provided. Rate of interest in the District of Columbia to be six per cent. per annum, except, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all contracts hereafter to be made it shall be lawful for the parties to stipulate or agree in writing that the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or any less sum, of interest shall be taken and paid upon every one hundred dollars of money loaned, or in any manner due and owing from any person or corporation in this District. Parties may agree in writing to pay ten per cent. per annum or any less sum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or corporation in this District shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. upon any contract in writing, or six per cent. upon any verbal contract, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person or corporation. Penalty for contracting to receive greater rate;

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or corporation within the District of Columbia shall directly or indirectly take or receive any greater amount of interest than is provided for in this act, upon any contract or agreement whatever, it shall be lawful for the person, or his personal representative, or the corporation paying the same, to sue for and recover all the interest paid upon any such contract or agreement from the person or his personal representatives, or from the corporation receiving such unlawful interest: *Provided,* That the suit to recover back such interest shall be brought within one year after such unlawful interest shall have been paid or taken. for receiving greater rate. Interest paid may be recovered by a suit, if brought within a year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to change the general laws in force in relation to banking associations organized under the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Nothing herein to affect banking associations. 1864, ch. 106. Vol. xiii. p. 99.

APPROVED, April 22, 1870.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society.*

April 22, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tullio S. Verdi, Gustave W. Pope, C. W. Sonnenschmidt, E. S. Kimball, and Jehu Brainerd, and their associates and successors, physicians, be, and they hereby are, made a corporation by the name of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions set forth in this act. Washington Homeopathic Medical Society incorporated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. Estate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of said society, or such of their officers or members [as they shall appoint], shall have the power to practise medicine and surgery and collect their fees within the District of Columbia. Members may practise, &c.;

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of said society, or such of their officers or members as they shall appoint, shall have full may examine candidates for membership, &c.

License to practise medicine, &c. in the District of Columbia to be given without exception on account of color.

power and authority to examine all candidates for membership concerning the practice of specific medicine and surgery, provided said candidates shall sustain a good moral character, and shall present letters testimonial of their qualifications from some legally authorized medical institution; and if, upon such examination, the same candidates, without exception on account of color, shall be found qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, they shall receive the certificate of membership or the license to practise medicine or surgery within the District of Columbia.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, April 22, 1870.

April 22, 1870.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act for incorporating a Hospital for Foundlings in the City of Washington.*

Washington Hospital for Foundlings incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That G. W. Samson, O. O. Howard, Z. D. Gilman, William Stickney, A. C. Richards, B. Sunderland, A. N. Zevely, Wright Rives, Dr. James C. Hall, David K. Carter, William B. Todd, Jr., D. W. Middleton, George L. Sheriff, B. B. French, Joseph S. Stettinius, and John R. Arison, and such other persons as may be duly chosen, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, in the District of Columbia, under the name of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, to have perpetual succession, and be capable to take, hold, and enjoy lands, tenements, and personal property: *Provided*, That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation, except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said hospital.

Powers.

Estate.

Vacancies.

By-laws.

Directors, officers, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation, hereby constituted, shall have power to fill vacancies in the board of directors, and to make all necessary by-laws, rules, and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the management of said hospital shall be under the control of a board of ten directors. The board of directors shall also have power to appoint all officers and committees necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of the hospital.

First board of directors, president, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the first seven corporators named in the first section hereof, together with those who may be elected and appointed directors, as provided in the preceding section, shall constitute the first board of directors, who shall, from their number, elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; and five of the directors, including either of the above-named officers, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall be the duty of the president and directors to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said institution on the first day of July in each year.

Quorum. Annual report.

Object of association.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the object of this association is to found in the city of Washington a hospital for the reception and support of destitute and friendless children.

Foundlings to be wholly under the guardianship of the institution, until, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That foundlings received by this hospital shall be deemed and considered wholly under the guardianship, care, and control of said institution, to be educated, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as the directors of said hospital may, in their judgment, deem for the best interests of said children until they shall attain the age of eighteen years, when said care and control shall cease.

Exemption from taxation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the property, real and personal, held by said corporation shall be exempt from all taxes and assessments levied by authority of Congress or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia. Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, April 22, 1870.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act declaring the Construction of "An Act to incorporate the National Theological Institute," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the Powers of the same,'"* approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

April 22, 1870.
1866, ch. 79.
Vol. xiv. p. 45.
1867, ch. 164.
Vol. xiv. p. 440.

WHEREAS an act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, approved May ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also an act to define and extend the powers of the same, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, *has* [have] been misconstrued by an attempt to remove the seat of its operations to a distant locality, in direct contravention of said acts; and whereas the following-named persons, Joseph C. Lewis, Edmund Turney, John S. Poler, Charles H. Morse, William T. Johnson, Lindsay Muse, William F. Nelson, George F. McLellan, Clement Robinson, George M. Condron, S. Alexander, U. H. Hutchins, W. T. Wiswall, S. L. Crissey, continue to exercise their functions as the executive committee, by the authority of said corporation at its seat of operations within the said District of Columbia, according to the intention of said acts: Now, therefore,

Preamble.

[Preamble repealed.
1870, ch. 117.
Post, p. 148.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seat of operations of the National Theological Institute and University, incorporated under the act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which act was amended and extended by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be, and the same is hereby, located within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent said corporation from establishing such branches without the limits of said District as may be now authorized by law.

Seat of operations of the National Theological Institute and University, to be in Washington, D. C.

Branches may be established elsewhere.

APPROVED, April 22, 1870.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to re-define a Portion of the Boundary Line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota.*

April 28, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Nebraska, through her legislature, has given her consent thereto, the centre of the main channel of the Missouri river shall be the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, between the following points, to wit: Commencing at a point in the centre of said main channel, north of the west line of section twenty-four in township twenty-nine north, of range eight east of the sixth principal meridian, and running along the same to a point west of the most northerly portion of fractional section seventeen, of township twenty-nine north, of range nine east of said meridian, in the State of Nebraska, as meandered and shown by the plats and surveys of said sections originally made and now on file in the general land office.

Boundary between Nebraska and Dakota.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective jurisdictions of said State and Territory (and of the United States) shall extend to and over all of the territory, within their limits, according to the line herein designated, to all intents and purposes as fully and completely as if no change had taken place in the channel of said Missouri river. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to cause to be made all necessary surveys and meanderings, and to order the transfer of all plats, papers, and documents which may be necessary in the premises.

Jurisdictions.

Surveys and transfer of plats, papers, &c.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, in the State of Oregon.*

Land grant to Oregon Central Railroad Company.

Right of way and to take materials.

Lands for depots, &c.
Alternate sections, except, &c.

Lands to be selected to make up deficiency.

Lands on line of road to be surveyed;

when to be separated from public lands.

Remaining lands to be sold at double the minimum price.
Homestead exemption.

Patents for lands when and how to be issued to company.

The granted lands to be sold only to actual settlers, in what quantities, and at what price.

Net proceeds of sales of granted lands to be set apart as a sinking fund for

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, and from a suitable point of junction near Forest Grove to the Yamhill river, near McMinville, in the State of Oregon, there is hereby granted to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, now engaged in constructing the said road, and to their successors and assigns, the right of way through the public lands of the width of one hundred feet on each side of said road, and the right to take from the adjacent public lands materials for constructing said road, and also the necessary lands for depots, stations, side tracks, and other needful uses in operating the road, not exceeding forty acres at any one place; and, also, each alternate section of the public lands, not mineral, excepting coal or iron lands, designated by odd numbers nearest to said road, to the amount of ten such alternate sections per mile, on each side thereof, not otherwise disposed of or reserved or held by valid pre-emption or homestead right at the time of the passage of this act. And in case the quantity of ten full sections per mile cannot be found on each side of said road, within the said limits of twenty miles, other lands designated as aforesaid shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior on either side of any part of said road nearest to and not more than twenty-five miles from the track of said road to make up such deficiency.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner of the general land office shall cause the lands along the line of the said railroad to be surveyed with all convenient speed. And whenever and as often as the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of the survey and location of twenty or more miles of said road, the said Secretary shall cause the said granted lands adjacent to and coterminous with such located sections of road to be segregated from the public lands; and thereafter the remaining public lands, subject to sale within the limits of the said grant, shall be disposed of only to actual settlers at double the minimum price for such lands: *And provided also,* That settlers under the provisions of the homestead act who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the said limits of twenty miles, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each of the said ungranted lands, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever and as often as the said company shall complete and equip twenty or more consecutive miles of the said railroad and telegraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be examined, at the expense of the company, by three commissioners appointed by him; and if they shall report that such completed section is a first-class railroad and telegraph, properly equipped and ready for use, he shall cause patents to be issued to the company for so much of the said granted lands as shall be adjacent to and coterminous with the said *completed* [completed] sections.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said alternate sections of land granted by this act, excepting only such as are necessary for the company to reserve for depots, stations, side tracks, wood yards, standing ground, and other needful uses in operating the road, shall be sold by the company only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or a quarter section to any one settler, and at prices not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall, by mortgage or deed of trust to two or more trustees, appropriate and set apart all the net proceeds of the sales of the said granted lands, as a sinking fund, to be kept invested in the bonds of the United States, or other

safe and more productive securities, for the purchase from time to time, and the redemption at maturity, of the first mortgage construction bonds of the company, on the road depots, stations, side tracks, and wood yards, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars per mile of road, payable in gold coin not longer than thirty years from date, with interest payable semiannually in coin not exceeding the [rate] of seven per centum per annum; and no part of the principal or interest of the said fund shall be applied to any other use until all the said bonds shall have been purchased or redeemed and cancelled; and each of the said first mortgage bonds shall bear the certificate of the trustees, setting forth the manner in which the same is secured and its payment provided for. And the district court of the United States, concurrently with the State courts, shall have original jurisdiction, subject to appeal and writ of error, to enforce the provisions of this section.

the purchase, &c. of certain bonds.
Bonds and interest how payable.

Sinking fund to be used only for, &c.
Bonds to bear certificate of trustees.
What courts may enforce this provision.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its assent to this act within one year from the time of its passage; and the foregoing grant is upon condition that said company shall complete a section of twenty or more miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years, and the entire railroad and telegraph within six years, from the same date.

Company to file assent with in, &c.
Conditions of this grant.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to authorize the corporate Authorities of the City of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to pave and improve the Streets thereof.* May 4, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of Georgetown shall have full power and authority to lay taxes on particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, for their particular local improvements, and to cause the curbstones to be set, the foot and carriage ways, or so much thereof as they may deem best, to be graded, paved, gravelled, or otherwise improved; to introduce the necessary sewerage and drainage facilities, under and upon the whole or any portion of any avenue, street, or alley; to cause the same to be suitably graded, paved, gravelled, or otherwise improved and repaired, and at all times properly cleaned and watered; to cause lamps to be erected therein, and to light the same; and to pay the cost thereof, the said corporation of Georgetown is hereby authorized for the purposes of grading, paving, graveling, or otherwise improving or repairing any street, avenue, or alley, or any part thereof, to lay and collect a general tax for the same, or any part of the cost thereof, upon all the property of said city, or upon all property bordering upon such avenue, street, or alley, or any part thereof that may be graded, gravelled, paved, or otherwise improved or repaired; and that, for the purpose of sewerage, the said corporation shall have power to lay and collect a tax equal to the expense, or any part thereof, upon all property bordering upon such avenue, street, or alley that may be so sewer-ed, or any property benefited thereby, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and also to be laid, or cause to be laid, simultaneously with the grading, graveling, paving, or otherwise improving any avenue, street, or alley, or at any other time in which a main water-pipe, main gas-pipe, or main sewer may have been or shall be laid, water or gas service-pipes or lateral house-drains from such water or gas main, or main sewer, to one foot within the curb line in front of every lot, or subdivisional part of a lot, which may bound on such avenue, street, or alley, and to which a gas or water service-pipe or house-drain may not have been already laid; and to pay the cost thereof, shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a special tax on every such lot or part of lot.

Georgetown may lay local taxes for local improvements.
Streets.

Sewerage and drainage.

Lighting streets.

Taxes for grading, &c.;

sewerage;

water and gas pipes.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.
1870, ch. 39.
Ante, p. 81.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act to extend the Time within which Persons elected to Office may take the Oath of Office prescribed in an Act entitled "An Act to admit the State of Texas to Representation in the Congress of the United States," approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Officers elect in Texas to have thirty days from April 30, 1870, to take and file oath of office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons duly elected to office in the State of Texas, and holding the proper certificate of such election, shall have thirty days from April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, within which to take, subscribe, and file the oath of office prescribed in the act of Congress approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the admission of the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act to provide for the Revision and Consolidation of the Statutes of the United States.*

Act of 1866, ch. 140 (Vol. xiv. p. 74) revived.

Commissioners to revise, &c. the statutes of the United States.

Proviso. See *Post*, p. 311.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, revived; and the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners to prosecute and complete the work prescribed by said act: *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall devote their entire time and attention to their duties as commissioners, and shall receive no compensation after said work shall be completed, nor for a longer period than three years from the time when this act shall take effect.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act amendatory of the organic Law of Colorado Territory, and for other Purposes.*

Appeals from probate courts in Colorado may lie to the district court;

but not to supreme court.

[Amended. See *Post*, p. 279.]

Corporations for charitable or educational purposes.

1861, ch. 59. Vol. xii. p. 172.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the organic law of the Territory of Colorado be, and the same is hereby, so far amended that an appeal shall be allowed from any final order, judgment, or decree of any probate court in said Territory to the district court of the district within which such probate court is held, under such proper regulations as shall be prescribed by the law of said Territory; and hereafter no writ of error or appeal shall be allowed from any decision of a probate court directly to the supreme court of said Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of said Territory may, by general incorporation laws, authorize persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for charitable or educational purposes.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Issuing of a Certificate of Registry or Enrolment to the Schooners "Zenas Snow" and "Patriot."*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the schooners "Zenas Snow" and "Patriot" are American-built vessels, and *being* [have been] denationalized by a sale of a small fraction of each to a foreigner, who has since become naturalized; and whereas, after seizure by the United States, the said vessels have been under the laws restored to the owners thereof by the Treasury Department: Therefore,

Certificate of registry, &c. to issue to schooners "Zenas Snow" and "Patriot."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a certificate of registry or enrolment to the schooners "Zenas Snow" and "Patriot."

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.* May 4, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James S. Grinnell, Wendell T. Davis, Horatio Browning, Alpheus Middleton, W. Albert King, Andrew Potts, A. Gaddis, jr., Edward Hartley, Edwin A. Ryther, William L. Wall, G. M. Wright, William H. Morrison, George P. Goff, George W. Potter, H. F. Zimmerman, and Henry Mayo, and J. W. Seaver, and J. J. Newcomb, and John W. Boteler, Samuel Cross, George Waters, George Rogers, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

Washington and Boston Steamship Company incorporated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than fifty thousand nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Capital stock.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of vessels, propelled by steam or other power, between the cities of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Norfolk, and other ports in the State of Virginia, on the Potomac river, Chesapeake bay, or the tributaries of the same, and Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Powers of corporation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is authorized to purchase, hold, and grant such real estate, not exceeding in amount one hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and buildings thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal, and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations.

Real estate &c.

Common seal.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as the stockholders in general meeting shall elect, and such agent as may be appointed by the board of directors. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company, at such time and place as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days, in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company once elected shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen.

Officers and agents.

Meeting for organization.

Tenure of office of officers.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the transfer of the stock and the general management of the business of said company; and each stockholder in said company shall be liable for all claims against the same to an amount equal to the stock which said stockholder shall have in said company.

By-laws.

Personal liabilities.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

Act when to take effect;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act to provide for the Survey of the Fort Gratiot military Reservation, in the State of Michigan.* May 4, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to complete the survey and subdivision of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in pursuance of law; and that

Appropriation for survey, &c. of Fort Gratiot military reservation.

said money be returned to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of any part of said military reservation.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 5, 1870. CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act to provide for the Creation of Corporations in the District of Columbia by General Law.*

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Associations to establish institutions of learning, how formed.

Certificate to be recorded; to state what.

Upon filing certificate, persons signing, &c. to be a body corporate.

Powers.
Property.
Seal.
By-laws.

Degrees.

Vacancies.
Tenure of property.

Corporation may receive, hold, and convey property.

Funds how to be applied.

Buildings, officers, books, &c.

Bequests, &c. for particular purposes may be accepted and applied.

Limits to amount of real

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any five or more persons, being desirous of associating themselves for the purpose of establishing an institution of learning, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this District, and file in the office of register of deeds of said District, a certificate or declaration, in writing, to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and open to public inspection, in which shall be stated the name or title by which said institution shall be known to law, the number of trustees, directors, or managers, and their names, the particular branch of literature and science, or either of them, proposed to be taught, and if said institution is to be of the rank of a college or university, the number and designation of the professorships to be established.

Upon filing the certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors and associates, shall, by the provisions of this act, be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style stated in the certificate, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to acquire, hold, and convey property in all lawful ways, to have and use a common seal and the same to alter and change at pleasure, to make and alter, at times or from time to time, such by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the laws in force in said District as they may deem necessary for the government of said institution, and to confer upon such persons as may be considered worthy such academic or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions.

Any corporation so formed as aforesaid shall have power to fill such vacancies in their own body as may happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, and shall hold the property of said institution solely for the purposes of education, and not for the individual benefit of themselves, or of any contributor to the endowment of the same.

Any corporation formed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be competent in law and equity to take to themselves, in their corporate name, real, personal, or mixed property, by gift, grant, bargain and sale, conveyance, will, devise, or bequests of any persons whomsoever, and the same estate to grant, bargain, sell, convey, devise, let, place out at interest, or otherwise dispose of the same for the use of said institution in such manner as shall seem most beneficial thereto.

The trustees, directors, or managers of any corporation formed under this act shall faithfully apply all the funds collected or the proceeds of the property belonging to said institution, according to their best judgment, in erecting or completing suitable buildings, supporting necessary officers, instructors, and servants, and procuring books, maps, charts, globes, and philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus necessary to the success of said institution.

In case any donation, devise, or bequest shall be made for particular purposes, accordant with the designs of the institution so established as aforesaid, and the corporation shall accept the same, such donation, devise, or bequest shall be applied in conformity with the express condition of the donor or deviser.

No corporation established as aforesaid shall be allowed to hold more land at any one time than shall be necessary for the purposes of educa-

tion, as set forth in its articles of association, unless the corporation shall have received the same by gift, grant, or devise, and in such case such corporation shall be required to sell or dispose of the same within ten years from the time the title thereto is acquired; and on failure so to dispose of the same, said land over and above the amount necessary to be used as aforesaid, shall revert to the original donor, grantor, deviser, or their heirs.

estate corporation can hold.

Corporations formed under this act shall have power to employ and appoint a president or principal for each institution, and all such professors or servants as may be necessary, and shall have power to displace any of them, as the interests of the institution require; to fill vacancies which may happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, among said officers or servants; and to prescribe and direct the course of studies to be pursued in said institution.

President, professors, &c.

Vacancies.

Course of studies.

Any corporation established as aforesaid may require the treasurer of said institution, and all other agents thereof, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, to give bonds for the security of said corporation in such sums and with security deemed sufficient by said corporation or institution.

Bonds of treasurers and agents.

All process against any corporation established under this section shall be by summons, and the service of the same shall be by leaving an attested copy thereof with the president, secretary, or treasurer, or at the office of the corporation, at least sixty days before the return day thereof.

Suits and service of process.

It shall be the duty of the trustees of any institution, or a majority of them, to file, on or before the first Monday in January in each year, in the office of the register of deeds where the original certificate was filed, a statement of the trustees and officers of the institution, with an inventory of its property and liabilities and students, and such other information as shall or will exhibit its condition or operation.

Annual statement to be filed and inventory of property, &c.

In case any corporation created under this act shall at any time violate or fail to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, upon complaint being made to the circuit court of the District of Columbia, a writ of quo warranto shall issue, and the district attorney or city attorney shall prosecute, in behalf of the people, for a forfeiture of all rights and privileges secured by this act to such corporation.

Corporations created under this act and failing to comply with its provisions to forfeit right.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the members of any society or congregation heretofore formed in this District for the purposes of religious worship, and for members of any society or congregation which may hereafter be formed for the purpose aforesaid, to receive by gift, devise, or purchase, a quantity of land not exceeding one acre, and to erect or build thereon such houses and buildings as they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and to make such other use of the land, and make such other improvements thereon, as may be deemed necessary for the comfort and convenience of such society or congregation, and such society or congregation may assume a name, and elect or appoint any number of trustees, not exceeding ten, who shall be styled trustees of such society or congregation by the name assumed; and the title to the land purchased, and improvements made shall be vested in the trustees by the name and style assumed as aforesaid.

Religious societies may receive and hold not over one acre of land and build houses, &c. thereon for purposes of religious worship.

Trustees to hold title, &c.

Immediately after the election or appointment of trustees by any society or congregation as aforesaid, the persons elected or appointed shall make a certificate under their hands and seals, stating the date of their election or appointment, the name of the society or congregation, and length of time for which they were elected or appointed, which shall be verified by the affidavit of some one of the persons making the same, and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in said District, and the said trustees shall hold their office for and during the

Trustees to make certificate under oath, to be recorded.

Certificate to state what.
Term of office of trustees.

- period stated in the certificate aforesaid. At the expiration of their term of service and forever thereafter at the expiration of the term of service of any trustee elected or appointed as aforesaid, the said society or congregation shall elect or appoint successors, who shall in like manner continue in office for such period as may be limited by the society or congregation; and a certificate of their appointment or election shall be made by the trustees whose term of service shall have expired, which shall be verified by affidavit and filed and recorded as provided in the election of officers in the first instance.
- Religious societies.** The trustees elected or appointed under the provisions of this division, and their successors, shall have perpetual succession and existence; and the title to land herein authorized to be purchased, and to the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be vested in the said trustees by their assumed name and their successors forever; and the same shall be held for the uses and purposes herein named and no other; and such trustees shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law or equity whatsoever, in and by the name and style assumed, as aforesaid; and shall have power under the direction of the society or congregation to sell and execute deeds and conveyances of and concerning the estate and property herein authorized to be held by said society or congregation; and such deeds or conveyances shall have the same effect as like deeds or conveyances made by natural persons: *Provided*, That no deed or conveyance shall be made of any estate held as aforesaid, so as to defeat or destroy the interest or effect of any grant, donation, or bequest, which may be made to any such society or congregation; but all grants, donations, and bequests, shall be appropriated and used as directed by the person or persons making the same.
- Successors.** Every society or congregation formed as aforesaid shall have power to provide for filling vacancies which may happen in the office of trustee, and also to remove trustees from office, and to adopt such rules and regulations in relation to the duties of trustees, and the management of its estate as the members may deem proper, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and laws in force in the District of Columbia.
- Certificate, &c.** Upon the dissolution of any society or congregation formed under the provisions of this division, the estate and property of such society or congregation shall revert back to the persons, their heirs and assigns, who may have given or contributed to the purchase of or payment for the same, according to their respective rights. A failure to elect or appoint trustees at any time when, by the provisions of this division, such election or appointment should be had, shall not work a dissolution of the society or congregation; but the trustees last elected or appointed shall be considered as in office until another election or appointment shall take place.
- Powers and duties of trustees.** The trustees now in office, or those who may hereafter be appointed or elected under the provisions of this division, shall have power, under the direction of the society or congregation by whom they were elected or appointed, to execute mortgages, or deeds of trust in the nature of mortgages, of and concerning the estate and property which any society or congregation are authorized by this division to hold, or to lease the same for a term not exceeding ten years. And such mortgages, deeds, and conveyances shall have the same effect and be enforced by the same remedies and proceedings as like mortgages, deeds, leases, and conveyances made by natural persons, anything in this division to the contrary notwithstanding.
- Conveyances of the property of the society.** The provisions of this division are intended to extend to members of societies heretofore or hereafter to be formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining private schools for religious purposes.
- Proviso.** This act shall not be so construed as conferring privileges or any benefits to such societies under the school laws of this District.
- Vacancies.** but not under school laws.
- Power to remove trustees.**
- Rules and regulations.**
- Upon dissolution, property to revert, &c.**
- Failure to elect trustees not to cause dissolution.**
- Trustees to hold office until, &c.;**
- may execute mortgages and leases;**
- effect thereof.**
- Private schools for religious purposes;**

SOCIETIES, BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL, AND SO FORTH.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this District, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, or missionary purposes, including societies formed for mutual improvement, or for the promotion of the arts, may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this District and file in the office of the register of deeds, to be recorded by him, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known in law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors, or managers of such society, for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing a certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate; and by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make such by-laws; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall in law be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing, and holding real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of said society as stated in said certificate, and may sell and convey the same; to elect officers and agents of such society for the management of its business.

The society so incorporated may annually, or oftener, elect from its members, its trustees, directors, or managers, at such time and place, in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of said society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors, or managers by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of said society.

The provisions of this act shall not extend to nor apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the register of deeds, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated body in the District of Columbia.

Any corporation formed under this act shall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving any property, real or personal, by virtue of any gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, necessary for the purposes of said society, as stated in said certificate, or in any other manner.

The trustees, directors, or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, educational, musical, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary corporation, including societies formed for mutual improvement, may, by conforming to the requirements of the several sections of this act, reincorporate themselves, or continue their existing corporate powers under this act, or may change their name, stating in their certificate the original name of such corporation as well as their new name assumed; and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so reincorporated or continued. Corporations under this division may be organized for any term not exceeding twenty years, the term to be stated in the certificate mentioned in the first section.

The corporations formed under this act may sell and dispose of any real estate they may acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, as follows: Whenever any lot purchased for the use of the corporation, or any building erected thereon, shall become ineligible for the uses for which said lot was purchased or said building erected, to be determined by a vote of two thirds of the shares of the stock of said corporation or the

Societies for benevolent, educational, &c. purposes. Certificate to be made, filed, and recorded;

to state what;

persons signing, &c. to be a corporation. Powers of corporation.

Seal.

By-laws.

Property.

Officers and agents.

Election of trustees, their powers, &c.

Quorum.

Vacancies.

Associations not to take name of existing corporations.

Property of corporation.

Trustees, &c. of existing benevolent, &c. corporations may reincorporate themselves under this act.

Name.

Property.

Term.

Acquisition and disposal of property.

Benevolent, &c. societies.

members of said corporation at a meeting of the stockholders or corporators or members of said corporation specially called for that purpose, the proceedings of which meeting shall be duly entered in the records of said corporation, said lot or building may be sold and the proceeds thereof may be vested in another lot, or in the erection of another building, or both.

If corporation votes to surrender its corporate powers, property how to be disposed of.

When any real estate shall have been devised or given to any such corporation for any specified benevolent purpose aforesaid, and where, by a vote of three fourths of the stock held by the stockholders, or three fourths of the corporators, if no shares of stock have been created, of any corporation formed under this act, then by a vote of three fourths of the members thereof, at a meeting called for the purpose, of which such stockholders or corporators or members as aforesaid shall have at least ten days' notice, the said corporation shall determine to surrender their corporate powers and cease to act under the same, said real and personal estate, so acquired as aforesaid, shall be sold at public auction, proper notice of the time and place of said sale having been given, and the proceeds of said sale equitably distributed among the stockholders or corporators aforesaid, or disposed of for the promotion and advancement of the objects for which such corporation was originally organized: *Provided*, That no corporation created by this section shall hold real estate more than five years, except so much as shall be necessary for the purposes named in its certificate.

Proceeds.

Real estate, except, &c. not to be held for more than five years.

MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, AND MECHANICAL CORPORATIONS.

Manufacturing, &c. corporations, how may be formed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time hereafter any three or more persons who may desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing, agricultural, mining, mechanical business, insurance, mercantile, transportation, or marketing in the District of Columbia, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file in the office of the register of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of the said company and the objects for which said company shall be formed; the amount of the capital stock of said company; the term of its existence, not to exceed twenty years; the number of shares of which the said stock shall consist; the number of trustees and their names, who shall manage the concerns of said company for the first year; and the name of the place in said District in which the operations of said company are to be carried on.

Certificate to be signed, acknowledged, and recorded; to state what.

See 1870, ch. 131, § 2. *Post*, p. 153.

When certificate is filed, the persons signing it, &c. to be a corporation.

When the certificate shall have been filed as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name have succession, and be capable of suing and being sued in any court of law or equity in this District of Columbia; and they and their successors may have a common seal, and make and alter the same at pleasure; and they shall by their corporate name be capable in law of purchasing, holding, and conveying any real or personal estate whatever which may be necessary to enable the said company to carry on their operations named in such certificate, but shall not mortgage the same, or give any lien thereon, except in pursuance of a vote of the stockholders of said company.

Powers.

Seal.

Property.

No mortgage or lien to be created, except by vote of the stockholders.

Trustees; residence;

to be elected annually.

The stock, property, and concerns of such company shall be managed by not less than three nor more than nine trustees, who shall, respectively, be stockholders, and a majority of whom shall be citizens of the District of Columbia, who shall, except for the first year, be annually elected by the stockholders, at such time and place as shall be determined by the by-laws of the company; and public notice of the time and place

of holding such election shall be published not less than thirty days previous thereto, in the newspaper printed nearest to the place where the operations of the said company shall be carried on, and the election shall be made by such of the stockholders as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by proxy. All the elections shall be by ballot, and each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares of stock in said company, and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes shall be trustees; and when any vacancy shall happen among the trustees, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled for the remainder of the year in such manner as may be provided for by the by-laws of the said company.

Manufacturing, &c. corporations.

Notice of annual election. Votes and proxies.

Vacancies.

In case it shall happen at any time that an election of trustees shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws of said company, when it ought to have been made, the company for that reason shall not be dissolved, but it shall be lawful, on any other day, to hold an election for trustees, in such manner as shall be provided for by the said by-laws, and all acts of trustees shall be valid and binding as against said company until their successors shall be elected.

Defective elections of trustees, how to be made valid.

Acts of trustees binding against company until, &c.

There shall be a president of the company who shall be designated from the number of the trustees, and also such subordinate officers as the company, by its by-laws, may designate, who may be elected or appointed, and required to give such security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office as the company by its by-laws may require.

President and subordinate officers.

Bond.

It shall be lawful for the trustees to call in and demand from the stockholders, respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, at such times and in such payments or instalments as the trustees shall deem proper, under the penalty of forfeiting the shares of stock subscribed for and all previous payments made thereon, if payment shall not be made by the stockholder within sixty days after a personal demand or a notice requiring such payment shall have been published for six successive weeks in a newspaper in the District of Columbia as aforesaid.

Subscriptions for stock, how called in.

Stock and payments thereon, when and how forfeited.

The trustees of such company shall have power to make such prudential by-laws as they shall deem proper for the management and disposition of the stock and business affairs of such company, not inconsistent with the laws of the District of Columbia and Constitution of the United States, and prescribing the duties of officers, artificers, and servants that may be employed, for the appointment of all officers, and for carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of such company.

By-laws.

Appointment and duties of officers, servants, &c.

The stock of such company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said company; but no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid in, or shall have been declared forfeited for the nonpayment of calls thereon; and it shall not be lawful for such company to use any of their funds in the purchase of any stock in any other corporation.

Stock to be personal estate, and when and how transferable.

Company cannot buy stock in any other corporation.

The copy of any certificate of incorporation filed in pursuance of this act, certified by the register of the District of Columbia to be a true copy and of the whole of such certificate, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive legal evidence of the facts therein stated.

Certified copy of certificate of incorporation to be presumptive evidence, &c. in all courts.

All the stockholders of every company incorporated under this act shall be severally, individually, liable to the creditors of the company in which they are stockholders, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts and contracts made by such company, until the whole amount of capital stock fixed and limited by such company shall have been paid in and a certificate thereof shall have been made and recorded, as is prescribed in the following section. And the capital stock so fixed and limited shall be paid in, one half within one year, and the other half thereof within two years from the incorporation of said company, or such corporation shall be dissolved.

Stockholders when and how far individually liable.

Capital stock to be paid in within, &c. or corporation dissolved.

Manufacturing, &c. corporations.

Certificate that capital is paid in, &c. to be signed, sworn to, and recorded.

Annual report to be published and state what;

to be signed, sworn to, and filed.

Trustees liable for debts if report is not made, &c.;

if they declare and pay certain dividends.

Trustees objecting, how may avoid liability.

Money only to be deemed payment of stock.

No loan to stockholders.

Penalty.

Officers signing false reports knowingly to be personally liable for certain debts.

Persons holding stock as executors, trustees, or as collateral security, not to be personally liable.

Who and what is liable.

Who to represent stock held in trust or as collateral.

Personal liability for debts

The president and a majority of the trustees, within thirty days after the payment of the last instalment of the capital stock so fixed and limited by the company, shall make a certificate stating the amount of the capital so fixed and paid in, which certificate shall be signed and sworn to by the president and a majority of the trustees; and they shall within the said thirty days record the same in the office of the register of deeds of the District of Columbia.

Every such company shall annually, within twenty days from the first of January, make a report, which shall be published in a newspaper in the District of Columbia, which shall state the amount of capital, and of the proportion actually paid, and the amount of its existing debts; which report shall be signed by the president and a majority of the trustees, and shall be verified by the oath of the president or secretary of said company, and filed in the office of the register of deeds of the District of Columbia; and if any of the said companies shall fail so to do, all the trustees of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report shall be made.

If the trustees of any such company shall declare and pay any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, or which would diminish the amount of its capital stock, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, while they shall respectively remain in office: *Provided*, That if any of the trustees shall object to the declaring of such dividend, or the payment of the same, and shall at any time before the time fixed for the payment thereof, file a certificate of their objection in writing with the secretary of the company and with the register of deeds of the District of Columbia, they shall be exempt from the said liability.

Nothing but money shall be considered as payment of any part of the capital stock, and no loan of money shall be made by any such company to any stockholder therein; and if any such loan shall be made to a stockholder, the officers who shall make it, or who shall assent thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the extent of such loan and interest, for all the debts of the company contracted while they are stockholders or officers thereof.

If any certificate or report made, or public notice given, by the officers of any company in pursuance of the provisions of this act, should be false in any material representation, all the officers who shall have signed the same, knowing it to be false, shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company contracted while they are stockholders or officers thereof.

No person holding stock in such company as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, and no person holding such stock as collateral security, shall be personally subject to any liability as stockholder of such company; but the person pledging such stock shall be considered as holding the same, and shall be liable as a stockholder accordingly; and the estate and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate, or the ward or person interested in such trust fund would have been if he had been living and competent to act and held the stock in his own name.

Every such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, shall represent the stock in his hands at all meetings of the company, and may vote accordingly as a stockholder; and every person who shall pledge his stock as aforesaid may, nevertheless, represent the same at all such meetings, and may vote accordingly as a stockholder.

The stockholders of any company organized under the provisions of this act shall, jointly, severally, and individually, be liable for all debts

that may be due and owing to all their laborers, servants, and apprentices, for services performed for such corporation, and shall be individually liable for all debts of said corporation to the amount of the stock of each stockholder.

due laborers, &c. for services, &c.

Any corporation or company heretofore formed, by special act or under the general law, and now existing, for manufacturing, agricultural, mining, mercantile, insurance, transportation, marketing, or mechanical purposes, in the District of Columbia, or any company which may be formed under this act, may increase or diminish its capital stock, by complying with the provisions of this act, to any amount which may be deemed sufficient and proper for the purposes of the corporation, and may also extend its business to other manufacturing, mining, or mechanical business, subject to the provisions and liabilities of this act. But before any corporation shall be entitled to diminish the amount of its capital stock, if the amount of its debts and liabilities shall exceed the amount of capital to which it is proposed to be reduced, such amount of debts and liabilities shall be satisfied and reduced so as not to exceed such diminished amount of capital; and any existing company heretofore formed may come under and avail itself of the privileges and provisions of this act by complying with the following provisions, and thereupon such company, its officers and stockholders, shall be subject to all the restrictions, duties, and liabilities of this act.

Corporations hereto formed for similar purposes, and those formed under this act, may increase or diminish their stock, and how.

Stock not to be diminished if, &c. until, &c.

Existing companies, how may avail themselves of the privileges of this act.

Whenever any company shall desire to call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of availing itself of the privileges of this act, or for increasing or diminishing the amount of its capital stock, or for extending or changing its business, it shall be the duty of the trustees or directors to publish a notice signed by a majority of them in a newspaper in the District of Columbia at least three successive weeks, and to deposit a notice thereof in the post-office addressed to each stockholder at his usual place of residence, at least three weeks previous to the day fixed upon for holding such meeting, specifying the object of the meeting and the time and place when and where such meeting shall be held; and a vote of at least two thirds of all the shares of stock shall be necessary to an increase or diminution of the amount of its capital stock, or the extension or change of its business as aforesaid, or to enable a company to avail itself of the provisions of this act.

Trustees to give what notice, and how.

Vote of two thirds of all the stock necessary.

If, at any time and place specified in the notice provided for in the preceding section, stockholders shall appear by proxy or in person, representing not less than two thirds of all the shares of stock of the corporation, they shall organize and proceed to a vote of those present in person or by proxy; and if, on canvassing the votes, it shall appear that a sufficient number of votes are in favor of increasing or diminishing the amount of capital, or extending or changing its business as aforesaid, or for availing itself of the privileges and provisions of this act, a certificate of the proceedings, showing a compliance with the provisions of this act, the amount of capital actually paid in, the business to which it is extended or changed, the whole amount of debts and liabilities of the company, and the amount to which the capital stock shall be increased or diminished, shall be made out, signed, and verified by the affidavit of the chairman, and be countersigned by the secretary; and such certificate shall be acknowledged by the chairman, and filed as required by the first section of this act, and when so filed the capital stock of such corporation shall be increased or diminished to the amount specified in such certificate, and the business extended or changed as aforesaid; and the company shall be entitled to the privileges and provisions, and be subject to the liabilities of this act.

If two thirds vote in favor of, &c. certificate of proceedings to be made, sworn to, and filed

When filed, the change shall be deemed made.

If the indebtedness of any company organized under this act shall at any time exceed the amount of its capital stock, the trustees of such company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of the company.

Trustees personally liable for the excess of debts over capital stock.

Manufacturing, &c. corporations. No stockholder shall be personally liable for the payment of any debt contracted by any company formed under this act which is not paid within one year from the time the debt becomes due, unless a suit for the collection of such debt shall be brought against such company within one year after the debt became due; and no suit shall be brought against any stockholder who shall cease to be a stockholder in any such company, for any debt contracted by said company, unless the same shall be commenced within two years from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder, nor until an execution against the company shall have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

Limitation to personal liability of stockholders. Suits to be commenced within, &c.

Lists of stockholders to be kept;

to contain what;

to be open for inspection of stockholders and creditors.

Stockholders and creditors may make extracts from books.

Transfers of stock not valid, except, &c. until entered in stock book.

Stock book to be evidence, &c.

Penalty upon officers, &c. for neglect to make proper entries, or refusing to exhibit book, &c.;

upon company for neglect in keeping book open for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the trustees of every corporation formed under this act to cause a book to be kept by the treasurer or secretary thereof, containing the names of all persons, alphabetically arranged, who are or shall within six years have been stockholders of such company, and showing their place of residence, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, the time when they became owners of such shares, and the amount of stock actually paid in; which book shall, during the usual business hours of the day on every business day, be open for inspection of stockholders and creditors of the company, and their personal representatives, at the office or principal place of business of such company in the District of Columbia where its business operations shall be located, and any and every such stockholder, creditor, or representative shall have a right to make extracts from such books, and no transfer of stock shall be valid for any purposes whatsoever, except to render the person to whom it shall be transferred liable for the debts of the company, according to the provisions of this act, until it shall have been entered therein, as required by this section, by an entry showing to and from whom transferred. Such book shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated in favor of the plaintiff in any suit or proceeding against such company, or against any one or more stockholders. Every officer or agent of such company, who shall neglect to make any proper entry in such book, or shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same, or to allow the same to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the company shall pay to the party injured a penalty of fifty dollars for any such neglect or refusal, and all damages resulting therefrom; and every company that shall neglect to keep such book open for inspection as aforesaid shall forfeit to the United States the sum of fifty dollars for every day it shall so neglect, to be sued for and recovered, in the name of the people, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and when so recovered the amount shall be paid into the treasury of said District of Columbia, for the use thereof.

CEMETERIES — INCORPORATION.

Cemetery associations, how made.

Name and corporate powers.

Burial grounds and sale of burial lots.

Seal and corporate powers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That where five or more persons shall associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a cemetery association in the District of Columbia, such persons shall have the power to adopt a corporate name, and by that name shall be known as a body corporate, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and be invested with all powers, rights, privileges, liabilities, and immunities incident to corporations. Said persons, so associated, shall have power to acquire by gift, grant, or purchase any lot or lots of land not exceeding fifty acres, and lay out the same for a burial place for the dead, with convenient aisles, and to sell the same for such purpose and for no other purposes, reserving a sufficient portion thereof for the burial of the stranger and indigent. Said persons, so associated, may have a common seal, and may alter or change the same at their pleasure. Said association shall have power to enclose and ornament said burial ground, to build and

erect a hearse-house and keep the same in proper repair; to purchase a hearse or hearses; and to do all other necessary acts to the end that all the appliances, conveniences, and benefit of a public and private cemetery may be desired and obtained. Cemetery associations.

The officers of said corporation shall be a president, a treasurer, who shall act as secretary, and three directors, which said officers shall be chosen annually by ballot, and shall hold their office until their successors are chosen. Any neglect to choose their officers on the day fixed upon for that purpose shall not operate as a forfeiture of their act of incorporation, in accordance with the provisions of this act. Officers of corporation. Choice and term of office. Neglect to choose on, &c.

The first election of officers, by the persons associating, according to and for the purpose specified in the first section of this act, shall be at the time and place designated and agreed upon by a majority of the persons so associating themselves together, and no other than such persons shall vote at said election. First election, and who to participate.

At each subsequent election of officers of said incorporation the owner or owners of a lot or lots in said burial grounds shall be entitled to one vote in the election of officers of said corporation, and no more, and shall, by virtue of such membership, be a member of said corporation. Subsequent elections.

The persons associating together in accordance with the provisions of this act shall cause the land designed as a burial ground to be surveyed and platted; and a plat of said ground, so surveyed, shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the District of Columbia. Each lot shall be duly numbered by said surveyor, and such number shall be marked on said plat and recorded as aforesaid. Burial ground to be surveyed and platted, and plat recorded. Lots to be numbered.

The said corporation shall have power to establish and change by-laws, and prescribe rules and regulations for its government and the duties of its officers and the management of its property. By-laws.

The proceeds arising from the sale of lots in the foregoing sections of this act provided for, after deducting all expenses of purchasing and laying out lots, shall be applied, appropriated, and used in improving and ornamenting the burial ground, or for other purposes named in this act. Proceeds of sales of lots, how applied.

The property of the corporation, its ground, lots, and appliances, shall be exempt from taxation and shall not be liable to sale on execution. Property to be exempt from taxation and sale on execution.

Dedication. — Any person or persons desiring to dedicate any lot of land, not exceeding five acres, as a burial ground or place for the interment for the dead, for the use of any society, association, or neighborhood, may, by deed, duly executed or recorded, convey such land to the District of Columbia, by the corporate name of said District of Columbia, specifying in such deed the society, association, or neighborhood for the use of which the dedication is desired to be made, and thereby vest the title to such land in perpetuity for the uses stated in the deed, and such land shall be thereafter exempt from taxes for all purposes whatever. Any lot of land, if not over five acres, how may be dedicated as a burial ground. Such land to be exempt from taxes.

If any person shall wilfully or maliciously cut down, break down, level, demolish, or otherwise destroy, or injure, or damage any railing, fence, or enclosure around or upon any land conveyed under the provisions of this act, or any gate or post thereon, or shall remove, break, injure, or deface any tomb, or other stone, plank or board, or any inscription thereon, or shall cut down, destroy, injure, or remove any tree or shrub standing or growing upon such land, he shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, to be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Penalty for injuring enclosures, or tombs, or inscriptions, or trees, or shrubs, &c.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any number of persons, not less than twenty, residing in the District of Columbia, may associate themselves together as a board of trade and assemble at any time and place upon which a majority of the members so associating themselves Boards of trade how formed and made a corporation.

Boards of trade	together may agree, and elect a president, one or more vice-presidents, as they may see fit, adopt a name, constitution, and by-laws, such as they may agree upon, and shall thereupon become a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the name and style, or title, which they may have adopted, and by that name shall have succession, shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity whatever, and they and their successors shall have a common seal and may alter and change the same at their discretion.
Officers, name, by-laws, &c.	
Powers, seal, &c	
Admission and expulsion of members.	Said corporation shall have the right to admit as members such persons as they may see fit and expel any members as they may see fit; and in all cases a majority of the members present at any stated meetings shall have the right to pass, and also the right to repeal, any by-laws of said corporation; and in all cases the constitution and by-laws adopted by such corporation shall be binding upon and control the same until altered, changed, or abrogated in the manner that may be prescribed in such constitution.
Constitution and by-laws.	
Corporation may take, hold, and convey property.	Said corporation, by the name and style which shall be adopted, shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation: <i>Provided</i> , That such real estate shall not exceed in quantity one city, town, or village lot and building in the District of Columbia.
Limit to amount of real estate.	
Term of office of officers.	The officers shall hold their offices for the time which shall be prescribed in the constitution adopted by such corporation, and until others shall be elected and qualified as prescribed by such constitution.
Board of directors.	The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer shall be ex officio members of the board of directors, and, together with the directors elected, shall manage the business of said corporation.
Plurality of votes to elect officers.	All officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes given at any election, and a general election of officers shall be held at least once in each year; but in case of any accidental failure or neglect to hold such general election, the corporation shall not thereby lapse or terminate, but shall continue and exist, and the old officers shall hold over until the next general election of officers provided for in the constitution.
Annual elections, &c.	
Awards of committees of reference;	The award of any general committee of reference appointed by said corporation upon any matter of difference, submitted to such committee for arbitration in writing, with or without seal, by any member of said corporation or by any other person whatsoever, shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been submitted to the arbitration of the members of said committee of reference, by their individual names by deed of submission; and any such award may be filed and made a rule of court, and judgment entered thereon and execution issued in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations that other awards may be entered, under and by virtue of the laws in force in said District. No submission or arbitration bond shall be required to be filed with such awards; but four days' notice of the filing of such award shall be given to the opposite party of the party filing the award. Said committee of reference, when sitting as arbitrators as aforesaid, shall have the right to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses by attachment, the same as justices of the peace.
may be filed, &c. in court, and judgment be entered and execution issue.	
No bond.	
Notice of filing to opposite party.	
Witnesses may be compelled to attend.	
Fines, and how collected.	Said corporation may inflict fines upon any of its members, and collect the same, for breach of the provisions of the constitution or by-laws; but no fine shall in any case exceed twenty-five dollars. Such fines may be collected by action of debt, brought in the name of the corporation, before any justice of the peace, against the person upon whom the fine shall have been imposed.
Corporation not to carry on business, except, &c.	Said corporation shall have no power or authority to do or carry on any business excepting such as is usual in the management and conduct of boards of trade or chambers of commerce, and as provided for in the foregoing sections of this act.

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any number of persons, not less than seven, being subscribers to the stock of any contemplated railroad, may be formed into a corporation for the purpose of constructing, owning, and maintaining such railroad, by complying with the following requirements: Whenever stock to the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and five per cent. upon such subscription shall actually have been paid in, the subscribers to such stock shall elect directors for such company from among their own number, and shall severally subscribe articles of association in which shall be set forth the name of the corporation, the amount of the capital stock of the company, (which may be increased from time to time, if necessary, to a sum equal to the cost of constructing the road, together with the right of way and motive power, together with all the appurtenances and expenses necessary for the complete running of said road,) the number of shares of which said stock shall consist, the number of directors and their names, to manage the affairs of the company, the point or place from which the proposed railroad is to be constructed, and its length, as near as may be. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall state his place of residence, and the number of shares taken by him in such company.

Railroad companies, how may be formed.

Directors to be elected and articles of association when and how to be subscribed: to contain what;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That articles of association formed in pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the register of deeds in the District of Columbia, and be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and thereupon the persons who shall have subscribed the same, and all persons who shall from time to time become stockholders in such company, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, in perpetuity, by the name stated in such articles of association, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, and may have a common seal and may make and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, and conveying any real or personal property whatever, necessary for the construction of such road, and for the erection of all necessary buildings and yards and appurtenances for the use of the same. A copy [of] any articles of association filed in pursuance of this act, and certified to be a copy by the register of deeds, shall, in all courts and places, be prima facie evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts stated therein.

to be filed and recorded, and where;

when recorded, subscribers, &c. to become a corporation.

Powers of corporation. Seal.

Property.

Certified copy of articles of association to be prima facie evidence of, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors named in the seventh section of this act shall open books for subscription to the capital stock of the company at such times and in such places as a majority of them may direct, thirty days' notice of which shall be given by publication in some daily paper published in said District; and in case a greater amount of stock shall be subscribed than the whole capital stock required by such company, the directors shall distribute such capital stock so subscribed as equally as possible among the subscribers; but no share thereof shall be divided in making such distribution, nor shall a greater number of shares be allotted to any one subscriber than by him subscribed for.

Books for subscription to capital stock, when and where to be opened.

Notice.

Distribution of capital stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders at the office of the company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, notice of which shall be given by the directors chosen as provided in the first section of this act, for the first annual election, and afterwards by their successors in office, which notice shall be published not less than twenty days previous thereto, in a newspaper published in the city of Washington. Three judges of election shall be chosen by the board of directors previous to any annual meeting of the stockholders, who shall be stockholders but not directors at the time of such election, whose duty it shall be to receive the votes of the stockholders at such election for directors, and who shall openly count the votes and declare the result, and shall furnish the directors

Annual meeting.

Notice how given.

Judges of election, how to be chosen, and their duties.

Railroad companies.

Certificate of election of directors.

Number of directors.

Who may vote for directors.

Who eligible as directors.

Term of office.

Special meetings of stockholders when and how may be called;

may be adjourned, &c.

Meeting to be dissolved if, &c.

Statement of affairs of the company to be made at regular meetings, and may be called for at any meeting.

President and directors when and how may be removed.

Defective elections of directors how cured.

President and subordinate officers.

Proviso.

Subscriptions to stock when and how may be called in.

Forfeiture of stock.

ected at such meeting of stockholders with a certificate of their election, which certificate shall be evidence of their authority to act as such directors. No less than seven, nor more than thirteen directors shall be chosen at such meeting of stockholders by ballot, and by a majority of the votes of the stockholders being present, in person or by proxy; and every such stockholder being so present at any election of directors shall be entitled to give one vote for every share of stock which he may have owned for ten days next preceding such election; but no stockholder shall vote at any such election upon any stock except such as he shall have owned for ten days. No person shall be a director unless he shall be a stockholder and qualified to vote for directors at the election at which he shall be chosen. The directors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That meetings of the stockholders may be called at any time during the interval between the annual meetings, by the directors, or by the stockholders owning not less than one fourth of the stock, by giving thirty days' public notice of the time and place of the meeting; and when any such meeting is called by the stockholders, the particular object of such meeting shall be stated in such notice, and if at any such meeting thus called, a majority in value of the stockholders are not represented in person or by proxy, such meeting shall be adjourned from day to day, not exceeding three days, without transacting any business, and if within said three days stockholders having a majority of the stock do not attend such meeting, then the meeting shall be dissolved.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That at a regular meeting of the stockholders of any such corporation, it shall be the duty of the president and directors in office for the preceding year, to exhibit a clear and distinct statement of the affairs of the said company, and at any meeting of the stockholders a majority of those present, in person or by proxy, may require similar statements from the directors, whose duty it shall be to furnish them when required; and at all general meetings of the stockholders, a majority in value of the stockholders in such company may remove any president or any director, and elect others in their stead: *Provided*, That notice of such intended removal shall have been given as required in the two last preceding sections.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in case it shall happen at any time that an election of directors shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws of the company when it ought to have been made, the company for that reason shall not be dissolved, if within ninety days thereafter they shall hold an election for directors in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of the company. There shall be a president of the company who shall be chosen by and from the directors, and also such subordinate officers as the company by-laws may designate, who may be elected or appointed, and required to give such security for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices as the company by its by-laws may require: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the stockholders from removing a president in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the directors to call in and demand from the stockholders, respectively, any sums of money by them subscribed, in such payments or instalments as the directors shall deem proper, under the penalty of forfeiting the shares of stock subscribed for and all previous payments made thereon if payment shall not be made by the stockholder within thirty days after personal demand or notice requiring such payment: *Provided*, That subscriptions shall not be required to be paid except in equal instalments of not more than ten per centum per month.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of such company

shall have power to make by-laws for the management and disposition of stock, property, and business affairs of such company, and prescribing the duties of the officers, artificers, and servants that may be employed, and for the appointment of all the officers for the carrying on all the business within the object and purposes of such company.

Railroad companies.

By-laws.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the stock of such company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company; but no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid, or the shares shall have been forfeited for the nonpayment of calls thereon.

Stock and its transfer.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and a majority of the directors, within thirty days after the payment of the last installment of the capital stock so fixed and limited by the company, shall make a certificate stating the amount of capital stock so fixed and paid in, which certificate shall be signed by the president and a majority of the directors, and sworn to by the president and secretary; and they shall, within the said thirty days, file and record the same in the office of the register of deeds for the District of Columbia.

Certificate of amount and payment of capital stock to be made, sworn to, and recorded.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That every such company, before constructing a part of their road, shall make a map and profile of the route intended to be adopted by such company, which shall be certified by a majority of the directors, and filed in the office of the register of deeds aforesaid, for the inspection and examination of all parties interested.

Map and profile of road to be made and filed.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That every such corporation shall possess the general powers and be subject to the liabilities and restrictions in the special powers following, that is to say: First. To cause such examination and survey for the proposed railroad to be made as may be necessary to the selection of the most advantageous route for the railroad; and for such purpose, by their officers, agents, and servants, to enter upon the lands or waters of any person, but subject to responsibility for all damages which they shall do thereto. Second. To receive, hold, and take such voluntary grants and donations of real estate, and other personal property, as shall be made to it, to aid in the construction, maintenance, and accommodation of such railroad; but the real estate thus received by voluntary grants shall be held and used for the purposes of such grants only. Third. To purchase, and by voluntary grants and donations receive and take, and by its officers, engineers, and surveyors and agents, enter upon and take possession of, and hold and use all such lands and real estate and other property, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of its railroad and stations, depots, and other accommodations necessary to accomplish the objects for which the corporation was created; but not until the compensation to be made therefor, as agreed upon by the parties, or ascertained as hereinafter prescribed, shall have been paid to the owner or owners thereof, or deposited as hereinafter directed, unless the consent of such owner be given to enter into possession. Fourth. To lay out its road, not exceeding six rods wide, and to construct the same; and for the purposes of cuttings, embankments, and procuring stone and gravel, may take as much more land within the limits of its charter, in the manner hereafter provided, as may be necessary for the proper construction and security of the road. Fifth. To construct their road upon any street, or across any stream of water, watercourse, road, highway, railroad, or canal so as not to interfere with the free use of the same, which the route of its road shall intersect, in such manner as to afford security for life and property, but the corporation shall restore the stream or watercourse, road or highway, thus intersected, to its former state, or in a sufficient manner not to have unnecessarily impaired its usefulness or injured its franchises. Sixth. To cross, intersect, join, and unite with

Powers, liabilities, and restrictions of the corporation.

Entry upon lands, &c. to make surveys, &c.

Voluntary grants and donations, and how to be used.

Purchasing or taking of real estate, &c. for purposes of the corporation.

Compensation to be first made or deposited.

Laying out and construction of road.

Construction of road upon streets, or over canals, water-courses, &c.

Railroad companies, crossing or uniting, &c. with other railroads. any other railroad before constructed on any point on its route, and upon the grounds of such other railroad company, with the necessary turn-outs, sidings, switchés, and other conveniences, in furtherance of the objects of its connections; and every company whose railroad is or shall be hereafter intersected by any new railroad, shall unite with the owners of such new railroad in forming such intersections and connections, and grant the facilities aforesaid; and if the two corporations cannot agree upon the amount of compensation to be made therefor, or the points or manner of such crossings and connections, the same shall be ascertained or determined by commissioners, to be appointed as is provided hereinafter in respect to taking of lands; but this section is not to affect the rights or franchises heretofore granted. Seventh. To purchase lands necessary for the use of said road, or take them; may change the line of its road whenever a majority of the directors shall so determine, as is hereafter provided; but no such change shall vary the general route of the road. Eighth. To take, transport, carry, and convey persons and property on their railroad by the force or power of steam, of animals, or any mechanical power, or by any combination of them, and to receive compensation therefor. Ninth. To erect and maintain all necessary and convenient buildings, stations, depots, and fixtures, and machinery for the accommodation and use of their passengers, freight, and business, and obtain and hold the lands therefor. Tenth. To regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported, and the tolls and compensation to be paid therefor.

Purchasing or taking lands necessary for use of road. SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any company formed under this act is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate required for the construction of the track, turnouts, and water stations, it shall have the right to acquire the title to the same in the manner and by the special proceedings prescribed in this act.

Transportation by any power. SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That such company is hereby authorized to enter upon any land for the purpose of examining and surveying its railroad line, and may appropriate so much thereof as may be deemed necessary for its railroad, including necessary side tracks and water stations, materials for constructing, except timber, a right of way over adjacent lands sufficient to enable such company to construct and repair its road, and a right to conduct water by aqueducts, and the right of making proper drains. The corporation shall forthwith deposit with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a description of the rights and interests intended to be appropriated, and such land, rights, and interests shall belong to such company, to use for the purpose specified, by making or tendering payment as hereinafter provided. The corporation may, by its directors, purchase any such lands, materials, right of way, or interest of the owner of such lands; or in case the same is owned by a person insane, or an infant, at a price to be agreed upon by the regularly constituted guardian or parent of said insane person or infant, if the same shall be appraised by the court aforesaid; and on such agreement and approval, the owner, guardian, or parent, as the case may be, shall convey the said premises, so purchased, in fee simple or otherwise, as the parties may agree, to such railroad company; and the deed, when made, shall be deemed valid in law. If the corporation shall not agree with the owner of the land, or with his guardian, if the owner is incapable of contracting touching the damages sustained by such appropriation, such corporation shall deliver to such owner or guardian a copy of such instrument of appropriation. If the owner or his guardian, in case such owner is incapable of contracting be unknown, such corporation shall publish in some newspaper in the District, to be designated by said court, for the term of six weeks, an advertisement reciting the substance of such instrument of appropriation. Upon fixing such act of appropriation and delivery of such copy,

Buildings, stations, &c. Tolls, &c. for transportation. How company to acquire title if it cannot agree for purchase of real estate. Company may enter upon land to make surveys, &c. and may appropriate so much as is necessary. Description to be deposited with clerk of supreme court. Such lands, &c. may be purchased of owner, guardian, &c. Conveyance to be made. Proceedings, if the corporation cannot agree with the owner or guardian, or if owner is under incapacity. Publication in newspaper.

or making such publication, the supreme court for the District of Columbia, upon the application of either party, shall appoint by warrant three disinterested freeholders of the neighborhood on which the land lies, to appraise the damages which the owner of the land may sustain by such appropriation; such appraisers shall be duly sworn; they shall consider the injury which such owner may sustain by reason of such railroad, and shall forthwith return their assessment of damages to the clerk of the said court, setting forth the value of the property taken, or injury done to the property, which they assess to the owner, or owners, separately, to be by him filed and recorded; and thereupon such corporation shall pay to said clerk the amount thus assessed, or tender the same to the party in whose favor the damages are awarded, or assessed, and on making payment or tender thereof, in the manner herein required, it shall be lawful for such corporation to hold the interests in such lands or materials on said roadway within fifty feet on each side of the centre of such roadway, for the uses aforesaid. The cost of such award shall be paid by such company; and on notice by any party interested and showing said proceedings, the court may order the payment thereof, and enforce such payment by execution. The award of said arbitrators may be reviewed by the said court, in which such proceedings may be had, on written exceptions filed by either party, in the clerk's office, within ten days after the filing of such award, and the court shall take such order therein as right and justice may require, by ordering a new appraisal, on good cause shown: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding such appeal, such company may take possession of the property therein described as aforesaid, and the subsequent proceedings on the appeal shall only affect the amount of compensation to be allowed, if prior to the assessment the corporation shall tender to such owner or guardian, and in case of refusal to receive the same shall pay into court, if he be unable to contract, an amount equal to the award afterwards made, exclusive of costs. The costs of arbitration shall be paid equally by such company and such owner or guardian.

Railroad companies.

Appraisal of damages by order of court.

Assessment to be returned into court.

Corporation to pay clerk amount assessed, or tender the same to the party, and then to hold the land, &c. for such uses; to pay cost of award.

Award may be reviewed by court upon appeal.

Company may take possession notwithstanding appeal, if, &c.

Costs of arbitration.

Provisions, if there are adverse or conflicting claimants to the money.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if there are any adverse or conflicting claimants to the money, or any part of it, to be paid as compensation for the real estate taken, the court may direct the money to be paid into the said court by the company until it can determine who is entitled to the same, and shall direct to whom the same shall be paid, and may, in its discretion, order a reference to ascertain the facts in which such determination and order are to be made.

Court may appoint attorney to protect rights of parties whose rights or residence are unknown and who have not appeared.

Proceedings may be amended, &c.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall appoint some competent attorney to appear for and protect the rights of any party in interest who is unknown, or whose residence is unknown, and who has not appeared in the proceedings by an attorney or agent; the court shall also have power, at any time, to amend any defect or informality in any of the special proceedings authorized by this act as may be necessary, or to cause new parties to be added, and to direct such further notice to be given to any party in interest as it deems proper, and also to appoint other commissioners in the place of any who shall die, or refuse, or neglect, or are unable to serve, or who may leave or be absent from the District aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after an attempt to acquire title by appraisal of damages, or otherwise, if it shall be found that the title thereby attempted to be acquired is defective, the company may proceed anew to acquire or perfect the same in the same manner as if no appraisal had been made; and at any stage of such new proceedings the court may authorize the corporation, if in possession, to continue in possession, to take possession of, and use such real estate during the pendency and until the final conclusion of such new proceedings, and may stay all actions and proceedings against the company, or any officer or agent or

Corporation may perfect any defective title in same manner.

Court may permit corporation to remain in possession of lands; may stay action upon, &c.

Railroads, &c. workman of such company, on account thereof, on such company paying into court a sufficient sum, as the court may direct, to pay the compensation therefor, when finally ascertained; and in every such case the party interested in real estate may conduct the proceedings to a conclusion, if the company delays or omits to prosecute the same.

Parties interested may finish proceedings if company delays.

Company may borrow money, issue bonds, and mortgage property to secure payment of the debt.

Bonds may be convertible into stock;

may be sold whenever, &c.

Bonds not to be issued until half of capital stock is paid.

New locations may be made by like proceedings.

Provision for tracks crossing highway;

for changing line of such highway.

Conductors and servants employed on passenger trains or at stations for passengers, to wear badge, &c.; not to exercise authority unless they wear such badge.

Annual report

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That such company may, from time to time, borrow such sums of money as they may deem necessary for completing or operating their railroad, and issue and dispose of their bonds for any amounts so borrowed, for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, and mortgage their corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by such company; and the directors of the company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said company, at any time not exceeding fifteen years from the date of said bond, under such regulations as the company may adopt; and such company may sell their bonds whenever they may deem proper, and such sales shall be as valid as if such bonds should be sold at par value. But such corporation shall not have power to issue any bonds or to execute any mortgages upon its property or franchises until at least one half of the capital stock shall have been fully paid.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That if at any time after the location of the track of such road, in whole or in part, and the filing of the map thereof, it shall appear to the directors of such company that the line thereof may be improved, such directors may, from time to time, alter the line, and cause a new map to be filed in the said register's office, and may thereupon take possession of the lands embraced in such new location that may be required for such construction and maintenance of such road on such new line, either by agreement with the owner or by such proceedings as are authorized under the preceding sections of this act, and use the same in place of the line for which the new is substituted.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the track of such railroad shall cross a road or highway, such road or highway may be carried under or over the track, as may be most expedient; and in cases where an embankment or cutting shall make a change in the line of such road or highway desirable, with a view to a more easy ascent or descent, the said company may take additional lands for the construction of such road or highway, or such new line as may be deemed requisite by the directors. Unless the lands so taken shall be purchased or voluntarily given for the purposes aforesaid, compensation therefor shall be ascertained in the manner in this act provided, as nearly as may be, and duly made by such corporation to the owners and persons interested in such lands, and the same, when so made and compensation made, to become part of such intersecting road or highway, in such manner and by such terms as the adjacent parts of such highway may be held for highway purposes.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That every conductor, baggage-master, engineer, brakeman, or other employees of any such railroad corporation, employed on a passenger train, or at stations for passengers, shall wear upon his hat or cap a badge which shall indicate his office, and the initial letters of the style of the corporation by which he is employed. No collector or conductor without such badge shall demand, or be entitled to receive, from any passenger any fare, toll, or ticket, or exercise any of the powers of his office; and no other of said officers or employees without such badge shall have any authority to meddle or interfere with any passenger or property.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That every such corporation shall make an annual report to the clerk of said supreme court of the operations of the year ending on the first day of January, which report shall

be verified by the oath of the treasurer and acting superintendent of operations, and filed in his office by the tenth day of January of each year, and shall state: First. The capital stock and the amount actually paid in. Second. The amount expended for the purchase of lands, for the construction of the road, for buildings, and for engines and cars respectively. Third. The amount and nature of its indebtedness, and the amounts due the corporation. Fourth. The amount received for the transportation of passengers, of property, of mails, and from other sources. Fifth. The amount of freight, specifying the quantity, in tons of the products of the forest, of animals, of vegetables, food, other agricultural products, manufactures, merchandise, and other articles. Sixth. The amount paid for repairs, engines, cars, buildings, and salaries. Seventh. The number and amount of dividends, and when paid. Eighth. The number of engine-houses and shops, of engines and cars, and their character.

of railroad corporations when and to whom to be made, and to state what.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That any such corporation shall, when applied to by the Postmaster-General, convey the mails of the United States on their road; and in case such corporation shall not agree to the rates of transportation thereof, and as to time, rate of speed, manner, and condition of carrying the same, the said supreme court may appoint three commissioners, who shall fix and determine the same.

Corporation to carry the mails when requested. Rates, &c. how to be determined, when not agreed upon.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That if any passenger shall refuse to pay his fare or toll, the conductor of the train may put him out of the cars at any usual stopping-place.

Passengers refusing to pay fare may be put out the cars at, &c.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That every such corporation shall start and run their cars for *their* [the] transportation of persons or property at regular times, to be fixed by public notice, and shall furnish sufficient accommodation for the transportation of all such passengers and property as shall within a reasonable time previous thereto offer, or to be offered, for transportation at the place of starting, and the junction of other railroads, and at siding and stopping places established for receiving and discharging way passengers and freight, and shall take, transport, and discharge such passengers and property at, from, and to such places, on the due payment of tolls, freight, or fare therefor.

Cars to be run at regular times, and sufficient accommodations to be furnished for passengers and freight.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the refusal by such corporation or their agents so to take and transport any passenger or property, or to deliver the same at the regular appointed place, such corporation shall pay to the party aggrieved all damages which shall be sustained thereby, with costs of suit.

Corporation liable in damages for refusal to take, &c. passengers or freight.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That in forming a passenger train, baggage, or freight, or merchandise, or lumber cars shall not be placed in rear of passenger cars; and if they or any of them shall be so placed, and any accident shall happen to life or limb, the officer or agent who so directed or knowingly suffered such arrangement, and the conductor or engineer of the train, shall each and all be held guilty of intentionally causing the injury, and be punished accordingly.

In passenger trains, baggage, &c. cars not to be placed in rear of passenger cars.

Penalty.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the railroad companies may increase the amount of their capital stock only by filing in the office of the register of deeds a certificate stating the amount of such desired increase, and the reasons or necessity for the same, signed by the president and a majority of the directors, and attested by the secretary, and seal of such company, and in no case to a greater amount than the actual cost of building and equipping said road.

Increase of capital stock.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That no railroad shall be built under the provisions of this act until the route and termini of said road shall have been approved and sanctioned by Congress; and Congress may make all needful rules and regulations for the operation and management of said railroads, and may regulate the rates of fare and freight upon such roads: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be con-

No railroad to be built until Congress approve its route and termini.

Congress may make rules and regulate fares and freight. Proviso.

Railroad companies.

strued to limit the right of the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, to regulate the running of trains, or to establish the grade upon [which] said roads shall be built, within said cities respectively.

Act may be altered, &c. and any incorporation under this act may be amended by Congress.

Liabilities previously incurred not affected.

Provision for collecting subscription to stock.

No railroad outside the District of Columbia can be constructed or owned by any corporation under this act.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the Congress of the United States may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act, saving and preserving all rights which may become vested under the same, and may amend or repeal any incorporation formed or created under this act; but any such amendment or repeal shall not, nor shall the dissolution of any company formed under this act, take away or impair any remedy given against any such corporation, its stockholders, or officers, for any liability which shall have been previously incurred.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for all companies formed and incorporated, or which shall hereafter be incorporated, under the provisions of the foregoing act, to sue for and collect any installment or subscription to stock due or to become due to said companies formed under said act, in like manner as other debts are now collected, and before any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any corporation organized under the same to construct or own any railroad outside of the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

May 5, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act legalizing certain Locations of agricultural College Scrip therein designated.*

Locations of certain agricultural college scrip in Wisconsin in excess, &c. legalized. 1862, ch. 180. Vol. xii. p. 503.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all locations of agricultural college scrip allowed prior to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the several land offices in the State of Wisconsin, in excess of the maximum quantity authorized by the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the commissioner of the general land office is authorized to issue patents upon such locations: *Provided*, That the same shall be in all other respects legal and valid.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

Patents to issue. Proviso.

May 5, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act authorizing the first national Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its Location.*

First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., may change its location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Delhi, now located in Delhi, Delaware county, State of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the village of Port Jervis, Orange county, State of New York. Whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, in the village of Port Jervis, Orange county, State of New York.

Proceedings.

New name.

Liabilities, &c. of bank not affected.

Notice of change.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be

published in at least two weekly newspapers in each of the counties of Delaware and Orange, in the State of New York, for not less than four successive weeks.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act to change the Time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.*

May 5, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Wisconsin shall commence at the city of Milwaukee on the first Monday of April, and on the second Monday of October, in each year, and on the fourth Monday of June, in each year, in the city of Madison.

Terms of United States circuit and district courts in Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That special terms of said court may be ordered and held, by the judges of said courts, respectively, at either the city of Milwaukee or the city of Madison, as business may require; and that a venire may issue for a grand or petit jury, to attend any such special term: *Provided*, That no special term of the circuit court shall be called without the concurrence of the circuit judge.

Special terms.

Venires.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered, heard, and tried at the times for holding said courts respectively, as herein provided.

Pending process.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all acts and parts of acts authorizing the holding of stated or special terms of either of said courts be, and hereby are, repealed.

When act takes effect.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act to create additional Land Districts in the Territory of Dakota, to be called the Springfield and Pembina Districts.*

May 5, 1870.

See Post, p. 293.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota, which districts shall be respectively bounded as follows, viz.: commencing on the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight west; thence north with said range line to the intersection of the line between townships one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one north; thence west on said township line to the west line of the Territory; thence down said line to the southern line of the Territory; thence east to the place of beginning. Said district, as above bounded, shall be known and designated as the Springfield district; and the office of said district shall be located at the town of Springfield, or such place as the President shall direct in the Territory of Dakota; that portion of the Territory bounded as follows, viz.: on the east by the western boundary of the State of Minnesota; on the south by the line between townships one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one north; on the west by the west line of the Territory; and on the north by the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, which district shall be known as the Pembina district; and the office of said district shall be located at the town of Pembina, or at such place as the President shall direct in said Territory; and the President of the United States shall have power to change the location of said land offices, in said Territory, from time to time, as the public interests may seem to require.

Additional land districts established in Dakota Territory.

Boundaries of Springfield district;

location of office;

of the Pembina district.

Location of office;

may be changed.

Registers and receivers;

their residence, salaries, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, registers and receivers for said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, have the same power, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices in said Territory.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

May 6, 1870.

1850, ch. 11.
Vol. ix. p. 428.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the Taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the Number of the Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future Apportionment among the several States," approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty.*

Returns of population when to be made to census office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for transmitting the said [a] copy of the returns of the assistant marshals to the census office is hereby further limited so that the returns of population upon schedule numbered one, in the act of May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be sent to that office on or before the tenth day of September next, and the complete returns upon all the schedules annexed to and made part of that act, excepting upon the schedule therein designated as number two, which schedule is hereby revoked, cancelled, and declared to be no longer a part of said act, shall be forwarded to the census office before the first day of October following: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to extend the time allowed for returns on the schedules, other than those of population, in any case where it shall appear to him to be necessary: *Provided, further*, That whenever, from the loss or destruction of returns, or from causes beyond the control of the officers charged with the enumeration, it shall be shown to be impracticable to comply with the requirements of this section, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to extend the time allowed for rendering returns of population, not beyond the first day of October next.

Time for other returns may be extended.

Proviso.

Penalty for refusing to answer authorized inquiries.

1850, ch. 11, § 15.
Vol. ix. p. 431.

Pay for making and returning copies of census returns.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalty provided in the fifteenth section of said act of May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall apply to any refusal whatever to answer either of the inquiries authorized by said act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each assistant marshal or agent shall be paid for making out and returning complete copies of the original census returns, as required in the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required by the said eleventh section.

Oath.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the oath to be taken by assistant marshals employed to take the census shall be the oath required by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, of which this is an amendment.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 6, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, or its Assigns, to change the established Line of said Road in the State of Nebraska.*

Burlington and Missouri River R. Co. may change part of its location in Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, or its assigns, in the State of Nebraska, may so far change the location of that portion of its line that lies west of the city of Lincoln, in said State, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the general land office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more practicable route, and to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near the Fort Kearney reservation, said new line to be

located within the limits of the land grant made by the United States to aid in its construction: *Provided, however,* That said line shall not be located farther south than the so[u]thern boundary line of township number seven, in said State, and said change shall not impair the rights to, nor change the location of the said land grant, and the said company, or its assigns, shall receive no different or other or greater quantity of land than if this act had not passed, and no change had been made in the located line of said railroad.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

1866, ch. 28.
Vol. xi. p. 9.
1864, ch. 108, § 3.
Vol. xiii. p. 96.
1864, ch. 196, § 2.
Vol. xiii. p. 335
Proviso.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to enforce Mechanics' Liens on Buildings in the District of Columbia."*

May 6, 1870.
1859, ch. 17.
Vol. xi. p. 376.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer employed in the construction or repairing of any building, or in furnishing any materials or machinery for the same, may give, at any time, the owner thereof notice in writing, particularly setting forth the amount of his claim and the service rendered, for which his employer is indebted to him, and that he holds the owner responsible for the same, and the owner of the building shall be liable for such claim, but not to exceed the amount due from him to the employer at the time of notice, or subsequently, which may be recovered in an action.

Lien of sub-contractors, laborers, &c. on buildings in the District of Columbia, how created, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer shall recover any such claim from the owner of the building, the same may be set off by such owner in any action brought against him by the person who otherwise would be entitled to recover the same under the contract.

Owner may set off claims paid, &c.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.*

May 6, 1870.
1865, ch. 92, § 6.
Vol. xiii. p. 511.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the words following: "And to the extent of one half in bonds or notes, secured by mortgage on real estate in double the value of the loan; and the corporation is also authorized hereby to hold and improve the real estate now owned by it in the city of Washington, to wit: the west half of lot number three; all of lots four, five, six, seven, and the south half of lot number eight, in square number two hundred and twenty-one, as laid out and recorded in the original plats or plan of said city: *Provided,* That said corporation shall not use the principal of any deposits made with it for the purpose of such improvement."

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company may invest in mortgages;

may improve certain of its real estate.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress shall have the right to alter or repeal this amendment at any time.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish in the District of Columbia a House of Correction for Boys," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

May 6, 1870.
1866, ch. 288.
Vol. xiv. p. 232.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of trustees of the house of correction, which shall hereafter be known and designated as the Reform School of the District of Columbia, may, at their discretion, receive, take, and keep in their exclusive care, control, and custody:

Board of trustees of house of correction to be known as Reform School of

the District of Columbia.

What classes of boys under sixteen may be received and kept in custody.

Boys under sixteen convicted, &c. may have sentence suspended and be sent to reform school until they are twenty-one years old;

where evidence is deemed sufficient to put them on trial may be committed for not less than six months.

Mayors of cities, &c. with consent, &c. of parents, &c. may commit such boys to reform school.

Expense not to exceed \$1.50 per week.

Trustees may require security to be given for expense of supporting boys at the school.

Statement at time of commitment.

Length of commitment.

First. Any boys under the age of sixteen years who shall or may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the District of Columbia, or any law that may be enacted and in force in said District. Second. Any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison. Third. Any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle and vicious life. Fourth. Any boy under sixteen years of age who is incorrigible or habitually disregards the commands of his parents, father or mother, or guardians; or who resorts to immoral places or practices; or who neglects or refuses at the request or command of his parents, father or mother, or guardian, to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be brought before any court of record of the District of Columbia, or any judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing such boy to imprisonment in the county jail, may, with the consent of such boy or his parent or guardian, suspend the sentence of punishment in the case, and commit the said boy to the care, control, and custody of the said trustees, to be taken to the said reform school, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And in all cases where a boy, under the age of sixteen years, shall be brought before any such court or judge upon the charge of crime or misdemeanor, when the accusation against him is deemed supported by evidence sufficient to put him on trial, such court or judge shall have full power to stay all proceedings in the case, and to commit him, in like manner, for such period as such court or judge may determine, but not less than six months.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the mayors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the president of the levy court of the District of Columbia, respectively, shall have full power to commit to the care, control, and custody of the board of trustees of said reform school, with the consent, and at the proper expense, of his parent or guardian, for such term as the board of trustees may determine, any boy such as is described in the third and fourth clauses of section one of this act. And the members of the said board of trustees shall, also, individually, have the same power as is herein given to the mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the president of the levy court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the thirteenth section of the act above mentioned be amended by inserting "a sum not exceeding one dollar and a half per week," in the place of the words "fifty cents."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any boy shall be committed to the care and control of the board of trustees, for the benefits of the reform school, by either of the mayors aforesaid, the president of the levy court, or either of the trustees, as before provided, the said board of trustees may, if they deem it proper, require security to be given to them by the parent or guardian of any boy so committed, for the payment of the expense of maintaining such boy in the said school, for such period as he may remain there. And in all cases a statement of the age of the boy committed to the care of the board of trustees, together with the reason for such commitment, shall be furnished at the time of the commitment of each boy, to be delivered to the said board; and until such statement shall be so delivered the trustees may decline to receive such boy. No commitment shall remain in force longer than until the

committed shall have become fully reformed, nor after he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. But the said board shall have power to discharge any boy from their custody, by an order duly entered upon their records, whenever they shall deem the object of committing him fully attained. The trustees shall also have full power to place any boy, committed as herein described, during his minority, at such employment for or on account of said school of reform or otherwise, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity, and as they, the said trustees, may see fit; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority to learn such proper trade and employment as in their judgment will be most conducive to his reformation and amendment, and as will tend to his future benefit; and the said trustees shall, for such purpose, have power to appoint a committee of one or more of their number with power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board of trustees, indentures of apprenticeship for any boy whom they may deem a proper person for an apprentice, and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship under the laws of the District of Columbia, and be filed and kept among the records and in the office of the said reform school, and it shall not be necessary to record or file them elsewhere.

Discharges.

Boys committed may be put at work and instructed;

and bound out as apprentices.

Committee to execute, &c. indentures.

Effect of such indentures, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause so much of the tract of land known as the government farm, in the District of Columbia, as may not be deemed necessary for the use of the aqueduct, to be set off by metes and bounds, to the board of trustees of the school of reform, in accordance with the provision of the first section of the act of July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, of which this is an amendment; and thereupon the said board of trustees shall have exclusive possession and control of such portion as shall be thus set-off to them.

Part of the government farm in the District of Columbia may be set off to the reform school.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act in Relation to the Iowa River in the State of Iowa.*

May 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Iowa river, in the State of Iowa, as lies north of the town of Wapello, be, and the same is hereby, declared not a navigable river or public highway.

Portion of the Iowa river in Iowa declared not navigable.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the military Road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.*

May 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction and completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same is hereby, extended until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Time for completion of military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, extended.

Original grants, &c. preserved.

1863, ch. 104. Vol. xii. p. 797.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the grants, rights, and privileges contained in the original grant be continued in full force and virtue for said time.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act to fix the Point of Junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.*

May 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the common terminus and

Point of junction of the Union

Pacific R. R. Co. and the Central Pacific R. R. Co. established northwest of the station at Ogden, &c.

Grant of certain sections.

Reserve for schools.

Price of land.

Private rights.

point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company shall be definitely fixed and established on the line of railroad as now located and constructed, northwest of the station at Ogden, and within the limits of the sections of land herein-after mentioned, viz.: section thirty-six of township seven, of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the Territory of Utah, and sections twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty-five of township seven, of range two, and section six of township six, and sections thirty and thirty-one of township seven, of range one, and sections one and two of township six, of range two, all situate north and west of said principal meridian and base line; and said companies are hereby authorized to enter upon, use, and possess said sections, which are hereby granted to them in equal shares, with the same rights, privileges, and obligations now by law provided with reference to other lands granted to said railroads: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a section of land in said township seven, of range two, belonging to said companies, and reserve the same for the benefit of schools in said Territory, in accordance with the act of February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, establishing the office of surveyor-general of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes: *Provided also,* That said companies shall pay for any additional lands acquired by this act at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents an acre: *And provided further,* That no rights of private persons shall be affected by this act.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 11, 1870.
Sec Post, p. 293.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act to establish an additional Land District in the State of Kansas.*

Arkansas land district established in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Kansas lying south of the fourth standard parallel, and west of the east line of range twelve, east of the sixth principal meridian in said State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the Arkansas district, the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.

Register and receiver;

their residence, duties, and pay.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the public interests shall require, to appoint, in accordance with existing laws authorizing appointments to office, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the office for said district, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Certain sales and locations confirmed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all sales and locations made at the offices of the districts in which the lands embraced in this district have hitherto been included, situated within the limits of this district, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

May 12, 1870.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act limiting the Appointment of certain Officers in the Treasury Department.*

Special agents to examine books, accounts,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making the examinations

of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, required to be made pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-first section of "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and to be employed generally, under the direction of said Secretary, in the prevention and detection of frauds, on the customs revenue; and the expense thereof shall be charged to the "appropriation to defray the expense of collecting the revenue from customs."

&c. of collectors, &c. ; 1799, ch. 22, § 21. Vol. i. p. 642.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said special agents shall be divided into three classes: the first class shall consist of nineteen agents, two of whom shall each receive, in addition to the expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of ten dollars per day, and seventeen of whom shall each receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of eight dollars per day; the second class shall consist of sixteen agents, each of whom shall receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of six dollars per day; the third class shall consist of eighteen agents, each of whom shall receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of five dollars per day; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of said special agents as he may deem expedient and necessary: *Provided*, That no sum shall be paid to any such agents for mileage, or any other expenses except such as are actually incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

to be divided into three classes.
Number and pay of 1st class;
2d class;
3d class.
Rules, &c. for their government.
Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the present number of special agents shall be reduced to fifty-three, and no special agent, in addition to the number authorized by this act, shall be hereafter appointed or employed upon any business relating to the customs revenue.

Present number to be reduced.
No special agent, except, &c. to be appointed or employed.

APPROVED, May 12, 1870.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the United States Vessel of War Oneida, and for other Purposes.* May 18, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widow or child or children, and in case there be no widow or child or children, then the parent or parents, and if there be no parents, the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service who were lost in the United States vessel of war Oneida, on the twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be entitled to and receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessel, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to compute said pay up to and including the said twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, the day upon which said vessel was sunk in Yokohama bay, Japan; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized, in adjusting the accounts of such of the officers who were lost on board the Oneida as were entitled by law or regulation to examination for promotion, to allow them the increased pay from the date they became entitled to examination, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to issue the commissions of those who were confirmed by the Senate.

Widows, children, &c. of officers, seamen, or marines lost in the U. S. ship Oneida, to receive twelve months' additional sea pay, &c. ;
how to be computed.
Pay of officers entitled to examination for promotion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle upon the principles of justice and equity the accounts of the officers, sailors, marines, and others, including captain's clerk, on board the said vessel of war Oneida, and to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of

Accounts to be justly and equitably settled.

said vessel as the basis of computation of the subsequent credits to those on board to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary.

Accounts of
paymaster
Thomas L. Tul-
lock, junior, how
to be settled.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Thomas L. Tullock, junior, late paymaster in the navy, who was lost in the said vessel of war Oneida, with all his accounts and vouchers, for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies, procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department.

APPROVED, May 18, 1870.

May 20, 1870.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act to incorporate the Washington Market Company.*

Washington
Market Com-
pany incorporat-
ed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Berry, D. W. Bliss, Henry D. Cooke, William B. Todd, Peter Gardner, Henry S. Davis, George W. Riggs, Byron G. Daniels, M. G. Emery, Frederick P. Stanton, Thomas C. Connolly, S. P. Brown, John S. Crocker, Alexander R. Shepherd, William Clark, Hallett Kilbourn, John R. Elvans, B. F. French, C. H. Michner, James L. Barbour, I. T. Mitchell, T. T. Fowler, T. H. Alexander, J. W. Angus, W. W. Rapley, and Thomas Lewis, their successors, and each of their assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Washington Market Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity; and may make and use a common seal, ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, not inconsistent with this act or of the laws of the United States, as may be necessary and proper for the management of the concerns of said company. Said company shall have power to issue and sell bonds, or to borrow money and execute mortgages and deeds of trust upon its property and franchise.

Powers.

Seal.
By-laws.

Bonds.
Mortgages,
&c.

Buildings.

How to be
used.

To be leased
by auction.

Notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate and construct a suitable building or buildings upon the following described grounds, namely: commencing at the intersection of the centre line of B Street north, with the west line of Seventh Street west, running thence north along the west side of Seventh Street to the southerly side of Pennsylvania Avenue; thence westerly along the southerly side of Pennsylvania Avenue to the southerly side of Louisiana Avenue; thence westerly along the southerly side of Louisiana Avenue to the east side of Ninth Street west; thence along the east line of Ninth Street to the centre line of B Street; thence along the centre line of B Street to the place of beginning; and to use and occupy the same by the erection of a suitable building or buildings for a public market-house, including the necessary stalls and sheds, and also for stores, public halls, and such other purposes as may be determined by said company, not inconsistent with its use as a public market. The buildings herein designated to be used for the purposes of a market shall be used for no other purpose inconsistent therewith, but the same shall remain a public market as hereinbefore described. And the said company shall, whenever any part or parts of said buildings, stalls, stands, and so forth, for market purposes are ready for use or occupancy, offer the same for sale at public auction for one or more years, to the highest bidder or bidders, subject to the payment of an annual rent, the amount of which to be fixed by the mayor and common council of the city of Washington and the directors of this incorporation, and public notice shall be given of the day of said sale in two or more daily newspapers published in the city

of Washington, for two weeks previous to said sale, and by handbills to be posted up in said market grounds, ten days previous thereto; and all subsequent sales and leases thereof shall be made on similar notice and in the same manner; and the said company shall have full power to assess and collect rents for the use of said buildings, stands, stalls, and grounds aforesaid. The stalls, stands, and privileges of all kinds in said market to be used for market purposes, when offered at public sale, shall be let to the highest bidder, and there shall be no bidding on the part of said company, directly or indirectly; but said company with the consent of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Washington, may fix a minimum rate of bids at such sale; and the person who shall offer the highest price at or beyond such minimum for any such stand, stall, or privilege, shall be entitled to the occupation thereof, and shall be considered as having the good-will and the right to retain the possession thereof so long as he chooses to occupy the same for his own business and pay the rent therefor; and the rent shall only be raised on application to the mayor and common council, who, after hearing the parties, may change and determine the same: *Provided, however,* That such right to the possession of such stands or stalls may be sold and transferred by such purchaser, under regulations to be fixed by the by-laws of said company, and in the case of the death of any such purchaser during the existence of his lease, it shall be disposed of as other personal property; and the municipal government of said city shall at all times have power to make and enforce such regulations with regard to said market and the management thereof as in their judgment the convenience, health, and safety of the community may require.

To be let to highest bidder.

Minimum rate of bids.

Rent.

Right to stands, &c. may be sold.

Market regulations.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall be one million of dollars, and shall consist of twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The stock may be subscribed for upon the books of the company, which shall be open at the Department of the Interior, in the city of Washington, on the second Monday following the final passage of this act, at twelve o'clock, noon; said books to be kept open until the whole amount of said stock shall be subscribed, or so much thereof, not less than fifty per centum of the whole amount, as a majority of said corporators shall deem sufficient to authorize he said company to commence work. A cash payment of ten per centum shall be paid at the time of subscription to said stock to the person or persons authorized to receive the same by the said corporators. After the books, as aforesaid, shall have been kept open for the space of two days, if a larger amount than the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the books shall be closed, and the said corporators shall forthwith apportion said capital stock among the subscribers in such manner that citizens of the city of Washington shall have the full amount individually subscribed for, so far as may be practicable; and any deductions necessary in consequence of any excess of subscription shall be made from subscriptions of the largest amount, so that no bona fide subscription shall be diminished while any larger subscription shall be maintained. That as soon as the stock is subscribed and apportioned as above mentioned and the payment made as aforesaid, the said corporators, or a majority of them, shall call a meeting of the stockholders at some place in Washington city, District of Columbia, by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers in said city ten days previous thereto, and the stockholders, in person or by proxy, shall proceed to the election from among the stockholders, by ballot, of thirteen directors for conducting and managing the business of said company, for the term of one year from the time of their election, or until the first Monday of January next ensuing their election, if that should happen to be less than one year from the election; that said directors, when elected, shall immediately appoint one of their number to be

Capital stock;

how apportioned.

Meeting of stockholders for organization.

Directors.

President and treasurer.	president of the board of directors, and also appoint a treasurer of said company. In the absence of the president, a majority of said directors may appoint a president pro tempore; and a majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
Quorum.	SEC. 4. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That said directors may fill any vacancy which may happen in their own body during the time for which they are elected, and in case of the death, resignation, or disqualification of the president or treasurer, to fill the vacancy, to serve for the residue of the term; and the stockholders, on the first Monday of January in each and every year thereafter, shall elect by ballot, at the office of the said company, a new board of thirteen directors from among the stockholders, from whom a president and treasurer shall be appointed as above mentioned, to hold their offices for one year from the time of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him or her at the time, which may be given by the stockholder, or by proxy, at any general or special election, of which general or special election notice shall be given by advertisements in one or more of the daily newspapers in said city ten days previous thereto.
Vacancies.	
Annual meeting.	SEC. 5. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the plans submitted by the incorporators, as set forth in the schedule annexed to this act, and which schedule is made part of this act, and as set forth in the drawings referred to in said schedule, shall be adopted for such new buildings and market square. There shall be one or more entrances to said market grounds between Seventh and Ninth streets, on Pennsylvania Avenue or Louisiana Avenue, of suitable width and height, for the accommodation of pedestrians.
Who may vote, &c.	
Proxies.	SEC. 6. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the treasurer of said company shall, before he acts as such, give a bond to the company, in such penalty and with such security as the president and directors shall require, conditional for the faithful discharge of the duties and trusts committed to him. All salaries shall be fixed by the president and directors.
Plans for buildings.	
Schedule annexed made part of act.	SEC. 7. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the shares in said company shall be deemed personal and not real estate, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of the company shall prescribe; and the shares held by any individual shall be liable to be attached or taken in execution to satisfy the debts due from any such stockholder in like manner as other personal property may be.
<i>Post</i> , p. 128.	
Bond of treasurer.	SEC. 8. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the said president and directors of said company shall have power to demand and receive of the stockholders the remaining nine tenths of said stock from time to time as they shall deem necessary: <i>Provided,</i> That such calls shall not exceed the rate of fifteen per centum thereof per month; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount due and demanded, within thirty days after said demand, the said shares may be forfeited, or not, by said directors at their option.
Salaries.	
Shares to be personal property, may be taken in execution.	SEC. 9. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the said president and directors shall have power to contract with any person or persons for the necessary work on the grounds, and for the construction of buildings, stands, stalls, and all necessary fixtures; to appoint a general superintendent and other laborers, and to affix the amount of compensation for labor, as well as for all materials furnished said company, and to do all acts which by this act and the by-laws of said company they may be authorized to do.
Payment of subscriptions to stock.	
Forfeiture.	SEC. 10. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the said company is hereby required to purchase and pay for all buildings and fixtures which may be upon the above-mentioned ground belonging to individuals, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, the price of which shall be agreed upon by the president and directors of said company and the
Contract for buildings, &c.	
Superintendent, &c.	
Buildings and fixtures upon grounds to be paid for, &c.	

owners (should they demand any pay therefor) of the aforesaid buildings and fixtures; and whenever the president and directors and the owners of said property cannot agree as to the price of said buildings or fixtures, then in such case the company shall select one competent person, and the owner shall select one competent person, and they, the two, shall choose a third one, who shall proceed to value the buildings and fixtures, and a decision of a majority of the three shall be final as to the value of said property, and the amount so agreed upon shall be paid to the owner thereof before the same is removed from the grounds aforesaid. That in case the owner of said property will neither sell said property nor choose an arbitrator, as aforesaid, to value said property, after ten days' notice so to do, then, in such case, the said company may proceed to remove the same to some place off said grounds without being liable to an action for damages.

Price, how to be determined.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall, within sixty days from the time it gets quiet and peaceable possession of the real estate mentioned in this act, commence work thereon, and so prosecute the same that buildings for stores, halls, market grounds, stands, stalls, and other purposes, and all market buildings, shall be fully completed within two years or less from the commencement thereof; or in case said company shall not commence said buildings within the time aforesaid, or, having commenced, shall fail to complete the same within the time aforesaid, or, having completed the same, shall permit the same to get out of repair or become dilapidated, and should the said company fail to comply with any of the conditions of this act for the space of six consecutive months, the franchise hereby granted to said company shall be forfeited, and the rights and privileges hereby granted shall revert to the United States.

Work to be commenced in sixty days after, &c.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the privileges conferred by this act shall be enjoyed by said company for the term of ninety-nine years, unless sooner terminated for a non-compliance or abuse of the conditions herein imposed upon said company, which may be done by suit in the name of the United States, to recover possession of said property. At the end of said period of ninety-nine years, the said lands, with all the erections and improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States, unless Congress shall by law extend the period of occupation thereof by said company: *Provided*, That if the corporation of the city of Washington shall, after a period of thirty years from the approval of this act, by a vote of the councils thereof express a desire to possess itself of the said market buildings and grounds, Congress may authorize the corporate authorities to take possession of the same upon payment to the said Market House Company of a sum of money equal to a fair and just valuation of the buildings and improvements then standing on said grounds, and the mode and manner of ascertaining such valuation shall be determined by Congress.

Franchise to last ninety-nine years, unless, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the real estate herein described is hereby vested in the said corporation for and during the said term of ninety-nine years, or until a forfeiture of its rights and privileges by a breach of the conditions herein imposed on said company, and said estate shall be taken and considered as a determinable fee. The real and personal property of said corporation shall be subject to assessment and taxation for all District and municipal purposes, in the same manner and to the same extent that like property in the city of Washington owned and possessed by individuals is liable to assessment and taxation.

Real estate vested in corporation.

Taxes.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in consideration of the privileges granted by this act to the Washington Market Company, the said company shall pay, yearly, every year during the said term of ninety-nine years, unto the city of Washington, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; which sum shall be received by said city, and set apart and

Corporation to pay city of Washington \$25,000 a year;

how to be applied;
payment how enforced.

expended by and under the direction of the city government of said city for the support and relief of the poor of said city and of the District of Columbia; and said city may enforce the payment of said sum from time to time as the same shall become due, either by an action at law or by the same proceedings now authorized by law for the collection of taxes by said city.

If franchise is not accepted by corporators, or is forfeited, who may enjoy it.
Pub. Res. No. 1.
Post, p. 689.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if the corporators named in this act, or a major part of them, shall refuse or neglect, for sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to accept the franchise hereby created, or if, having accepted the same, they shall have forfeited the same within two years from and after the passage of this act, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for any citizens of the city of Washington, to the number of twenty or more, to associate themselves together by articles in writing subscribed by them, whereby they shall undertake and agree to accept the franchise conferred by this act and to perform all the conditions therein imposed; said articles shall be recorded in the office of the register for the city of Washington, and thereupon such associates shall become a body corporate and be invested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities conferred by this act upon the corporators named therein.

Open space granted to city for a market for certain products.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the city government of Washington shall have the right to hold and use, under such rules and regulations as the said corporation may prescribe, the open space at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues with Tenth and Twelfth streets as a market for the purchase and sale of the following articles, to wit: Hay, straw, oats, corn, corn-meal, seed of all kinds, wood for sale from the wagon, cattle on the hoof, swine on the hoof, country produce, sold in quantities, from the wagon, and such other bulky and coarse articles as the said corporation may designate. And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act marketing of the products named herein shall be excluded from Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and the sidewalks and pavements thereon.

Such products not to be sold in certain other places.

Repealing clause, &c.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts of the board of aldermen and board of common council and of Congress, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and that this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect from and after its passage. But Congress hereby reserves the right to legislate in respect to said property hereby granted, and to amend or repeal this act.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WASHINGTON CITY MARKET BUILDING.

Specifications of building.
See ante, section 5, p. 126.

Schedule.— Specifications of materials and workmanship required in carrying out and completing the improvements proposed to be made by the Washington City Market Company, on Center Market Space, at Washington, District of Columbia, and more particularly within the metes and bounds prescribed and enumerated in the accompanying act.

Drawings.

The work to be executed according to the annexed drawings, which are hereby made a part of these specifications, and which consist of—

- 1. An elevational view in perspective; 2. Ground plans of first story;
- 3. Ground plans of second story; 4. Ground plans of third story; 5. Ground plans of fourth and fifth stories, and sectional views, showing the interior arrangement of the main building, as well as the open structures for market purposes, to wit: 6. By a line running due east and west through center of square; 7. By a line running due north and south through center of the square; 8. By a line running transversely through wings of main building.

The work must be done also in accordance with all working-plans and detail-sheets in explanation of the above designs, such as the architect may find necessary in order to give full artistic effect to most substantial and permanent structures.

Description of the Improvements. — A. Main building on the northern front. — The northern or avenue front will be appropriated to an edifice which consists, as per design, of projecting pavilions, with deep returns on Seventh and Ninth streets. These are five stories in height above the ground, exclusive of the prominent Mansard roofs; further, it consists of connecting wings, four stories high above ground, and having also Mansard roofs. The main part of this building will be eighty feet in depth, exclusive of wide projections at center and at ends, towards the south, and of light ornamental projections to the north. Improvements.

The first story of this building is occupied by stores, and the upper stories will contain all the necessary and useful accommodations for offices, rooms, or other lawful purposes, the servants' department of which is located in a basement, which has also cellars for the stores, and the necessary cold-air ducts, hot-air flues, coils of steam-pipes, chambers and fixtures for heating all the rooms and corridors of the whole building with low-pressure steam generated in non-explosive boilers, walled in fire-proof. Among the modern accommodations are prominent separate elevators, with best mechanical appliances for the conveyance of persons and baggage to the different stories; liberal allowances for lobbies, public and private parlors, reading rooms, large and well-ventilated modern public and private halls, suites of rooms and single rooms, with communicating bath-rooms and alcoves, good-sized plain rooms, spacious corridors, twelve feet in width, easy and wide stairways in sufficient number, which afford easy egress in case of alarms; further, large dust shafts through the house; also speaking-tubes in all directions, electric bells and clocks.

The whole avenue front, as well as the fronts of the pavilions, returned around their northern corners on Seventh and Ninth streets, will be faced with granite for entrance story, and with marble or cut sandstone of equal style and durability for upper stories up to the main cornice. The ornamental and molded or carved trimmings of the windows, and other details implying the art of the sculptor, will be constructed of metal. All the above cut-stone and ornamental work to be backed with and anchored to brick work of proportionate thickness, consisting of best hard-burnt bricks, laid in cement mortar. The Mansard roofs will be covered with ornamental slate laid to chaste and tasty patterns; the roof of the cupola will be covered in likewise with projecting ribs of galvanized metal running up along the hips, and the prominent parts of which are gilded. The flat part of the Mansard roofs will receive a metal covering, laid on English felt, the scroll-work forming the crest-railings along the upper edges of the French roofs; and all similar parts, whether purely constructive or decorative, wherever they are exposed to the destructive agency of the elements, will be of cast or wrought iron, and bronzed. The shell of the building, respectively, the substance and finish of its exterior being thus clearly defined, we now proceed to specify the character and substance of construction and interior finish.

The foundations and cellar walls to be started upon two courses of blue-stones, of extra size, well bedded on the natural ground, and flushed in solid with good cement mortar. All the foundations to go down to solid natural ground, and wherever this or its equivalent cannot be obtained, recourse must be had to pile foundations.

The basement and cellar walls will be built with best blue-stone masonry, laid in cement mortar; the floors of cellars and basement to consist of a layer of concrete, consisting of cement, brickbats, and broken stones in due proportions and of a proportionate thickness for the different purposes. The floors to be laid upon this substratum of cement will consist of bricks, pure cement, or wooden flooring, as the considerations of safety, health, and comfort of the occupants will require.

The ceiling of the cellar, or, rather, floor of the entrance story, will be constructed fire-proof, of rolled iron beams with intermediate brick arches

Improvements.

wherever any remote danger may be apprehended, but those sections between the stores and their cellars will be laid with wooden joists, the intervals between which will be counter-ceiled and filled in with a layer of hair-mortar two inches thick. All the wooden floors of the building which separate the upper stories will be constructed with these same precautions against the progress or communication of fire from one story to another.

The floors of lobby and private entrances to the upper stories will be laid with encaustic English tile, and the rest of the floors of this and the upper stories of best narrow North Carolina pine.

All the principal partitions of entrance story to be constructed of brick-work.

The fronts of the stores to consist mainly of French plate glass of first quality, set in hard-wood finish.

The upper stories will be divided off by what externally shows as pavilions, into fire-proof compartments formed by substantial brick partition walls; but the minor subdivisions will be formed by studded partitions, thoroughly bridged and trussed where necessary, all plastered in three-coat work with hard finish, proportionate cornices, pilaster-caps and center-pieces of ornamental stucco-work for the more prominent rooms.

The outside walls must be stripped and lathed, preparatory to plastering.

All the windows to have double box frames and one and three-quarter inch thick sash.

All the sash of fronts to be in imitation of French sash, to be glazed with best crystal sheet-glass of double thickness, they, as well as the rear windows, to have boxed inside shutters. Door frames and modern-styled interior doors to be one and three-quarter inches thick. The trimmings of windows and doors to consist of heavy and bold moldings, well proportioned in width and projections, and graduated for the different stories. All the washboards to have sub-bases, screwed to the floors and top moldings. The roofs and cupola must be framed and trussed in best and scientific manner. All the rooms inside the Mansard roof to be studded out square. Well-secured and largest-sized skylights will run for the whole length of the longitudinal corridors, so as to introduce an abundance of light and ventilation by means of shafts. Ornamental skylights on top of well-holes of stairs will also serve for this purpose.

Ornamental and heavy marble mantels for all the principal rooms. All the hardware required will be of the best American manufacture, sufficiently strong for the different purposes, and in elegance graduated for the different stories and departments.

Particular attention must be paid to the successful and substantial execution of the plumber's work, with galvanized iron supply-pipes for Potomac water, sufficiently large to feed fire-plugs for two-inch hose in each and every story. Globe valves or compression stopcocks must be introduced in sufficient numbers to shut off each story, and again, each bathroom, or section of the work, independently, so as to reduce the inconveniences to the particular locality where any repairs may be required hereafter. These stopcocks must be connected by tubes with the waste-pipes, so as to empty the pipes without the possibility of injury to the building. All the plumber's fixtures, such as stationary wash-trays, ranges, sinks, washstands, water-closets, urinaries, and bath-tubs, must be of the best and most approved patterns and manufacture; all of them will have independent, large-sized stink-traps, with trap-screws to afford best facilities for removing any obstructions. All this plumber's work in upper stories must be set on lead-lined floors, which must be connected by trapped tubes with the waste-pipes, so as not to expose the rooms to any contingencies of overflows by leaks in the connections of fixtures with pipes. All the wash-trays and sinks to be of soapstone or enameled

iron; the washstands for principal stories to have China bowls and countersunk marble slabs; for basement, entrance story, and upper stories, the washstands will consist of enameled iron. Improvements.

The public water-closets to have self-acting hopper-closets; the private closets to be pan-lever pull closets; all the bath-tubs to be copper-planned with seamless bottom to be set on well-boxes, let into the lead-lined floors. The plumber's work for principal-story bath-tubs will all be provided with silver-plated cocks, plugs, and chains. Lead-lined small tanks with bells and ball cocks for the supply of evaporating pans of the coil chambers, so as to supply moisture to the heated air throughout the house.

No waste-pipe to be less than two inches, and no soil pipe to be less than five inches, interior diameter, and all to be securely and well connected with and trapped from the main sewer pipes leading to the canal. Three-inch main gas-pipes to be introduced for the supply of the house, and to be properly graduated throughout all the rooms, corridors, and passages of the house, stopcocks to be introduced in sufficient number, so as to enable the gas to be shut off immediately from any section of the building where any alarm of fire may be given. All the painting through the house, outside and inside, to be done in four coats, with best Lewis's white lead and linseed-oil, or zinc paint, as the case may require it. The parlors and public rooms of second and third stories to be finished artistically in parti-colors, with China gloss. The glazing of rear elevation and skylight, and so forth, to be done with best Baltimore glass, single or double as the case may require.

All the down spouts from the roof to be connected with the sewer, so as to keep them from freezing and serve the purpose of ventilating the sewer.

B. Wing along Seventh Street front. — The entire frontage on Seventh Street, to the south of the above-described building, will be appropriated to a two-story building, seventy-five feet in width, and covered with a metal roof. For character of the foundations, reference is made to that specified for building on the avenue. There will be a cellar, containing an independent steam-heating apparatus for the second story of this building, arranged fully equal to the one described before. The first story will be arranged for a large and open market hall, prepared to receive convenient, large-sized, and tasty modern market stalls, not less than twenty feet high; the floor to be laid with a proper fall towards traps for each stall or set of stalls, connecting by large-sized drain-pipes with the sewer. This hall will have a brick floor upon a concrete foundation, except that part constituting the drive-way for wagons leading into the hollow square, and which will be laid with the most approved wood pavement. Ample light and air will be thrown into this hall by pivoting windows on the east and west side, which will be glazed with ground glass to intercept the solar rays. Two rows of wrought-iron columns will support rolled-iron girders, supporting a fire-proof floor, constructed by brick arches sprung between rolled-iron double T beams.

Wide fire-proof stairs of wrought and cast iron lead to the second story of this wing, containing ample and spacious office rooms. All these rooms to have wooden floors laid on concrete, filling up the haunches of the brick arches. The finish of this wing to be equal in substance and style to that of the office rooms in the new building lately erected for the department of agriculture; the partitions to be of brick wherever feasible, and the ceiling to be light but fire-proof. The outside walls of this building to be constructed of the best hard-burned bricks, with a chastely ornamented pressed-brick front, facing Seventh Street; window-sash in imitation of French sash, glazed with crystal sheet-glass. The frame of the roof to be solidly constructed, and to be thoroughly trussed, ventilation shafts to reach above roof for market hall, and ventilating flues for all the office

Improvements.

rooms, with the necessary registers. Light wells above corridors. All the details required for the successful execution of the work to be provided for and done, such as plumbing and gas-fitting, fully equal to that specified before.

C. Wing along Ninth Street. — This wing will be laid out similar to that on Seventh Street, to which reference is made, therefore, for the construction of foundations, walls, floors, and roof. But the width of this wing will be eighty feet outside measure.

The first story of this building will be appropriated again for market stalls, and all the appointments made for the Seventh Street wing will therefore be also applicable for this wing. The second story of this wing will be reached by wide and commodious iron stairs at both ends, and will be appropriated in toto for a grand hall, with surrounding galleries and extra height, so as to be useful for conventions and other extraordinary occasions of national importance. All the necessary dressing and retiring rooms, and water-closets are amply provided. The galleries to be supported by ornamental brackets of cast and wrought iron, firmly secured and anchored through the whole thickness of outside walls. Floor of narrowest North Carolina yellow-pine, to be waxed. Heavy and wide doors will open outward. Heavy trimmings for windows and doors, coved and paneled; ornamental ceiling, with perforated largest-sized rosettes above the chandeliers, arranged so as to discharge the foul air into large ventiducts reaching above roof. This hall to be heated by steam like the other buildings.

C. Market shed on south front. — Along the south front of the square, and connecting the two wings on Seventh and Ninth streets, there will be built a one-story market shed, sixty feet in width, and in style as marked out in the sectional drawings and ground plans. This shed will be erected on a sufficient foundation, and will be supported by cast-iron columns, carrying a neat and appropriately designed, planed, open roof construction. The drainage will be so regulated as to afford facilities for keeping live fish in basins during the hot season. The south side of this shed between the iron columns will be enclosed by a light brick-base wall, seven feet in height, and wide stationary blinds above. All the exposed iron, tin, and woodwork, inside and outside, to be well painted in three-coat work and tints, as will be directed by the architect. Roof to be covered by best bright roofing, tin on felt, laid upon a tongued and grooved planed narrow sheathing. Down-spouts and surface drainage to be connected with sewer.

D. Alley. — Along the south front of the principal building on the avenue (described under head A) there will be a paved alley twenty feet in width, with covered entrance and exit for wagons on Seventh and Ninth streets. The covered part to be paved with wood, and the open part to be paved with wood or paving stone, as will be found most suitable.

E. Additional market sheds. — Along the southern line of the alley, and parallel with the main building, also against the inner walls of the wings on Seventh and Ninth streets, and in a manner so as to surround the hollow square formed by the improvements previously described, and as laid down distinctly and well defined on ground plan and sectional drawings, there will be built market stands in style, substance, and finish similar to that described for southern front (under head C). These structures being lower than the market halls under the main roofs, abundant space is left for head-lights above the light roofs of the sheds, through which to pass light and air into these closed market halls. All these sheds have brick floors.

F. Court-yard. — The court-yard will be paved with wood, by either one of the best-tested or most approved systems, in best manner, and with a due fall, so as to afford an easy surface drainage. At the most convenient place in center of court-yard there will be constructed an orna-

mental fountain. The covered entrances for pedestrians from the avenue front into the market square will also be laid with wood pavement, as above. Improvements.

G. Sewer. — Through the center of the square, from north to south, an egg-shaped sewer of brickwork laid in cement will be built, into which all the large-sized drain-pipes from the different sections of the whole improvement will discharge in a manner so as to sweep off all the rain-water, waste, and soil, and also to drain efficiently the ground of the whole square.

General Conditions. — The specifications and drawings are intended to co-operate, so that anything exhibited in the drawings and not mentioned in the specifications, or vice versa, is to be executed the same as if both were mentioned in the specifications, and set forth in the drawings, to the true meaning and spirit of said drawings. All the work to be done under the direction and according to the designs of the architect of the company. It is to be understood that these specifications are intended to include all and everything necessary to the completion of all the improvements in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and modern style, with best, sound materials for each and every part and department, at the company's own cost. General conditions.

APPROVED, May 20, 1870.

[The drawings referred to in this act are on file with the original in the Department of State.]

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia.* May 24, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Gunton, John C. McKelden, Samuel Fowler, Wm. B. Todd, Wm. H. Clagett, John F. Callan, S. P. Brown, George H. Plant, W. C. Bestor, E. M. Gallaudet, R. C. Fox, Matthew G. Emery, Wm. Stickney, Martin M. Rohrer, Richard Sutton, David D. Cone, Robert Williams, Wm. P. Copeland, Wm. H. Nalley, G. H. B. White, James T. Pritchard, J. C. Wall, John H. McCutchen, Poulus Thyson, Bernard Hayes, Jacob D. Kitch, and their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of the Columbia Railway Company, with authority to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues, streets, and highways: commencing at a point on the eastern side of West Fifteenth Street, on New York Avenue, thence eastwardly along said avenue to its intersection with North K Street; thence along North K Street to its intersection with Massachusetts Avenue; thence along Massachusetts Avenue to its intersection with North H Street; and thence along North H Street to its eastern termination with the Columbia turnpike gate; with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse-power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding six cents a passenger for any distance on said road. Columbia Railway Company incorporated.

Location of track.

Motive power.

Passenger fares.

Road may be extended within, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That should a majority of the stockholders so elect, at any time within two years after the completion of said road (provided for in section one above), the said company shall have the right to extend said road, either with a single or double track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, along the line of the Columbia Turnpike Road Company, with the consent of said Turnpike Road Company, or on any other road or roads leading northwardly or eastwardly from such intersection at the Columbia turnpike gate, now opened, or which may hereafter be opened, by the proper authorities; and thence along said road or roads, by the most practicable route or routes, to the termini near, at, or in the

Fare. District of Columbia, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding seven cents a passenger for any distance on said road or roads. The carriages on the extension of said road or roads to be propelled either by horse-power or dummy engines, at the option of the said railway company.

Motive power. **SEC. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That the said road or roads shall be deemed real estate, and, together with other real and personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation as other real estate and personal property, and to license for their vehicles or cars in the city and county aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided.

Road to be real estate and subject to taxation. **SEC. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That the said railway shall be laid as near the centre of the avenues and streets in the city of Washington as practicable (without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes), in the most approved manner adapted to street railways, with the rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets or avenues; and the space between the two tracks (where two are laid) shall not be less than four feet nor more than six feet, and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width; the gauge to correspond with that of the Metropolitan railroad. That the railways in the county (should it be determined to construct such roads) shall be laid in such manner as will least interfere with the ordinary travel of the road or roads on which the tracks shall be laid.

License for cars. **SEC. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation hereby created shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for a space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, so far as the same are laid within the limits of the city of Washington, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States or the said city. And in case the road shall be extended beyond the limits of said city, as is heretofore provided, the said corporation shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for the space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, well gravelled or paved and in good order, so as not to impede the general travel on said roads by vehicles or otherwise, without expense to the county of Washington.

Railway track, how laid, &c. **SEC. 6.** *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall prevent the government at any time, at its option, from altering the grade, or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington from so altering and improving such streets and avenues and the sewerage thereof, as may be under their respective authority and control; and in such event it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railway so as to conform to such grade and pavement.

Gauge. **SEC. 7.** *And be it further enacted,* That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

Corporation to keep what part of street in repair. **SEC. 8.** *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token or device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

Grade of streets, &c. may be altered, &c. **SEC. 9.** *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than four hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

Act may be altered, &c. **SEC. 10.** *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railway, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day and as late as ten o'clock at night, and as often as every fifteen minutes, between West Fifteenth Street and the eastern terminus of North H Street; and in case the said road shall be extended beyond the city limits, on the entire road, or such portions as may be completed, through the day and night, as often as the public convenience and the interests of the railway company may require: *Provided, however,* That the carriages

Corporation not to issue notes, &c. as currency.

Capital stock.

Shares and how transferable.

Cars, class and running.

or cars thereon shall make not less than eight trips each way per day during six days in each week.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall provide such passenger rooms, ticket *officers*, [offices,] stables, and depots at such points as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And said company is hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets or roads as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depots with the main tracks; and the said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

Passenger rooms, &c.

Connecting tracks.

Lands.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of said company shall be taken to its principal depot and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

Articles left in cars, how cared for.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the incorporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened, and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place or places in the city of Washington for a period to be fixed by said incorporators, not less than two days; and said incorporators shall give public notice by advertisement in not less than two daily papers published in the city of Washington, of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the company shall be held to be stockholders: *Provided,* That no one individual shall be allowed to subscribe for more than two hundred shares of said stock: *Provided further,* That every subscriber shall pay, at the time of subscribing, twenty-five per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the incorporators, or his subscription shall be null and void. If, at the end of two days, a larger amount than the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the books shall be closed, and the said incorporators named in the first section shall forthwith proceed to apportion said capital stock among the subscribers pro rata, and make public proclamation of the number of shares allotted to each, which shall be done and completed on the same day the books are closed: *Provided further,* That nothing shall be received in payment of the twenty-five per centum, at the time of subscribing, except money. And when the books of subscription of the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the incorporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and, in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within ten days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company, to meet within ten days thereafter, for the choice of seven directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in not less than two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written or printed personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

Subscription to capital stock.

Subscribers to be stockholders.

Proviso.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscription to be paid at time of subscribing.

Apportionment of capital stock.

Payment.

First meeting of stockholders.

Directors.

Votes and proxies.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the government and direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and who shall hold their office for one year and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors. And the said directors (a majority of whom, the president being one, shall constitute a quorum) shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company; and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds, with security, to said company in such sum as the said directors may

Board of directors, number and term of office.

President, treasurer, &c.

Bond.

Vacancies.

require for the faithful discharge of his trust. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors.

By-laws.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper respecting the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city and county of Washington: *Provided,* that the directors of said corporation shall have power to require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them respectively subscribed at such time (after the first instalment), in such manner, and in such amounts as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any instalments as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of his said stock as shall pay said instalments, (and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due,) under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said corporations; or said body corporate may sue and collect the same from any delinquent subscriber in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Subscription to stock, when to be called in.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions, and upon such notice as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings to Congress, or to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the stockholders in general meeting.

Annual meeting.

Report.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the mayor and council of said city, and the levy court of said county, and the several officers of these corporations, and the said corporations, are hereby prohibited from doing any act or thing to hinder, delay, or obstruct the construction or operations of said railway, as herein authorized.

Construction, &c. of railway not to be hindered, &c.

Penalty for obstructing roadway, injuring cars, &c.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall have, at all times, the free and uninterrupted use of the roadway. And if any person or persons shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage of, or destroy or injure the cars, depot, stations, or any other property belonging to said railway company, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for each such offence the sum of ten dollars to said company, to be recovered and disposed of as other fines and penalties in said city and county, and shall remain liable, in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act, as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offence shall have been committed.

Limit to certain suits.

Act to be void unless corporation complete, &c.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railway between West Fifteenth Street and the eastern terminus of North H Street within eight months after the company shall have been fully organized, then this act shall be null and void, and no rights whatsoever shall be acquired under it; and that the remainder of said road shall be completed (if commenced) to its proposed terminus in the county of Washington within five years.

Persons not to be prohibited from travelling in cars or ejected therefrom, except, &c.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be prohibited the right to travel on any part of said road or roads, or ejected from the cars thereof, for any other cause than that of being drunk, disorderly, unclean, contagiously diseased, refusing to pay the legal fare exacted, or to comply with the general regulations of the company.

Individual liability of stockholders.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the stockholders in the Columbia Railway Company shall be liable individually for all the

debts and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholder.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, requiring reports of expenditures, earnings, and otherwise, shall be applicable to the company herein incorporated, which shall make reports as in said act required.

Reports.
1862, ch. 73.
Vol. xii. p. 388.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

Repealing
clause.

APPROVED, May 24, 1870.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia.*

May 24, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Plant, William S. Huntington, Lewis Clephane, H. A. Willard, George W. Adams, S. P. Brown, William Stickney, B. P. Snyder, A. L. Sturtavant, J. H. Lathrop, Nathaniel Wilson, R. D. Mussey, Zenas C. Robbins, William B. Todd, Edward Simms, Joseph Casey, James M. Latta, Henry Willard, William H. Philip, Alexander R. Shepherd, William P. Dole, Hugh McCulloch, and Mathew G. Emery, are hereby created, and their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia, and by that name shall have succession, and be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and elsewhere; to make and to use a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure; and generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of this institution, which is now or shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

National Sav-
ings Bank of the
District of Co-
lumbia incorpo-
rated.

Powers.

Seal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a president and vice-president, who, together with seven trustees, shall constitute a board of managers, four of whom, if the president or vice-president be present, shall constitute a legal meeting of such board for the transaction of business.

Officers.

Quorum of
managers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall meet annually in the month of April, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient, and any seven members of said corporation, the president, secretary, or treasurer being one, shall be a quorum, and the said corporation at their annual meeting shall have power to elect a president and a treasurer, who shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and all such other officers as may be deemed necessary; which officers shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, and all officers so chosen shall be under oath to the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, respectively.

Annual meet-
ing of corpora-
tion.

Quorum.

Officers.

Bond.

Term of office.

Oath.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation may receive on deposit, for the use and benefit of the depositors, all sums of money offered for that purpose. All such sums may be invested in the stock of any bank incorporated by Congress, or may be loaned on interest to any such bank, or may be loaned on bonds or notes, with collateral security of the stock of such banks at not more than ninety per centum of its par value, or they may be invested at [in] the public funds of the United States, of the several States, or loaned on a pledge of any of said funds, or invested in loans on mortgages of real estate: *Provided*, That the whole amount of stock held by the institution at one time in any one bank, both

Deposits and
investments.

Proviso.

- by way of an investment and as a surety for loans, shall not exceed one half of the capital stock of such bank, and that not more than three quarters of the whole sum deposited in the institution shall be at any one time invested in mortgages of real estate. The income or interest of all deposits shall be divided among the depositors, or their legal representatives, according to the terms of interest stipulated; and the principal may be withdrawn at such times or in such manner as the corporation shall in its by-laws direct.
- Division of interest.** SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer, director, or committee, charged with the duty of investing the deposits shall borrow any portion thereof, or use the same, except in payment of the expenses of the corporation; and if any officer, director, agent, or other person connected with said bank, and interested with the funds or deposits thereof, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and shall, on conviction thereof by any court competent to try the offence, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.
- Withdrawal of principal.** SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the subordinate officers and agents of said corporation shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of managers may from time to time require, and said board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.
- Certain officers, &c. not to borrow, &c.** SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons named as corporators in the first section of this act shall be authorized to meet and organize said bank by the election of one of their number as president, and one as vice-president, and thereupon shall proceed to elect such persons as they shall select, to be added to their board of managers, so that the whole number of trustees, or managers, including the president and vice-president, shall not exceed nine persons.
- Embezzlement.** SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That this corporation shall make an annual report to Congress of their funds and investments. Said returns shall specify the following particulars, namely: The number of depositors; total amount of deposits; amount invested in bank stock and deposited in bank on interest; amount secured by bank stock; amount invested in public funds; loans on security of public funds; loans on mortgage of real estate; loans on personal securities; amount of cash on hand; total dividends of the year; annual expenses of the institution; all of which shall be certified and sworn to by the treasurer; and five or more of the managers shall also certify and make oath that the said return is correct according to their best knowledge and belief.
- Subordinate officers, bonds, and salaries.** SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the books of said corporation shall, at all times during their hours of business, be open for inspection and examination to the comptroller of the currency or depositors.
- First meeting of corporation.** SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation may make by-laws for the more orderly management of their business, not repugnant to law; may have a common seal, which they may change at pleasure; that all deeds, grants, covenants, and agreements, made by their treasurer, or any other person by their authority, shall be good and valid; and said corporation shall have power to sue and may be sued, defend and be held to answer, by the name aforesaid.
- Trustees and managers.** SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall file a bond, with security, with the clerk of the supreme court of the District, to be approved by one of the judges of the said court, to the United States, in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with a condition to pay and to satisfy to every depositor or person entitled, such sum as the party may be entitled to, within thirty days after such deposit shall be demanded; and which bond may be sued by any depositor or person entitled after such demand and refusal to pay; and that the said supreme court shall have power to require a new bond, and new security, at any time they may deem it necessary for the interest of parties interested.
- Annual report to Congress.**
- Items.**
- Oath.**
- Books to be open.**
- By-laws.**
- Seal.**
- Deeds, &c.**
- Bond, &c. to pay depositors, &c.**
- New bond, &c.**

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall, at all times, possess the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, May 24, 1870.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and for other Purposes.* May 24, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James M. Carlisle, James C. Hall, George W. Riggs, Anthony Hyde, James G. Berret, James C. Kennedy, Henry D. Cooke, and James C. McGuire, of the city of Washington, and of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and William T. Walters, of the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, created and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, manage, and dispose of, at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the trusts created and conferred on them in and by a certain deed from William W. Corcoran, to them, the said parties hereinbefore named, which is dated the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and was recorded on the eighteenth of the same month in liber D, number eight, folio two hundred and ninety-four, et sequitur, one of the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, to which reference is hereby made for greater certainty; the intent of this charter of incorporation being that the same shall be in execution of the trusts in the said deed declared and set forth, and not to any other intent or purpose whatever.

Trustees of Corcoran Gallery of Art incorporated.

Powers of corporation.

Intent of charter.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain and settle, upon principles of justice, a fair and just compensation for the use of the ground and buildings described in the before-mentioned deed, while the same were occupied by the United States for the public service; and that the sum so ascertained and settled by them, or a majority of them, shall, upon their certificate and award thereof, be paid to the corporation hereinbefore created, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Pay for the use of certain ground and buildings to be determined and the amount paid to the corporation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any tax which may be claimed or due to the United States, by reason of the transfer of the property above mentioned, or the execution and delivery of the said deed from the said William W. Corcoran to the above-named trustees, be, and the same is hereby, remitted and released.

Tax remitted.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid buildings and grounds connected therewith, together with all the works of art that may be contained therein, shall be free from all taxes and assessments by the municipal authorities, or by the United States, so long as the same shall be held and used for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

Buildings, &c. exempt from taxes.

APPROVED, May 24, 1870.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act creating an additional Land District in the Territory of Colorado.* May 27, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Colorado embraced in the following described limits, to wit: commencing at the eastern boundary of the Territory at the intersection of the second correction line south and running thence west on that line to the line dividing ranges numbered seventy-five and seventy-six west of the sixth principal meridian; thence south with the range line to the

See Post, p. 298.

Arkansas Valley land district established in Colorado. Boundaries.

Arkansas Valley land district in Colorado.

Location of office.

Register and receiver;

their residence, pay, &c.

third correction line south; thence west on said line to the western boundary of the Territory; thence south to the southern boundary of said Territory; thence east to the eastern boundary of said Territory; thence north to the place of beginning; shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Arkansas Valley land district, the office of which shall be located at such place in said district as the President of the United States may direct, which may be changed by him from time to time as the public interest may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for said district; and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the land districts in the State of Nevada.

APPROVED, May 27, 1870.

May 31, 1870.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act to enforce the Right of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other Purposes.*

Race, color, or previous condition of servitude not to affect the right to vote at any election;

nor the performance of any prerequisite to the right of voting.

Penalty for refusing or knowingly omitting to give full effect to this section.

The offer to perform any act prerequisite to voting, if it fail, &c. by, &c. to be deemed a performance in law of such act, and to entitle to vote.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to [be] done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as

if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty upon officers of election for wrongful refusal to receive, &c. the vote of such person, upon affidavit, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for unlawfully obstructing, or combining to obstruct, any citizen from qualifying himself to vote, or from voting;

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

for intimidating or attempting to intimidate certain persons from, or in, exercising the right of suffrage by bribery or threats;

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, — the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, — and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding, any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

for two or more persons conspiring together or going in disguise upon, &c. to injure, &c. or with intent to prevent the enjoyment of certain privileges, &c. or because, &c.;

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offence may be committed.

for committing any crime, &c. while violating any provision of the two preceding sections.

District courts of the United States to have jurisdiction of offences under this act, exclusive of State courts, and concurrently with the circuit court.

Certain prosecutions to be by indictment, and others by indictment or information.

Special provisions for prosecuting all persons violating this act.

Number of commissioners of circuit and territorial courts to be increased;

their powers and duties.

Marshals and deputies to execute all warrants, &c.

Penalty for refusal to receive warrant, or failing to execute it diligently.

Commissioners may appoint suitable persons to execute process;

authority of such persons to call upon bystanders or the United States forces.

Warrants may be executed within the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or, in cases of crimes and offences not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment or information filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as has cognizance of the offense. And with a view to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted.* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person deprived of the rights conferred by this act. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and such warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall know-

ingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, on conviction before the district or circuit court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Penalty for knowingly and wilfully obstructing the execution of process under this act;
for rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested, or aiding, &c. therein;
for knowingly harboring or concealing any person for whose arrest a warrant has issued.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners, district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district, circuit, and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the marshal for an arrest for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Fees of commissioners, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, &c.

Reasonable fees for other additional services.

Fees how to be made up;

recoverable from defendant in case of conviction.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act.

Land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, may be employed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or of some State legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold office, as aforesaid, to proceed against such person, by writ of quo warranto, returnable to the circuit or district court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and any writ of quo warranto so brought, as aforesaid, shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court to which it is made returnable, and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the court.

Persons holding office, except, &c. contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, to be proceeded against by quo warranto.

Such cases to have precedence, and not to be continued unless, &c.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth

Penalty for accepting or holding office, or attempting to do

so, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth amendment.

article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and, upon conviction thereof before the circuit or district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

All persons to have the same right in every State and Territory to the full and equal benefit of all laws, &c. as enjoyed by white citizens.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person immigrating thereto from a foreign country which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person immigrating to such State from any other foreign country; and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

No special tax or charge upon particular persons immigrating, &c.

Penalty for violation of provisions of preceding section.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last preceding section of this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Civil rights bill re-enacted. 1866, ch. 31. Vol. xiv. p. 27.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby re-enacted; and sections sixteen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

Penalty for certain unlawful voting at any election for representative or delegate to Congress;

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if at any election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office; or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or vote without having a lawful right to vote; or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise such right; or compel or induce by any such means, or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any of such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of

for unlawfully preventing any qualified voter from voting, or inducing him not to vote;

for inducing any officer of such election to receive illegal votes;

for interfering with such officer or inducing him to violate, &c. his duty;

for knowingly, &c. receiving any illegal, or refusing any lawful vote; for advising any one to do

which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to prosecution in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

any act hereby made a crime, &c.
Post, p. 433.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in section nineteen of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: *Provided*, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election.

Penalty for unlawful acts in and concerning the registration of voters;
[Amended, 1871, ch. 99, Post, p. 433.]

for knowingly, &c. receiving illegal votes, or refusing to receive legal ones; for advising any one to do any act hereby made a crime, &c.
What to be deemed a registration under this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by the laws of any State or Territory, the name of any candidate or person to be voted for as representative or delegate in Congress shall be required to be printed, written, or contained in any ticket or ballot with other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election for State, territorial, municipal, or local officers, it shall be sufficient prima facie evidence, either for the purpose of indicting or convicting any person charged with voting, or attempting or offering to vote, unlawfully under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offenses thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted, voted, or attempted or offered to vote, such ballot or ticket, or committed either of the offenses named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ballot. And the proof and establishment of such facts shall be taken, held, and deemed to be presumptive evidence that such person voted, or attempted or offered to vote, for such representative or delegate, as the case may be, or that such offense was committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate, and shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction, unless it shall be shown that any such ballot, when cast, or attempted or offered to be cast, by him, did not contain the name of any candidate for the office of representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that such offense was not committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate.

Voting or attempting or offering to vote a printed, &c. ballot at certain elections, to be sufficient prima facie evidence that, &c.

Defendant may show that such ballot did not contain the name of any candidate for representative or delegate.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of any election at which any representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States

Penalty upon any officer of any

election at which, &c. for neglect or refusal to do his duty in regard to such election or the certificate or return thereof, &c.

shall be voted for, whether such officer of election be appointed or created by or under any law or authority of the United States, or by or under any State, territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty in regard to such election required of him by any law of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof; or violate any duty so imposed, or knowingly do any act thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election, or the result thereof; or fraudulently make any false certificate of the result of such election in regard to such representative or delegate; or withhold, conceal, or destroy any certificate of record so required by law respecting, concerning, or pertaining to the election of any such representative or delegate; or neglect or refuse to make and return the same as so required by law; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any voter, person, or officer to do any act by this or any of the preceding sections made a crime; or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is by this or any of said sections made a crime, or attempt to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

Persons deprived of election to any office, except, &c. by the exclusion of votes, on account of race, color, &c. may bring suit to recover possession of such office; when such suits may be instituted in the United States courts.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice-President, representative or delegate in Congress, or member of a State legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; and such person may bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the circuit or district court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act.

Jurisdiction of such courts concurrently with state courts.

APPROVED, May 31, 1870.

June 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act to further amend the Law of the District of Columbia in Relation to judicial Proceedings, and preserve Records of Marriages therein.*

Fictions in pleadings in actions of ejectment in the District of Columbia abolished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all fictions in the pleadings in the action of ejectment within the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, abolished; and all actions for the recovery of real estate in said District shall be commenced in the name of the real party in interest, and against the party claiming to own or be possessed thereof.

Real actions how commenced.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any of the duties of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia may be performed, in his name, by any of the assistant clerks in his office; and said assistants may sign the name of the clerk to any process, certificate, or other official act required by law or by the practice of the court to be performed by said clerk, and may authenticate said signature by affixing the seal of the court thereto, whereon the impress of the seal is necessary to its authentication. In such cases the signature shall be, "_____, Clerk, by _____, Assistant Clerk."

Duties of clerk of supreme court may be done by assistants.

Certain judgments for debt before a justice

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after a judgment for a debt amounting with interest to twenty dollars, exclusive of costs, before a justice of the peace of the District of Columbia, the judgment creditor

may, when execution is returned "No personal property found whereon to levy," file in the clerk's office of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a certified copy of such judgment, and which shall be docketed in the docket of law causes in said office, in the same manner as appeals from justices are docketed there; and when so docketed, the force and effect of the judgment shall be the same, as to lien and execution, as if it had been a judgment of said court.

of the peace to be a lien when, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of preserving the evidence of marriages in the District of Columbia, every minister of the gospel, appointed or ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of his church, whether his residence be in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the United States or its Territories, may be licensed to celebrate marriages in the said District; and the license shall be issued by the clerk of the supreme court of said District in the following form:

Certain ministers of the gospel may be licensed to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia.

"To any minister of the gospel authorized to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia, greeting:

Form of license.

"You are hereby licensed to solemnize the rites of marriage between _____, of _____, and _____, of _____, if you find no lawful impediment thereto; and having so done you are commanded to appear in the clerk's office of the supreme court of said District, and certify the same.

"Witness my hand and the seal of said court:

"_____ , Clerk."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That said clerk shall provide a record-book of his office, consisting of licenses in the above form, printed in blank, one of which he shall fill up with the names of the parties for whose union any license has been issued, and beneath it shall be printed a certificate to be made by the minister who solemnized the marriage, in the following form:

Record of licenses.

Certificate of minister.

"I, _____, minister of _____ church in _____, hereby certify that, by authority of a license of the same tenor as the foregoing, I solemnized the marriage of the parties aforesaid, on the _____ day of _____, eighteen _____, at _____, in the District of Columbia.

"_____."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a copy of any license and certificate, recorded in said book, certified by said clerk, under his hand and the seal of the court, shall be competent evidence of said marriage.

Copy of license and certificate, &c. to be competent evidence of the marriage.

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act concerning Divorces in the District of Columbia.*

June 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the causes for which the supreme court of the District of Columbia may now grant divorces from the bond of marriage, such divorce may be granted for — First. Habitual drunkenness for a period of three years on the part of the party complained against. Second. Cruelty of treatment endangering the life or health of the party complaining. Third. Wilful desertion and abandonment by the party complained against of the party complaining for the full uninterrupted space of two years.

Additional causes for divorce in the District of Columbia. Habitual drunkenness. Cruelty, &c. Wilful desertion.

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

June 1, 1870. CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act to repeal the Preamble of an Act in Relation to the National Theological Institute, approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

National Theological Institute.
 Repeal of preamble to 1870, ch. 62. *Amf*, p. 93.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the preamble to an act entitled "An act declaring the construction of 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute,' approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute and to define and extend the powers of the same,'" approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

June 1, 1870. CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Reduction of the Width of an Alley in Square Number three hundred and seventy-six, in the City of Washington.*

Width of an alley in, &c. may be reduced.
 Addition to lot, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council of the city of Washington be, and they hereby are, authorized to reduce the width of the public alley entering square number three hundred and seventy-six, from Ninth Street west, from its present width of twelve feet, to the width of seven feet, and that the portion which will be restored to individual property by such reduction be added to the lot number twenty-two, from which the entire alley was originally taken.

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

June 6, 1870. CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for Compensation and Mileage of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, in the Year eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.*

Deficiency appropriation for year ending June 30, 1870.
 Compensation and mileage of members and delegates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, to supply deficiency of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Collection of revenue from customs.
 Special counsel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy; and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be appropriated for the payment of fees to special counsel in such cases where in the United States are parties in interest, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem it necessary and proper to employ the same, to be disbursed under his direction.

APPROVED, June 6, 1870.

June 7, 1870. CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act to fix the Salary of the Bailiff of the Court of Claims.*

Salary of bailiff of court of claims established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual salary of the bailiff of the court of claims shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid as now provided by law.

APPROVED, June 7, 1870.

CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads in the State of Alabama, and for other Purposes.* June 8, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the erection of a drawbridge over the Alabama river, near the city of Selma, by the Western Railroad Company of the State of Alabama, in accordance with an act of the legislature of said State incorporating said company.

Drawbridge may be erected over the Alabama river, near Selma;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the erection of a drawbridge over the said river, above the city of Montgomery, by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, in accordance with the act of the legislature incorporating said company: *Provided,* That said drawbridges shall be respectively constructed so as to cross the streams at right angles with the current, and the approaches to such draws shall be protected by piers or other means that boats may enter the draws with safety in such manner otherwise as not materially or substantially to obstruct the free navigation of said river.

and above the city of Montgomery.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress reserves the right to withdraw the assent hereby given, as to either or both of said companies, in case the free navigation of the said river shall be at any time materially or substantially obstructed by either or both of said bridges.

Assent of Congress may be withdrawn, if, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said bridges, when completed in the manner specified in said acts of incorporation, shall be deemed and taken to be legal structures, and shall, with the railroads of which they are parts, be post-roads for the transmission of the mails of the United States.

Bridges to be post-roads.

APPROVED, June 8, 1870.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act in Relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.* June 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person claiming title, either legal or equitable, to the whole or any part of the four sections of land constituting what is known as the Hot Springs reservation in Hot Springs county, in the State of Arkansas, may institute against the United States in the court of claims, and prosecute to final decision, any suit that may be necessary to settle the same: *Provided,* That no such suits shall be brought at any time after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this act, and all claims to any part of said reservation upon which suit shall not be brought under the provisions of this act within that time shall be forever barred.

Persons claiming title to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas may bring suit in the court of claims to settle the same; suits to be brought within ninety days.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all such suits shall be by petition in the nature of a bill in equity, and shall be conducted and determined in all respects, except as herein otherwise provided, according to the rules and principles of equity practice and jurisprudence in the other courts of the United States; and for the purposes of this act the court of claims is hereby invested with the jurisdiction and powers exercised by courts of equity so far as may be necessary to give full relief in any suit which may be instituted under the provisions of this act.

Form of suits and how conducted.

Jurisdiction of court of claims.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That notice of every suit authorized by this act shall be executed by the delivery of a true copy thereof with a copy of the petition to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be, for and in behalf of the United States, to demur to or answer the petition therein, within thirty days after the service of such process upon him, unless the court shall for good cause shown grant further time for filing the same.

Notice of suit.

Attorney-General to answer, &c. within thirty days.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if two or more parties claiming Proceedings

where parties claim same lands under different rights, and institute different suits.

If the decision is in favor of the United States, court to appoint a receiver.

Duty of receiver;
bond;

account;

compensation;
how may be compelled to do his duty.

If decision is in favor of claimant, he is to be put in possession;

patent to be issued.

Either party may appeal to Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction of the court.

Duty of Attorney-General in case of appeal.

Effect of appeal.

the same lands under different rights shall institute separate suits under the provisions of this act, such suits shall be consolidated and tried together, and the court shall determine the question of title and grant all proper relief as between the respective claimants as well as between each of them and the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if, upon the final hearing of any cause provided for in this act, the court shall decide in favor of the United States, it shall order such lands into the possession of a receiver to be appointed by the court, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States, until Congress shall by law direct how the same shall be disposed of, which said receiver shall execute a sufficient bond to be approved by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such, render a strict account of the manner in which he shall have discharged said duties, and of all moneys received by him as a receiver as aforesaid, which shall be by said court approved or rejected accordingly as it may be found correct or not, and pay such moneys into the treasury of the United States; and he shall receive such reasonable compensation for his services as said court may allow, and in case of a failure of said receiver to discharge any duty devolving upon him as such, the court shall have power to enforce the performance of the same by rule and attachment. But if the court shall decide in favor of any claimant, both as against the United States and other claimants, it shall so decree, and proceed by proper process to put such successful claimant in possession of such portion thereof as he may be thus found to be entitled to, and upon the filing of a certified copy of such decree with the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent to be issued to the party in whose favor such decree shall be rendered for the lands therein adjudged to him: *Provided,* That either party may within ninety days after the rendition of any final judgment or decree in any suit authorized by this act, carry such suit by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court is hereby vested with full jurisdiction to hear and determine the same on such appeal, in the same manner and with the same effect as in cases of appeal in equity causes from the circuit courts of the United States: *And provided further,* That in case the judgment or decree of the court of claims in any such suit shall be adverse to the United States, the Attorney-General shall prosecute such appeal within the time above prescribed; and the taking of an appeal from any such judgment or decree shall operate as a supersedeas thereof until the final hearing and judgment of the Supreme Court thereon.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, May 31, 1870.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

June 14, 1870.

CHAP. CXXVII. — *An Act to establish the Collection District of Willamette, in the State of Oregon.*

Willamette customs collection district established in Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the district of Oregon, situated above the junction of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and drained by said rivers and their tributary waters, is hereby constituted a collection district, to be called the Willamette district, where-

of Portland shall be the port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed, for said district, to reside at Portland; and said collector shall be allowed a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law; such salary and fees not to exceed in any one year three thousand dollars.

Portland to be port of entry. Collector; residence, salary, &c. Vol. xvii. p. 16.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every vessel entering the Columbia river from the sea, and bound for Portland, shall exhibit his papers to the collector of the port of Astoria and deposit with him a sworn copy of the manifest of cargo; and if said vessel be laden with domestic merchandise or merchandise in bond for Portland, the collector at Astoria shall permit her to proceed to her place of destination; but if she shall have dutiable merchandise on board not bonded, he shall cause a customs officer to proceed on board said vessel to Portland, who shall see that no goods are landed from such vessel before her arrival and entry at the latter port. And the necessary expenses, including the per diem of such officer and the expense of his return to Astoria, shall be paid by the master of such vessel to the collector of customs at Portland, for the use of the United States, before permit shall be given to unload.

Masters of vessels entering the Columbia river from the sea, and bound for Portland, to do what.

Customs officer to go on board, if, &c.

Expenses.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels clearing from Portland, and bound to sea, shall on arrival at Astoria report to the collector, and the master of every vessel so reporting shall leave a copy of his manifest, including any additional cargo taken on board after leaving Portland, with the collector at Astoria, and thereupon shall be allowed to proceed to sea. And the master or other person in charge or command of any vessel entering the Columbia river from the sea, or clearing from Portland and bound to sea as hereintofore described, who shall neglect to exhibit his papers or to report to the collector or to deposit his manifest as herein required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Vessels clearing from Portland and bound to sea.

Penalty upon those in charge of vessel for neglect, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when a vessel shall arrive at Astoria from sea having merchandise on board for that place and also for Portland, such vessel shall enter at Astoria and discharge such portion of her cargo as is destined for that place, whereupon the collector shall cause her hatches to be closed and sealed, and shall then permit her to proceed to Portland in charge of a customs officer as hereinbefore provided.

Vessels arriving at Astoria from sea with merchandise for that place and Portland.

APPROVED, June 14, 1870.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act to regulate Credits to Prisoners for good Behavior.*

June 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That prisoners who are now or who may hereafter be confined in prisons of any of the States, as punishment for crimes of which they have been convicted and sentenced by courts of the United States, shall hereafter be entitled to the same system of credits for good behavior as other prisoners confined in the same prison. And hereafter the act approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act in relation to persons imprisoned under sentence for offenses against the United States," shall only apply to such persons as are confined in prisons where no credits for good behavior are allowed.

Credits for good behavior to prisoners sentenced by courts of the United States. 1867, ch. 146. Vol. xiv. p. 424.

APPROVED, June 14, 1870.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.*

June 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers provided for in the fifth section of the act approved August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," there shall be appointed an assistant treasurer of the United States, to be located in the city of

An assistant treasurer of the United States authorized at Baltimore. 1846, ch. 90, § 6. Vol. ix. p. 60.

Appointment, duties, &c.

Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; and such assistant treasurer shall be appointed in like manner, for like time, and be subject to all the provisions of law to which the other assistant treasurers provided for in said fifth section are subject.

Rooms, vaults, and safes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be prepared within the custom-house of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the assistant treasurer herein authorized, and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with him; and the said assistant treasurer shall have the custody and care of said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited therein, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by United States assistant treasurers in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursements of such moneys: *Provided*, That the rooms and vaults now used by the United States designated depository at Baltimore, shall be set apart for the purposes named in this section, as far as they may be applicable.

Duties of the assistant treasurer.

Existing rooms and vaults to be used as far as possible.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the appointment and qualification of said assistant treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury shall revoke the designation as a United States depository of the collector of customs at Baltimore, and shall direct the transfer of all the books, accounts, vouchers, property, and public moneys in the office of said depository to the office of said assistant treasurer.

Designation of the collector of customs at Baltimore as depository to be revoked, upon, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant treasurer directed by this act to be appointed shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States; which salary shall be in full for all his services, and a sufficient amount to pay said salary until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby appropriated.

Salary.

Appropriation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States assistant treasurer herein provided for, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint the same number of clerks and messengers in his office, and at the same compensation, as is now provided by law for the office of the United States depository in Baltimore; and all unexpended balances of moneys heretofore appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the payment of the clerks and messengers in the office of said depository, shall be applied to the payment of the clerks and messengers appointed in the office of the assistant treasurer under this act.

Clerks and messengers.

Appropriations therefor.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in such repairs and additions as may be necessary to put in good condition, for immediate use, the office, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Appropriation for repairs, additions, &c. to rooms, vaults, &c.

APPROVED, June 15, 1870.

June 17, 1870.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act to regulate the Salaries of chief Justices and associate Justices in the Territories.*

Salaries of chief justices and associates in the Territories established. See *Post*, p. 813.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act the salaries of the chief justices and associate justices of the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Dakota, and Utah, shall be three thousand dollars each per annum.

APPROVED, June 17, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act exempting from Taxes certain Property in the District of Columbia, and to amend the "Act to provide for the Creation of Corporations in the District of Columbia by general Law."* June 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all churches and school-houses, and all buildings, grounds, and property appurtenant thereto, and used in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessments, national, municipal, or county.

Churches and school-houses in the District of Columbia exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That savings banks may be organized within the District of Columbia under the provisions of section four of an act "to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," and the limitation of twenty years provided for in said section for the existence of corporations created under and by virtue of the provisions of said section shall not apply to corporations formed only for the purpose of life insurance.

Savings banks may be organized in the District of Columbia, under act of 1870. ch. 80, § 4. *Ante*, p. 102. Life insurance.

APPROVED, June 17, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act to provide for furnishing artificial Limbs to disabled Soldiers.* June 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection, shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be *practically* [practicably] furnished, and at the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the surgeon-general of the army: *Provided*, That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of said limb or apparatus, the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz.: For artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

See *Post*, pp. 174, 222.

Disabled soldiers heretofore furnished with artificial limbs, &c. to be supplied anew now, and every five years hereafter;

or may receive money value thereof.

Commutation rates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeon-general shall certify to the commissioner of pensions a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commutation instead of limbs or apparatus, with the amount due to each, and the commissioner of pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

Money commutation how to be paid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as hereinbefore provided.

Disabled soldiers who cannot use an artificial limb, to receive money value.

APPROVED, June 17, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act to establish a Police Court for the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.* June 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a court to be called the Police Court of the District of Columbia, which shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against the United States committed in the District of Columbia, not deemed capital or otherwise infamous crimes, that is to say, of all simple assaults and batteries, and all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; and of all offences against any of the ordinances of the city of Washington, or of the city of Georgetown, or laws of the levy court of the county of Washington. **It**

See *Post*, p. 188.

Police court of the District of Columbia established.

Jurisdiction.

Judge, appointment, salary, term of office, oath.

shall be composed of one judge, who shall be a man learned in the law, and who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of six years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take the oath prescribed for judges of the courts of the United States.

Salary.
Clerk, appointment, salary, term of office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of said judge shall be three thousand dollars per annum. The said court shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said court. He may appoint one deputy, with the consent of the court, if the business shall require it, to be paid such compensation as may be allowed by the court, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum. Said clerk shall give bond with surety, and take the oath of office as prescribed by law for clerks of district courts of the United States. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and in his absence his deputy may administer the same.

Deputy.
Bond of clerk and oath of office.

Prosecutions to be by information, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That prosecutions in said police court shall be by information under oath, without indictment by grand jury or trial by petit jury; but any party deeming himself aggrieved by the judgment of said court may appeal to the criminal court held by a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and in such case the appeal shall be tried on the information filed in the court below, certified to said criminal court, by a jury in attendance thereat, as though the case had originated therein.

Appeal;
how to be tried.

Terms of police court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court shall hold a term on the first Monday of every month, and continue the same from day to day as long as it may be necessary for the transaction of its business. Said judge shall have power to issue process for the arrest of persons against whom information may be filed, or complaint under oath be made, to compel the attendance of witnesses; and said court may enforce any of its judgments or sentences by fine or imprisonment, or by both. In cases arising out of violations of any of the ordinances of either of said cities, or of the laws of said levy court, such process shall be directed to the chief of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, who shall execute the same, and make return thereof, in like manner as in other cases; but in cases now cognizable in the said criminal court the process shall be directed to the marshal of said district, except in cases of emergency, when it may be directed to said chief of the metropolitan police; and for his services the marshal shall receive the same fees prescribed for like service in said criminal court, to be paid as provided for in section fourteen of this act. Such process shall be under the seal of said police court, and shall bear a teste in the name of said judge, and be signed by the clerk. . . And in cases of sickness, absence, or disability of said police judge, either of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate some justice of the peace of said District to discharge the duties of said police judge, until such disability be removed, who shall take the same oath as is prescribed for said judge of the police court, and shall receive the sum of ten dollars per day for the time he shall serve, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of said police judge is paid.

Power of judge to issue process; to enforce judgments, &c.

Process how to be directed in cases for violation of city ordinances;

in other cases.

Fees of marshal.

Process how sealed and signed.

If police judge is disabled, who to perform his duties.

Contempts. Process; seal. Court not to naturalize foreigners.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court shall have power to punish contempts, and to issue all process necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have a seal. But said court shall not have power to naturalize foreigners.

Bailiffs, and their pay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court may appoint bailiffs, not exceeding two, who shall receive for their services three dollars each for every day's attendance upon said court, to be paid as provided for in section fourteen of this act, upon certificate of said service by the judge of said court.

- SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no fee charged for any service by the clerk of said police court. The witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar service and attendance in the criminal court, and be paid by the local jurisdiction in which the offence shall be committed. Clerk not to charge fees.
Witness fees and how paid.
- SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all appeals from said police court, the party applying for appeal shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety to be approved by the judge, for his appearance at the criminal court then in session, or at the next term thereof, if said criminal court be not then in session *session*, there to prosecute said appeal and to abide by the judgment of said criminal court; said recognizance so approved and the information or complaint shall be immediately transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Upon such recognizance being given, all further proceedings in said police court shall be stayed, and the judgment in said criminal court shall be final in the case. Appellants to recognize with surety to prosecute appeal, &c.

Papers to be sent to other courts.
Effect of appeal, &c.
Judgment in appellate court.
- SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the bailiffs of said court may act as deputies for the marshal of said District of Columbia for the service of process issued by said court. Bailiffs may act as deputy marshals, for, &c.
Court-room to be provided.
- SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court shall be provided with a suitable place for the holding of its sessions at the expense of the District of Columbia, to be apportioned as provided for in section fourteen of this act. Said court shall have power to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction hereby conferred. Power of court.
- SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the failure of any party appealing from the judgment of said police court to the criminal court, to enter into recognizance, as provided for in section eight, he shall be committed to jail to await his trial upon his appeal, and said trial shall be had in said criminal court as though said recognizance had been entered into. In every case of appeal the court below shall send up the information or complaint filed in the cause, and a copy of the record of all proceedings duly certified in the criminal court. Appellants, failing to recognize, to be committed.

Papers to be sent up in appeal cases.
- SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court shall have power to take the acknowledgment of deeds and to administer oaths and affirmations to public officers. Police court may take acknowledgment of deeds and administer certain oaths.
- SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That said police court shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper for conducting business therein. Contempts may be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by either; but the fine shall in no case exceed twenty dollars, nor the imprisonment be for a longer time than forty-eight hours. Rules and regulations.
Punishment for contempts.
- SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries of said judge and clerk of the said police court, the compensation of said deputy clerk and bailiffs, and the fees of the marshal of said District, shall be paid quarterly by the proper authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of the county of Washington; eighty per centum thereof to be paid by the city of Washington, twelve per centum by the city of Georgetown, and eight per centum by the levy court aforesaid. Salaries of judge, clerk, &c. how to be paid.

Proportions of payment.
- SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures imposed or taxed by said police court, shall be collected by the marshal aforesaid, or by the chief of the metropolitan police, as the case may be, on process ordered by said police court, and by him paid over to the proper authorities of said cities and levy court, in the same proportion as aforesaid. But the fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures, arising from the violation of the ordinances of said cities and the acts of the levy court, shall be paid to the proper authorities of said jurisdictions, respectively, wherein the violation was committed. Fines, penalties, costs, &c. how to be collected and disposed of.
- SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorneys of

cities, &c. to attend to certain prosecutions;

their pay therefor, and how provided.

United States attorney for the District to attend to certain prosecutions;

his pay therefor;

1853, ch. 80, § 1. Vol. x. p. 161.

not to be allowed pay for permanent deputy, or office expenses, clerk hire, &c.;

to pay deputies, &c. clerk hire, &c.

Fees to be paid quarterly, and in what manner.

Limit to compensation.

Attorney and his assistants may administer oaths, &c.

Wilful false swearing to be deemed perjury, and how punished.

Justices of the peace in the District not to take jurisdiction over offences in the District;

may issue warrants, returnable to police court.

attorneys of said cities and of said levy court or their assistants, to attend to the prosecution in said police court of all offences arising from violations of any of the ordinances of said cities, or of the acts of said levy court respectively; and for their services they shall be paid by their respective authorities; and it shall be the duty of said cities and of said levy court to levy and collect yearly such taxes as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred under this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, in person or by one or more of his assistants or deputies, to attend to the prosecution in said police court of such offences as have heretofore been cognizable in said criminal court, for which service he shall be paid the same fees as are now allowed for such service in said criminal court, under the first section of the act of Congress approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for the Attorney-General of the United States to allow any compensation to the United States attorney for the said District of Columbia for any permanent assistant or deputy; nor shall said attorney of the United States for said District be allowed any sum by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General for his office expenses, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, or other incidental expenses; but said attorney for said District shall hereafter pay to his deputies or assistants not exceeding in all four thousand dollars per annum, also his clerk hire not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, office rent, fuel, stationery, printing and other incidental expenses out of the fees of his office, taxed and allowed under the provisions of said first section of said act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, which said fees shall be paid to him quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, upon a return in writing made to the Secretary of the Treasury in such form as he shall prescribe, embracing all the fees and emoluments of his office under the oath of said attorney for said District and the certificate of a judge of or justice of the court wherein the services may have been rendered, that the services for which said fees are charged have been performed; and so much of the third section of said act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as relates to the compensation of the United States district attorneys, and the allowance of their office expenses, clerk hire, or other incidental expenses, shall not hereafter apply to said attorney for said District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the compensation of said district attorney shall not exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the said attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and every assistant or deputy by him duly appointed, shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in criminal cases, and in all cases where a justice of the peace is authorized to do so; and if any person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered as aforesaid shall wilfully and falsely swear or affirm touching any matter or thing material to the point in question whereto he or she shall be examined, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary, for the first offence for a period not less than two [n] or more than ten years, and for the second offence for not less than five [n] or more than fifteen years.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no justice of the peace in said District of Columbia shall hereafter exercise any jurisdiction over crimes and offences committed in said District, either for examination to commit or hold to bail, or for final judgment; except that any justice of the peace may, on complaint under oath or actual view, issue warrants against persons accused of such offences, which shall be returnable to the

said police court, and he shall make a record of his proceedings in every case, in a book to be kept for that purpose. And all acts of Congress authorizing justices of the peace to sit at the respective station-houses to hear charges against persons who may be arrested and carried thereto, and fixing compensation thereto, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of acts giving justices of the peace certain authority.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said police court may examine and commit, or hold to bail, in all offences, whether cognizable in said police court or in the criminal court of said District.

Police judge may examine and commit, &c. for any offence.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the marshal of the District of Columbia, in all civil cases, may demand and receive payment of his fees before serving any process therein, except, in cases in which the United States may be a party, or of fieri facias, or where the court or any justice thereof may order suit to be instituted without prepayment of costs.

Marshal may demand prepayment of fees in civil cases, except, &c.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall go into operation within ten days after the approval by the President; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. But the provisions of this act shall in no wise affect the proceedings in any case pending in the said criminal court of the District of Columbia at the time when this act shall take effect, but the same may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution the same as if this act had not been passed.

When this act takes effect. Repealing and saving clauses.

APPROVED, June 17, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act to incorporate a Zoological Society in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.* June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry D. Cook, George W. Riggs, James C. Kennedy, Spencer F. Baird, General O. O. Howard, T. W. Bartley, Joseph Casey, Horace Capron, James C. McGuire, and George Taylor, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and their associates and successors be, and are hereby, incorporated and made a body corporate by the name of the Washington Zoological Society, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporations for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a zoological garden in the city of Washington, and that they, the said corporators, may purchase or lease any real or personal estate required for the purpose aforesaid; and after the said zoological garden shall be established, the said company, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the same, may charge and receive a fee for entry thereunto, not exceeding twenty-five cents for each and every person over the age of twelve years, and ten cents for each and every person under said age: *Provided*, That said society shall, for at least one day in each and every week, open said garden to all classes for a charge not exceeding ten cents each.

Washington Zoological Society incorporated.

Powers.

Real and personal estate.

Fee for entry to garden.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said society may from time to time import into this country from foreign countries, free of duty, all birds and animals necessary for the establishment of said garden; and in consideration thereof the said society shall do all in their power to introduce valuable animals, poultry, and birds, and furnish the same to persons or societies requiring the same at the least possible cost.

Certain birds and animals may be imported free of duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said society be, and is hereby, authorized to use, under the direction of the water register [register] of the city of Washington, without charge, the Potomac water for the purpose of hydrants, ponds, and fountains in said garden.

May use Potomac water for hydrants, &c. without charge.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the government, and direction of the affairs of said society shall be invested in said corporators; and that

Corporators to manage the society.

By-laws. they shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as may become proper and necessary for the management of the property and interests of said society not contrary to this charter or the laws of the United States.

This act may be altered, &c. SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have the right to amend, alter, or repeal this act at any time.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870. CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act to incorporate an Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia.*

Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals incorporated. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That N. P. Chipman, J. P. Newman, B. Peyton Brown, John A. L. Morrell, Mathew G. Emery, Joseph H. Bradley, senior, William R. Woodward, E. Whittlesey, Warren Choute, Andrew B. Duvall, A. S. Solomons, W. G. Metzgerott, Alexander R. Shepperd, S. J. Bowen, H. M. Sweeney, Benjamin E. Gittings, William Tucker, Charles H. Lane, W. Burris, William McPheeters, E. F. M. Faehitz, J. L. Gatchel, John R. Elvans, Edgar I. Booraem, L. H. Hopkins, Thomas P. Keene, W. D. Blackford, F. H. Day, J. Sayles Brown, William Lanborn, E. L. Corbin, N. A. West, John R. Arrison, W. A. Farlee, Benjamin F. Fuller, Robert A. Slater, Alonzo Bell, A. T. Kinney, John J. Jett, A. M. Scott, A. C. White, A. E. Newton, A. S. Taylor, William H. Rowe, Robert Reyburn, W. H. Slater, John C. Parker, William J. Wilson, S. S. Baker, A. Jones, S. R. Bond, John F. Cook, D. W. Anderson, George A. Hall, Charles H. Moulton, John Edwin Mason, Allison Nailor, junior, David A. Burr, T. C. Grey, R. H. Marsh, Thomas Perry, George F. Gulick, and Theodore F. Gatchel, all of the District of Columbia, and such other persons as may be associated with them in conformity to this act, and their successors duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate in the District of Columbia, to be known as the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Officers; SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, one secretary, one treasurer, an executive committee of eleven members, and such other officers as shall from time to time seem necessary to this society.

how chosen. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing officers shall be chosen from among the members of the society.

By-laws. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said society, for fixing the terms of admission of its members, for the government of the same, for the election, changing, and altering the officers above named, and for the general regulation and management of its affairs, shall have power to form a code of by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the District of Columbia, or of the United States, which code, when formed and adopted at a regular meeting, shall, until modified or rescinded, be equally binding as this act upon the society, its officers, and members.

Arrests of offending parties, provisions concerning. SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the police force of the District of Columbia shall, upon application of any member of the association, who shall have viewed any violation of the law or ordinances of the city for the prevention of cruelty to animals, arrest offending parties without a warrant, who shall be taken by such police officer before a justice of the peace for trial; and the proper evidence of such membership to a police officer shall be the exhibition of a badge or certificate of membership.

Fines, how disposed of. SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That one half of all the fines collected through the instrumentality of the society or its agents, for violations of such laws, shall accrue to the benefit of said society, and the other half to the school fund of said city or district in which the offence is committed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall be general within the boundaries of the District of Columbia. Act to apply to the District;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time. may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXVI. — *An Act amendatory of Act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and Joint Resolution approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, relative to Judges and Commissioners of Election in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia.* June 21, 1870.
1867, ch. 31.
Vol. xiv. p. 390.
Vol. xv. p. 27.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," and joint resolution approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled a "Joint resolution relative to the payment of expenses incurred by the judges of election for the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to prevent any officer or employee of the corporation of said cities of Washington and Georgetown from serving either as a judge or commissioner of election; and no person who is a candidate for office at the time shall serve as judge or commissioner of election. Certain persons not to be judges of elections in the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Paving and Sewerage of M Street, Washington, District of Columbia.* June 21, 1870.
Vol xvii. p. 10.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor of Washington, the commissioner of public buildings, and William Stickney, Wilson E. Brown, and S. H. Kaufman, of the city of Washington, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of paving and sewerage of M Street north, between New York and Vermont avenues, who shall serve without compensation; and all vacancies occasioned by death, or resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners to pave, &c. M Street north;
to serve without compensation.
Vacancies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the said commissioners to carry out the purpose of this act, they shall have the same power now conferred upon the corporation of the city of Washington, to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street sufficient to pay for said paving and sewerage, which shall be collected in the manner now prescribed by law, and when so collected, the amount thereof shall be paid over to the commissioners aforesaid. The said commissioners shall have the power of directing the manner of putting in the gas and water pipes on said street, within the points before mentioned. Commissioners may levy a sufficient tax upon property fronting on the street;
how to be collected.
Gas and water pipes.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation of Washington shall pay for paving and sewerage of the space occasioned by the cross streets and alleys; and such alleys and streets as may abut against the said M street without crossing it shall pay the same rate as if the same was private property. Cross streets and alleys.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be in force from and after its passage, and all laws conflicting with its provisions are hereby repealed. Act when to take effect, &c.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870. CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act to require the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia to give Bond.*

Register of wills for the District of Columbia to give bond;
conditions.
Bond to be entered and filed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register of wills for the District of Columbia shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, give a bond, with two or more sureties, (to be approved of by the chief justice of the supreme court of said District for the time being,) to the United States in the sum of five thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office and seasonably to record the decrees and orders of the orphans' court for said District, and all wills proved before him or the said court, and all other matters by existing laws, or any law hereafter passed, directed to be recorded in the said court, or in the office of said register, which bond shall be entered in full upon the minutes of the said orphans' court and the original filed with the records thereof.

Bond of any register hereafter appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any register of wills for the said District hereinafter appointed according to law, before he acts as such, shall give a similar bond as prescribed in the first section of this act, with the like sureties, in the same penalty, on the same conditions, and subject to the same approval as required by said first section.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870. CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act to make legal a certain Act of the Councils of the City of Washington.*

Certain act of the councils of the city of Washington made legal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain act of the councils of the city of Washington, approved the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act for the relief of the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church," be, and is hereby, declared to be a legal act and not inconsistent with the powers of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington; and they are hereby empowered and directed to pay to said trustees the sum of four hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, in accordance with the amount appropriated by said act.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870. CHAP. CXL. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act fixing the Compensation for the Bailiffs and Criers of the Courts of the District of Columbia," approved February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Pay of bailiffs and criers of the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the marshal shall pay to each bailiff and crier who shall be required to attend upon the district, circuit, [and] criminal courts of the District of Columbia, three dollars and fifty cents for each day such bailiff or crier shall attend upon either of said courts.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870. CHAP. CXLI. — *An Act Relating to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.*

Terms of the supreme court of the District of Columbia established.
1863, ch. 91. Vol. xii. p. 762.
Judgments, decrees, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several general terms and special terms of the circuit courts, district courts, and criminal courts authorized by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," which have been or may be held, shall be, and are declared to be, severally, terms of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and the judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said general terms, special terms, circuit courts, district courts, and criminal courts heretofore or hereafter rendered, made,

or had, shall be deemed judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said supreme court: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect the right of appeal as provided by law.

Right of appeal not affected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and four associate justices; and for this purpose there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional justice of said court, with the like powers, to take the same oaths, to perform the same duties, and to receive the same salary, as the other associate justices of the court.

Supreme court of the District of Columbia to consist of a chief justice and four associates.

Salary, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, at a session of the court in general term held by four of the justices, the court shall be equally divided in opinion upon the question involved in any cause argued or submitted to the court, such division of opinion shall be noted upon the minutes of the court; and thereupon, and within four days thereafter, either party in such cause may file with the clerk of the court a motion in writing to have such cause reargued before the five justices; and such reargument or rehearing shall be had as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

When the court held by four justices is equally divided, either party may have the cause reargued before the five justices.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers and jurisdiction by law now held and exercised by the orphans' court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be held and exercised by the justice holding the special term of the said supreme court for that purpose, subject always to the same provisions as are contained in the fifth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Powers, &c. of orphans' court of Washington county may be exercised by a justice at a special term of the supreme court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the orphans' court of Washington county, District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and all laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court, so far as the same are applicable to said supreme court, are hereby continued in force in respect to said supreme court; and all other laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abolish the office of register of wills for said county.

Orphans' court of Washington county abolished.

Laws relating thereto continued in force.

Office of register of wills not abolished.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLII — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Construction, Extension [Extension, Construction] and Use of a lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company into and within the District of Columbia," approved February five, eighteen hundred and seventy [sixty-seven].*

June 21, 1870.
1867, ch. 29.
Vol. xiv. p. 387.
1869, ch. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to extend their lateral branch, authorized by the act to which this is a supplement, and by former supplements to said acts, by the way of Maryland Avenue, conforming to its grade, to the viaduct over the Potomac river, at the city of Washington, known as the Long Bridge, and to extend their tracks over said bridge, and connect with any railroads constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in the State of Virginia. To effect these purposes the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of, hold, change, and use the said bridge, and the draws connected therewith, in perpetuity free of cost: *Provided*, That the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company will maintain in good condition the said bridge for railway and ordinary travel; and the bridge shall at all times be and remain a free bridge for public use for ordinary travel: *And provided further*, That the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall erect and maintain the drawbridges, so as not to impede the free navi-

Ante, p. 1.
1870, ch. 32.

Ante, p. 78.
Lateral branch of Baltimore and Potomac Railroad may be extended, and connect, &c.;

may use Long Bridge.

Long Bridge to be kept in repair, and free for ordinary travel.

Drawbridges.

Repairs, &c.
without cost to
the United
States.

Other railroad
companies may
pass over bridge.

United States
may take possession
of bridge if
not kept in re-
pair, free, &c.
This act may
be amended.

gation of the Potomac river, in efficient working condition at all times; and that, until such time as the needful changes are made to accommodate railroad and other traffic, as contemplated by this supplement, it shall be the duty of the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to repair without delay all damages to the present bridge, and maintain it without cost to the United States: *Provided*, [That] said railroad company shall give other railroad companies the right to pass over said bridge upon such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon, or Congress prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall at any time neglect to keep said bridge in good repair, and free for public use for ordinary travel, the government of the United States may enter into possession of the said bridge; and Congress reserves the right to alter or amend this law.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 22, 1870.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act to establish the Department of Justice.*

Department of
justice estab-
lished.
Attorney-Gen-
eral to be the
head.

Office of so-
licitor-general
established;

of assistants
of the Attorney-
General.
1871, ch. 72.
Post, p. 432.

Law officers of
other depart-
ments, their
clerks, &c. to be
transferred to
Department of
Justice and con-
tinue under its
control.

Questions of
law submitted to
the Attorney-
General, except,
&c. may be re-
ferred to subor-
dinates, &c.
Effect of their
opinions in-
dorsed by Attor-
ney-General.

Cases in the
court of claims
and Supreme
Court of the
United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, established an executive department of the government of the United States, to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head. His duties, salary, and tenure of office shall remain as now fixed by law, except so far as they may be modified by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in said Department an officer learned in the law, to assist the Attorney-General in the performance of his duties, to be called the solicitor-general, and who, in case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, or in his absence or disability, shall have power to exercise all the duties of that office. There shall also be continued in said Department the two other officers, learned in the law, called the assistants of the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to assist the Attorney-General and solicitor-general in the performance of their duties, as now required by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time when this act takes effect, the solicitor of the treasury and his assistants, the solicitor of internal revenue, the solicitor and naval judge advocate general, who shall hereafter be known as the naval solicitor, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Attorney-General, and in the offices of the solicitor of the treasury, naval solicitor, and solicitor of internal revenue, and the law officer in the Department of State, now designated as the examiner of claims in said Department, shall be transferred from the Departments with which they are now associated to the Department of Justice; and said officers shall exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the head of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That questions of law submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion, except questions involving a construction of the Constitution of the United States, may be by him referred to such of his subordinates as he may deem appropriate, and he may require the written opinion thereon of the officer to whom the same may be referred; and if the opinion given by such officer shall be approved by the Attorney-General, such approval so indorsed thereon shall give the opinion the same force and effect as belong to the opinions of the Attorney-General.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Attorney-General deems it necessary, he may require the solicitor-general to argue any case in which the government is interested before the court of claims; and as to cases coming by appeal from the court of claims to

the Supreme Court of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General and solicitor-general to conduct and argue them before that court as in other cases in which the United States is interested. And the Attorney-General may, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States, conduct and argue any case in which the government is interested, in any court of the United States, or may require the solicitor-general or any officer of his Department to do so. And the solicitor-general, or any officer of the Department of Justice, may be sent by the Attorney-General to any State or district in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any of the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State, or to attend to any other interest of the United States; for which service they shall receive, in addition to their salaries, their actual and necessary expenses, while so absent from the seat of government, the account thereof to be verified by affidavit.

Cases in any court of the United States.

Officers of the department may be sent to any State or district.

Actual and necessary expenses on such service to be paid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a question of law arises in the administration, either of the War or Navy Department, the cognizance of which is not given by statute to some other officer from whom the head of either of these Departments may require advice, the same shall be sent to the Attorney-General, to be by him referred to the proper officer in his Department provided for in this act, or otherwise disposed of as he may deem proper; and each head of any Department of the government may require the opinion of the Attorney-General on all questions of law arising in the administration of their respective Departments.

Questions of law from War or Navy Departments.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties enjoined upon the auditor of the Post-Office Department by the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," passed July two, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall hereafter be performed by some officer of the Department of Justice, to be specially designated, under the direction of the Attorney-General, who shall also have the care of prosecutions for mail depredations and penal offenses against the postal laws.

Duties of auditor of the Post-office Department. 1836, ch. 270, § 14. Vol. v. p. 82. Prosecutions for offenses against postal laws, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney-General is hereby empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of said Department of Justice, and for the management and distribution of its business.

Rules and regulations of the department.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the several officers hereinbefore transferred from the other Departments to the Department of Justice shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly qualified; and the solicitor-general, and whenever vacancies occur, the assistants of the Attorney-General, and all the solicitors and assistant solicitors mentioned in this act, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All the other officers, clerks, and employees in the said Department shall be appointed and be removable by the Attorney-General.

Officers hereby transferred to hold office until, &c. Certain appointments to be made by the President; others by the Attorney-General.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the following annual salaries shall be paid to the officers hereinbefore mentioned: To the solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars; to each of the assistants of the Attorney-General, five thousand dollars each; to the solicitor of the internal revenue, five thousand dollars; and to the other officers the salaries and fees now allowed by law; and the Attorney-General shall be allowed a stenographic clerk, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and he may appoint three additional clerks of the fourth class.

Salaries. Solicitor-general. Assistants of the Attorney-General. Solicitor of internal revenue. Other officers. Stenographic clerk. Additional clerks. Moneys drawn by the Attorney-General, how to be disbursed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys hereafter drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney-General, shall be disbursed by such one of the clerks herein provided for the Attorney-General as he may designate; and so much of the first section of the

Repeal of part of 1859, ch. 80, § 1. Vol. xi. p. 420.

Annual report of Attorney-General; when made, and to include what.

Statistics of crime.

Superintendent of treasury building to provide suitable rooms.

Attorney-General may require any officer to perform any duty required.

Opinions.

Suits and proceedings.

No fees to any other attorney or counsellor, for any service herein required.

Supervisory powers over accounts of district attorneys, &c. to be exercised by Attorney-General;

and over conduct and proceedings of attorneys of, or employed by, the United States.

Secretaries of departments not to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States;

to call upon the Department of Justice.

No counsel or attorney fees to be allowed, except, &c. and upon what certificate.

Attorneys, &c. specially re-

act making appropriations, passed March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as provides that moneys drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney-General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to make an annual report to Congress, in January each year, of the business of the said Department of Justice, and any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, under the laws of the several States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of the treasury building shall provide such suitable rooms in the treasury building as may be necessary to accommodate the officers and clerks of the said Department, or, to the extent that that may be found impracticable, to provide such rooms in some other building in the vicinity of said treasury building.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General may require any solicitor or officers of the Department of Justice to perform any duty required of said Department or any officer thereof; and the officers of the law department, under the direction of the Attorney-General, shall give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law, necessary to enable the President and heads of the executive Departments, and the heads of bureaus and other officers in such Departments to discharge their respective duties; and shall, for and on behalf of the United States, procure the proper evidence for, and conduct, prosecute, or defend all suits and proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the court of claims, in which the United States, or any officer thereof, is a party or may be interested. And no fees shall be allowed or paid to any other attorney or counsel [] or at law for any service herein required of the officers of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over the accounts of the district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney-General, who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on like estimates or accounts by the first auditor or first comptroller of the treasury.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General shall have supervision of the conduct and proceedings of the various attorneys for the United States in the respective judicial districts, who shall make report to him of their proceedings, and also of all other attorneys and counsel [] or employed in any cases or business in which the United States may be concerned.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of either of the executive Departments to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States; but such Departments, when in need of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend to the same; and no counsel or attorney fees shall hereafter be allowed to any person or persons, besides the respective district attorneys and assistant district attorneys, for services in such capacity to the United States, or any branch or department of the government thereof, unless hereafter authorized by law, and then only on the certificate of the Attorney-General that such services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney-General, or solicitor-general, or the officers of the department of justice, or by the district attorneys. And every attorney and counsel [] or who

shall be specially retained, under the authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of said Department, as a special assistant to the Attorney-General, or to some one of the district attorneys, as the nature of the appointment may require, and shall take the oath required by law to be taken by the district attorneys, and shall be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon such officers by law.

tained to receive a commission as special assistant to, &c. and shall take the oath, &c.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General shall from time to time cause to be edited and printed an edition of one thousand copies, at the government printing office, of such of the opinions of the law officers herein authorized to be given as he may deem valuable for preservation, in volumes which shall be as to the size, quality of paper, printing, and binding, of uniform style and appearance, as nearly as practicable, with the eighth volume of said opinions, published by Robert Farnham, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which volumes shall contain proper head-notes, a complete and full index, and such foot-notes as the Attorney-General may approve. Such volumes shall be distributed in such manner as the Attorney-General may from time to time prescribe.

Edition of the opinions of law officers to be published from time to time.

Style, &c. of volumes, and how distributed.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy.

This act when to take effect.

APPROVED, June 22, 1870.

CHAP. CLI. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a Register to the Schooner "Cavallo Marino."*

June 22, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue a register to the schooner "Cavallo Marino," a vessel now lying in the harbor of Indianola, Texas, and owned by Samuel Marx.

Register to issue to schooner "Cavallo Marino."

APPROVED, June 22, 1870.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to incorporate the National Mutual Life Assurance Association of Washington, D. C.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Almon M. Clapp, Ezra B. French, Stephen J. W. Tabor, R. B. Donaldson, William A. Richardson, Jedediah H. Baxter, James M. Austin, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Aaron F. Randall, John R. Thompson, Dolson B. Searle, Joseph F. Evans, Thomas L. Tullock, Amos L. Merriman, Edward Downey, L. M. Sanders, J. W. Griffin, John W. Boteler, George S. Montrose, William Wilkinson, James O. Conner, and B. B. French, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The National Life Assurance and Trust Association," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a common seal, and have all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby created: *Provided*, That the said company shall be limited to the District of Columbia in the transaction of its business, and shall not establish any agency in any State except in pursuance of the laws of said State.

National Life Assurance and Trust Association incorporated;

powers, &c.

where may transact business;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation above named shall, within one year after the passage of this act, meet and elect such officers as may be necessary to perfect the organization, and thereupon, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, shall open books for the enrollment of members.

when to organize.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the objects of this association shall be the mutual insurance of the lives of the members, and the invest-

Objects of the association.

ment of premiums in trust for the benefit of the person paying the same, or some other person designated by him, upon the endowment plan. At any meeting of the corporators, or a majority of them, they may prescribe such rules and by-laws for the government of their association, and the transaction of its business, fix such rates of insurance and premiums, and provide for the payment of losses, in such manner as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of the incorporation: *Provided*, That such rules and by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor with any laws in force within the District of Columbia; which rules and by-laws may be changed at any regular meeting of the board of trustees of the association by a majority vote of the members of such board present.

By-laws, &c ;

Proviso;

how may be changed.

Real estate.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate, as follows: First, such as shall be requisite for the immediate accommodation of its business; or, second, such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, for money due; or, third, such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or, fourth, such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

Number of trustees and their residence.

Vacancies.

Officers of the association;

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of trustees to manage the business of said corporation shall be twenty, a majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia; and the first board shall be elected from among the corporators herein named, and any vacancy existing or occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, in said office of trustees, shall be filled by ballot at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; and that said trustees shall elect one of their number to be the president of the said board, who shall also be the president of said association, and shall elect two of their number as vice-presidents, one of their number as secretary, and one of their number as treasurer of the same.

to give security for good conduct.

Salaries of officers and agents.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and the subordinate officers and agents of the association shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may from time to time require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act to authorize the Settlement of the Accounts of Officers of the Army and Navy.*

In settling accounts of disbursing officers of War and Navy Departments, certain credits to be allowed when, &c.

Accounts of military and naval officers for government property charged to them may be closed when, &c. Provisos.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments arising since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to allow such credits for over payments, and for losses of funds, vouchers, and property, as they may deem just and reasonable, when recommended under authority of the Secretaries of War and Navy, by the heads of the military and naval bureaus to which such accounts respectively pertain.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of military and naval officers, whether of the line or staff, for government property charged to them, may be closed by the proper accounting officers whenever, in their judgment, it will be for the interest of the United States so to do: *Provided*, That such accounts originated prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, That no settlement shall be made by the officers of the treasury under this act which shall

exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and only of such officers of the army and navy and of the pay department in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud against the United States: *And provided further*, That this act shall remain in force for two years from and after its passage and no longer. Act to be in force two years.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act to pay loyal Citizens in the States lately in Rebellion for Services in taking the United States Census of eighteen hundred and sixty.* June 24, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of loyal citizens in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, for services rendered as United States marshals and their assistants in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, may be paid out of any unexpended balance of any moneys hitherto appropriated for the payment of United States marshals and their assistants for services rendered in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid on account of any such claim until proof, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, of the loyalty to the United States throughout the late rebellion of the person by whom said service is alleged to have been performed, shall have been furnished, among which proofs shall be the oath of the person alleged to have performed the said service, if such person be living: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be submitted to the proper accounting officers that the claimants under this act have never received compensation for their services from any source whatever. Claims of loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the census of 1860, to be paid. See Post, p. 314. Provisos.

APPROVED, June 24, 1870.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act to amend an Act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company.* June 28, 1870.
1869, ch. 5.
Ante, p. 3.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of "An act to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be so amended that the said corporation be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to survey, locate, lay out, construct, collect tolls upon, maintain, and enjoy a railroad line, with appurtenances and machinery necessary for one or more tracks, within the District of Columbia, either upon the route specified in said section, or in the following manner, to wit: Commencing at the northern terminus of the Aqueduct bridge, in the city of Georgetown; thence in an easterly or northeasterly direction, by the most feasible route, to Rock Creek; thence along said creek, or parallel thereto, to its junction with the Potomac river; thence along said river bank, or parallel thereto, to the foot of Twenty-sixth Street of Washington city; thence on the south side of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to its terminus; thence by the most direct and eligible route, southerly of and avoiding the public grounds, to the intersection of Virginia Avenue and South Capitol Street, conforming to the grade of such streets and avenues as the road may pass over; thence to the eastern branch of the Potomac river, at or near the navy yard, at a point to be indicated by the Secretary of the Navy. Together with a branch road from the main line, commencing at the intersection of Virginia and Delaware avenues; thence to a point on First Street east, on city grade; thence under said street, by an underground excavation or tunnel, to a junction of the Metropolitan and Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Also the privilege of location and construction of an union depot on the main line of said road; the power to condemn ground for the location of the same, granted in the Location of road of National Junction Railway Company changed.
Union depot.

Depot at Georgetown.
Bridges across the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, &c. how to be constructed.

seventh section of said act, being hereby restricted to two acres in area. Also a depot at some convenient point in Georgetown near the Aqueduct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the said railroad shall cross the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, or the Washington canal, or branches or connections of either of them, such bridges shall be constructed by said railroad company so as not to impede or obstruct the navigation of said canals or either of their branches.

Right of way to coincide with grades of railroads, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way hereby granted shall be so located as to coincide with the grade of any railroad to which the right of way has heretofore been granted.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 28, 1870. CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act declaring the Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a Post-Route.*

Bridge authorized across the Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden declared a post-route. 1870, ch. 46. Ante, pp. 81, 82.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge authorized to be constructed by "An act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and Camden," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, when erected, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a post-route.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 28, 1870. CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act making the first Day of January, the twenty-fifth Day of December, the fourth Day of July, and Thanksgiving Day, Holidays, within the District of Columbia.*

Certain holidays established in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following days, to wit: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's day, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, shall be holidays within the District of Columbia, and shall, for all purposes of presenting for payment or acceptance for the maturity and protest, and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes or other negotiable or commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all notes, drafts, checks, or other commercial or negotiable paper falling due or maturing on either of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 29, 1870. CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.*

National Bolivian Navigation Company incorporated. Powers, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George E. Church, William H. Reynolds, Jerome B. Chaffee, S. L. M. Barlow, James S. Mackie, Charles A. Lambard, and George F. Wilson, and such other persons as may be associated with them and their successors, are created a body politic and corporate by the name, style, and title of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal. And the said corporation shall have power to own, sell, build, purchase, mortgage, and charter steam and other vessels, and employ the same in navigation between the United States and the ports of South America, or upon the rivers and navigable waters of Bolivia and Brazil, and may hold such real and personal property of every kind as may be necessary or useful

Real estate, &c.

in connection with the said business, and may, under authority of the Peruvian and Bolivian governments, engage in public works connected with such transportation, or which may become necessary in order to develop the same in, upon, or near the said rivers, and for that purpose may issue its bonds or other obligations secured by a pledge of its property and franchises: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be responsible for loss or damage resulting from the transportation of property to, or investment made in, any foreign country.

May engage in public works, &c.

United States not to be responsible.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and said shares of stock shall be personal property transferable on the books of the company only; and said capital stock may be increased from time to time, as may be necessary, for the general purposes of said company.

Capital stock. Shares.

Increase of capital.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have power to make such by-laws as it deems proper for the disposition of the property and estate of the company, the management of its business and affairs, the term of office and duties of its officers and servants, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and to amend or to repeal the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That such by-laws shall not conflict with any law of the United States.

By-laws.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the stock, property, and affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by a board consisting of not more than nine or less than five directors, and they may appoint a president and such other officers, and employ such agents, as they deem proper.

Board of directors.

Officers and agents.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporators named in this act shall be the directors for the first year from the organization of the company, and thereafter annual elections of directors by the stockholders shall be held, at meetings to be called for that purpose, at which each share of stock present, in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote, and a majority of the stock thus represented shall elect.

Corporators to be directors for first year.

Annual election of directors.

Proxies.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

When act takes effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal office of the company shall be located in the city of New York, and that Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time.

Principal office of the company to be in New York.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act to reorganize the Marine Hospital Service, and to provide for the Relief of sick and disabled Seamen.* June 29, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be assessed and collected by the collectors of customs at the ports of the United States, from the masters or owners of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or of registered vessels employed in the coasting trade, the sum of forty cents per month for each and every seaman who shall have been employed on said vessel since she was last entered at any port of the United States, which sum said master or owner is hereby authorized to collect and retain from the wages of said employees.

Forty cents a month to be retained from wages of certain seamen and paid over to the collectors of customs.

Pub. Res. No. 27. Post, p. 595.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, no collector shall grant to any vessel whose enrollment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired a new enrollment or license, unless the master of such vessel shall have first rendered a true account to the collector of the number of seamen and the time they have been employed on such vessel during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and shall have paid to such collector forty cents per month

No new enrollment or license to be granted to any vessel, unless the master has rendered account of the seamen, &c. to collector.

Penalty upon master for rendering a false account;

how to be applied.

Collectors to deposit sums thus collected to the credit of, &c. and make returns.

Moneys to be paid into the treasury without reduction, and to be credited how.

Fund how to be employed.

Supervising surgeon of marine hospital service authorized; duties and salary.

Monthly reports.

The term "vessel" in this act to include what.

Post, p. 595.

for every such seaman who shall have been employed as aforesaid, which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman; and if the master of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States shall render a false account of the number of seamen so employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the general fund created by this act, and all needful regulations for the mode of collecting the sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by such person as by him may be designated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to deposit the sums collected by them respectively under the provisions of this act, in the nearest United States depository, to the credit of "the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen"; making returns of the same with proper vouchers monthly, on forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys received or collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the treasury like other public moneys, without abatement or reduction; and all moneys so received are hereby appropriated for the expenses of the marine hospital service, and shall be credited to the marine hospital fund, of which separate accounts shall be kept.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fund thus obtained shall be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a surgeon to act as supervising surgeon of marine hospital service, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary, to supervise all matters connected with the marine-hospital service, and with the disbursement of the fund provided by this act, at a salary not exceeding the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, and his necessary travelling expenses, who shall be required to make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purposes of this act, the term "vessel," herein used, shall be held to include every description of water-craft, raft, vehicle, and contrivance used or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

June 29, 1870.
1848, ch. 141, § 1.
Vol. ix. p. 274.

Yachts used as pleasure vessels, &c. may be licensed to proceed from port to port of the United States, and by sea to foreign ports without clearance.

Certain yachts of certain foreign nations may enter and leave ports of the United States without clearance, &c.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license Yachts."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby amended by inserting, in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words "and by sea to foreign ports."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house thereof, or paying tonnage tax.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht

belonging to any regularly organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

Secretary of Treasury may issue commissions to yachts, to identify them and their owners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provisions of this act, shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the custom-house of the port at which, on such return, it shall arrive.

Yachts visiting foreign countries under this act, to make entry at the custom house at their port of arrival.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act to provide for changing the Boundaries of Land Districts.*

June 29, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public interests will be subserved thereby, without authority to increase the number of land offices or land districts.

Boundaries of land districts may be changed and re-established by the President of the United States.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act to establish the western judicial District of Wisconsin.*

June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of Wisconsin comprising the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, Greene, Grant, Columbia, Iowa, LaFayette, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, LaCrosse, Monroe, Adams, Juneau, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Clark, Jackson, Eau Claire, Pepin, Marathon, Wood, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Douglass, Barron, Burnett, Ashland, and Bayfield, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of Wisconsin, and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of Wisconsin shall be held at the city of Madison and at the city of La Crosse, within said district.

Western judicial district of Wisconsin established.

Circuit and district courts to be held at Madison and La Crosse.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for said western district shall be held at the city of Madison on the first Monday of June, and at the city of La Crosse on the first Monday of December, in each year.

Terms of circuit and district courts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the district of Wisconsin shall hereafter consist of the counties of said State not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of Wisconsin; and circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held in said eastern district, as follows: At the city of Oshkosh on the first Monday of July, and at the city of Milwaukee on the first Monday of January and on the first Monday of October, in each year.

Eastern district.

Terms of courts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said circuit or district court for either of said districts may, in its discretion, order special terms, and order a grand or petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record twenty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts respectively at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at a regular term appointed by law; *Provided, however,* That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

Special terms.

Grand and petit jury.

Special terms of circuit court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits and other proceedings, of whatsoever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively, for said eastern district as the same would have been if this act had not been passed, and

Provision for pending cases and process.

Records and files of the courts.

for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the said eastern district; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Wisconsin shall retain the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the city of Milwaukee, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to or proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

Cases may be transferred to western district upon application, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district courts of the United States for the present district of Wisconsin, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof, the proper court shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers and of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

Papers, &c.

Existing liens of judgments and decrees not affected. Final process, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of Wisconsin, prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, or which shall *ben* [be] entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district in any part of the State of Wisconsin.

District judge for western district. Salary. Marshal and district attorney.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a district judge for said western district of Wisconsin, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a marshal and district attorney of the United States for said western district of Wisconsin, who shall respectively receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties as are fixed and enjoined by law.

Clerks of circuit and district courts in western district.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit and district judges shall appoint two clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at the city of Madison, and the other shall reside and keep his office at the city of La Crosse, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, now fixed by law.

Transcripts of records, &c. in clerk's office in eastern district concerning liens, &c. on real estate in western district when made, &c. and recorded in western district to have same effect as originals.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said western district is hereby authorized under the direction of the district judge of said western district to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in the office of the clerks in said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district; and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district; and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same when so made and certified shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not affect the taking of the census in the State of Wisconsin, in anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy; but the same shall be had, made, and taken as though this act had not been passed.

Taking of census of 1870 not affected by this act.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Bridge across the Niagara River.* June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bridge and its appurtenances which shall be constructed across the Niagara river, from the city of Buffalo, New York, to Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to incorporate the International Bridge Company," passed April the seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or of any act or acts of said legislature now in force, amending the same, shall be lawful structures, and shall be so held and taken, and are hereby authorized to be constructed and maintained as provided by said act and such amendments thereto, anything in any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and such bridge shall be, and is hereby, declared to be an established post-road for the mails of the United States; but this act shall not be construed to authorize the construction of any bridge which shall not permit the free navigation of said river to substantially the same extent as would be enjoyed under the provisions of said act and the amendments thereto, heretofore enacted and now in force: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the location of any bridge, the construction of which is hereby authorized, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, but not to be located south of Squaw island: *And provided further,* That such bridge shall have at least two draws of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in width, in the clear between the piers, which shall be located at the points best calculated to accommodate the commerce of said river; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to the current of said river.

Any bridge built across Niagara river from, &c. under, &c. declared a lawful structure and established as a post-road.

Location of bridge to be subject to approval of Secretary of War.

Draws.
Piers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the bridge herein named shall be subject, in its construction, to the supervision of the Secretary of War of the United States, to whom the plans and specifications, relative to its construction, shall be submitted for approval. And all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Construction of bridge subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War.

All railway companies entitled to equal rights in the use of the bridge, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of the said river, by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved.

Act may be altered, &c. so as, &c.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.* June 30, 1870.
1867, ch. 176,
§ 49.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction conferred upon the supreme courts of the Territories by the act to which this is in amendment may be exercised, upon petitions regularly filed in that court, by either of the justices thereof while holding the district court in the district in which the petitioner or the alleged bankrupt resides, and said several supreme courts shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction over all

Vol. xiv. p. 641. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy conferred upon Supreme courts of Territories, how may be exercised.

acts and decisions of each justice thereof as is conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States over proceedings in the district courts of the United States by the second section of said act.

Circuit judge may make rules in case of the absence or disability, &c. of the district judge.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of a vacancy in the office of district judge in any district, or in case any district judge shall, from sickness, absence, or other disability, be unable to act, the circuit judge of the circuit in which such district is included may make, during such disability or vacancy, all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing of all causes in bankruptcy, and cause the same to be entered or issued, as the case may require, by the clerk of the district court.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act concerning the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.*

Western and central divisions of the United States district court for Iowa established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Iowa judicial district of the district court of the United States is hereby further subdivided, namely: The counties of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Monona, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Pottawatomie, Cass, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont, and Page, now belonging to the western division of the said district court, shall constitute a new division, to be called the western division: and the division heretofore denominated the western division, with the exception of the counties above named, shall be hereafter denominated the central division.

Terms in the western district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That two regular terms of said court shall be held annually in the new western district, at Council Bluffs, to commence on the third Tuesday of January and third Tuesday in July in each year from the passage of this act.

Existing laws to apply, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the several acts of Congress regulating the courts of the several divisions as heretofore organized shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to the courts of the said district under the present division.

Judge may make rules, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the said district court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes provided for in this act.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act supplementary to "An Act to provide for furnishing artificial Limbs to disabled Soldiers."*

Artificial limbs, &c. to be furnished to all officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines disabled, &c.

1862, ch. 182, § 6.
Vol. xii. p. 583.
1866, ch. 305.
Vol. xiv. p. 342.
1868, ch. 264, § 14.
Vol. xv. p. 237.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits of the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," shall be extended to all officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, as fully as the same are provided for in the acts approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in so far as the said acts relate to artificial limbs and to transportation for procuring said limbs.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act to require the Holding of additional District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the District of Indiana, and for other Purposes.* June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Indiana, now required by law to be held at the city of Indianapolis, terms of the said courts shall hereafter be held at the city of New Albany, commencing on the first Mondays of January and July of each year, and at the city of Evansville, commencing on the first Mondays of February and August in each year.

Additional terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States in Indiana, to be held at New Albany and Evansville.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if neither of the judges of said courts be present at the time for opening court, the clerk may open and adjourn the court from day to day for four days; and if the judge does not appear by two o'clock post meridian of the fourth day, the clerk shall adjourn the court to the next stated term. But either the circuit or district judge, by written order to the clerk within the first three days of his term, may adjourn court to a future day within thirty days of the first day, of which adjournment the clerk shall give notice by posting a copy of said order on the front door of the court-house where the court is to be held; and the district judge, and in his absence the circuit judge, may order a special term of the circuit court, designated in a similar order, to be published in a similar manner, and in one or more newspapers in the place where the court is held; and by said order the judge may prescribe the duties of the officers of the court in summoning juries, and in the performance of other acts necessary for the holding of such special term; or the court may, by its order, after it is opened, prescribe the duties of its officers, and the mode of proceeding, and any of the details thereof.

If neither judge is present clerk may adjourn the court, &c.

Judges may, by written order to the clerk, adjourn the court.

Notice how given.

Juries.

Duties of officers.

Jurors, number and how to be summoned.

Grand jury.

Talesmen.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of the circuit and district courts, respectively, as may have been ordered of record at the previous term; and in case there is not a sufficient number of jurors in attendance at any term, the court may order such number to be summoned as, in its judgment, may be deemed necessary to transact the business of the court. And a grand jury may be summoned to attend every term of the circuit or district court by order of court. The marshal may summon jurors or talesmen, in case of a deficiency, pursuant to an order of court made during the term; and they shall serve for such time as the court may direct.

Special terms of district court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a special term of any district court may be held at any time that the district judge may order, by giving notice thereof on the front door of the court-house where the court is to be held, and in some one or more newspapers, if there be any at the place.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the district judge may adjourn the court from time to time to suit the convenience of litigants and to meet the necessities of the business; and the intervention of a term of a district or circuit court at another place shall not preclude the power to adjourn over to a future day.

District judge may adjourn court.

Intervention of a term not to prevent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the terms of the circuit and district courts shall not be limited to any particular number of days, nor shall it be necessary to adjourn by reason of the intervention of a term of the court elsewhere; but the business of the courts at two places may proceed, there being a judge present at each place, or the court intervening may be adjourned over, as herein provided, till the business of the court in session is concluded.

Terms of circuit and district courts not to be limited, &c.

Courts may be held at two places at same time.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshal of said district, in person or by assistant, and the clerk of said courts for the district aforesaid, in person or by deputy, shall attend the said courts when in session at Evansville or New Albany. The clerks of district and circuit courts

Marshal and clerk to attend terms at Evansville and New Albany.

Deputy clerks,
bond and oath.
[Amended,
1871, ch. 108.
Post, p. 473.]

of the United States are hereby empowered to appoint such deputy clerks as may be necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; but such deputies shall take the same oath required by law to be taken by the clerks, and the court may in its discretion require any such deputy to give bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of his duties as such deputy in the same penalty required of the clerk and with surety in like manner, and such bond shall be recorded and preserved in like manner: *Provided, however,* That the taking of such bond shall in no manner affect the legal responsibility of the clerk for the acts of such deputy: *And provided further,* That said additional courts shall not be held as aforesaid at the places aforesaid until the board of commissioners of the counties in which said cities of New Albany and Evansville are respectively situated shall have agreed, by orders in due form entered upon their records respectively, that said board, in each county aforesaid, will supply, without any charge whatever against the United States, suitable court-rooms in which to hold said additional terms of said court; and said court shall not be held if such rooms are not so provided; and duly authenticated copies of said orders shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district courts aforesaid at Indianapolis.

Additional
courts not to be
held at New Al-
bany and Evans-
ville, unless
suitable court-
rooms are pro-
vided without
cost to the
United States.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

June 30, 1870. CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act giving Priority to certain Cases to which a State is a Party in the Courts of the United States.*

Priority given
to certain cases
in the United
States courts in
which a State is
a party.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all suits and actions either at law or in chancery, now pending, or that may hereafter be brought in any of the courts of the United States, whether original suits in the courts of the United States or brought into said courts by appeal, writ of error, or removal from any State court, wherein a State is a party, or where the execution of the revenue laws of any State may be enjoined or stayed by judicial order or process, it shall be the duty of any court in which such cause may be pending, on sufficient reason shown, to give such cause the preference and priority over all other civil causes pending in such court between private parties. And the State, or the party claiming under the laws of the State, the execution of whose revenue laws is enjoined or suspended, shall have a right to have such cause heard at any time after such cause is docketed in such court, in preference to any other civil cause pending in such court between private parties.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

July 1, 1870. CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act to regulate the foreign and coasting Trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern Frontiers of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Masters of
certain vessels
engaged in the
foreign, &c.
trade on the
northern, &c.
frontiers, to pre-
sent to collector
before, &c.
duplicate mani-
fests of cargo,
&c.

If there is no
cargo, manifests
to so state, &c.

If vessel
touches at an
intermediate
port, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the master of every vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States shall, before the departure of his vessel from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district, present to the collector at the port of departure duplicate manifests of his cargo, or, if he have no cargo, duplicate manifests setting forth that fact, which manifests shall be subscribed and sworn or affirmed to by the master before the collector, who shall indorse thereon his certificate of clearance, retaining one for the files of his office; the other he shall deliver for the use of the master. And in case such vessel shall touch at any intermediate port in the United States, and there discharge cargo taken on board at an American port, or at such intermediate ports shall take on board cargo destined for an American port, the master of such vessel shall not be required to report such lading

or unloading at such intermediate ports, but shall enter the same on his manifest obtained at the original port of departure, which he shall deliver to the collector of the port at which the unloading of the cargo is completed, within twenty-four hours after arrival, and shall subscribe and make oath (or affirm) as to the truth and correctness of the same. And the master of such vessel shall, before departing from a port in one collection district to a place in another collection district, where there is no custom-house, file his manifest and obtain a clearance in manner aforesaid, and make oath or affirmation to the manifest aforesaid, which manifest and clearance shall be delivered to the proper officer of customs at the port at which said vessel next arrives after leaving the place of destination specified in said clearance: *Provided*, That the master of any vessel with cargo, passengers, or baggage from any foreign port or place shall obtain a permit and comply with existing laws before discharging or landing the same: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall exempt masters of vessels from reporting, as now required by law, any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for any foreign port: *And be it further provided*, That no permit shall be required for the unloading of cargo brought from an American port.

Duty of master when departing to a place in, &c. where there is no custom-house.

Permit for landing, &c.

Goods destined for foreign port to be reported. When permit not required.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of any vessel enrolled or licensed as aforesaid, destined with cargo from a place in the United States, at which there may be no custom-house, to a port where there may be a custom-house, shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of destination, deliver to the proper officer of the customs a manifest, subscribed by him, setting forth the cargo laden at the place of departure, or laden or unladen at any intermediate port or place, to the truth of which manifest he shall make oath or affirm before such officer: *Provided*, That if said vessel have no cargo, the master shall not be required to deliver such manifest.

Duty of master with cargo from a place where there is no custom-house to a place where there is a custom-house.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That steam-tugs duly enrolled and licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, when exclusively employed in towing vessels, shall not be required to report and clear at the custom-house: *Provided*, That when said steam-tugs shall be employed in towing rafts or other vessels without sail or steam motive-power, not required to be enrolled or licensed under existing laws, they shall be required to report and clear in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided in similar cases for other vessels.

Steam-tugs in such trade, when not required to report and clear;

when required to report and clear.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the manifests, certificates of clearance, oaths or affirmations, provided for by this act, shall be in such form, and prepared, filled up, and executed in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

Forms of manifests, certificates, oaths, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the master of any enrolled or licensed vessel, as aforesaid, shall neglect or fail to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of the foregoing sections of this act, such master shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of twenty dollars for each and every failure or neglect, and for which sum the vessel shall be liable, and may be summarily proceeded against, by way of libel, in any district court of the United States.

Penalty upon master for not complying with this act;

vessel liable;

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the master or owner of any vessel shall wilfully and falsely swear or affirm to any of the matters or facts herein required to be sworn or affirmed to, said master or owner shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to all the fines and penalties imposed by existing laws punishing such offences.

upon master or owner for wilfully swearing, &c. falsely.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following fees shall be levied and collected from the owners and masters of vessels enrolled or licensed on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and none other shall be received than those herein specially enumerated:

Fees. Post, pp. 595, 596.

Fees for ad- measurement. 1864, ch. 83, § 4. Vol. xiii. p. 72.	For the admeasurement of any vessel, the fees prescribed by section — of an act entitled "An act —," approved May six, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.
Enrolment.	For certificate of enrolment, including bond and oath, one dollar and ten cents.
License.	For granting license, including bond and oath, if not over twenty tons, forty-five cents.
	For granting license, including bond and oath, above twenty and not over one hundred tons, seventy cents.
	For granting license, including bond and oath, above one hundred tons, one dollar [and] twenty cents.
Manifest.	For certifying manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit for vessel to go from district to district, under fifty tons, twenty-five cents.
	For certifying manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit for vessel to go from district to district, over fifty tons, fifty cents.
	For receiving manifest, including master's oath, on arrival of a vessel from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not, under fifty tons, twenty-five cents.
	For receiving manifest, including master's oath, on arrival of a vessel from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not, over fifty tons, fifty cents.
	For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit to a vessel under fifty tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district at which there is no custom-house, twenty-five cents.
	For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit to a vessel above fifty tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district at which there is no custom-house, fifty cents.
Entry of vessel.	For the entry of a vessel of fifty tons or under, direct from a foreign port, one dollar and fifty cents.
	For the entry of a vessel above fifty tons, direct from a foreign port, two dollars and fifty cents.
Clearance.	For the clearance of a vessel of fifty tons or under, direct to a foreign port, one dollar and fifty cents.
	For the clearance of a vessel above fifty tons, direct to a foreign port, two dollars [and] fifty cents: <i>Provided</i> , That vessels departing to or arriving from a port in one district to or from a port in an adjoining district, and touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempted from the payment of the entry fees.
Proviso.	For a port entry of such vessel, two dollars.
	For permit to land or deliver goods, twenty cents.
Port entry. Permit to land or deliver.	For a bond taken officially, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.
Bond.	For permit to load goods for exportation entitled to drawback, thirty cents.
Permit to load goods.	For debenture or other official certificate not otherwise provided for, twenty cents.
Debenture.	For recording all bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances of vessels, fifty cents.
Recording mortgages, bills of sale, &c.	For recording all certificates for discharging and cancel[ing] any such conveyances, fifty cents.
Certificate.	For furnishing a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any registered or enrolled vessel, the parts or proportions owned by each, and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance; the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom made, one dollar.
	For furnishing copies of such records for each bill of sale, mortgage or other conveyance, fifty cents.
Copies of records, &c.	For receiving manifest of each railroad car or other vehicle laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, from a foreign contiguous territory, twenty-five cents.
Manifest of railroad car, &c.	

For entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, for consumption-warehouse, re-warehouse transportation, or exportation, including oath and permit to land or deliver, fifty cents. Entry for consumption-warehouse, &c.

For certificate of registry, including bond and oath, two dollars [and] twenty-five cents. Certificate of registry, &c.

For indorsement of change of masters on registry, one dollar. Change of masters.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for remission of fines or penalties incurred under the provisions of this act, where the amount in question does not exceed one thousand dollars, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, and he may thereupon remit or mitigate such fines or penalties, if in his opinion the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and all fines and penalties imposed or recovered by this act shall, after deducting proper costs and charges, be disposed of as provided by section ninety-one, act of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine. Secretary of Treasury may remit certain fines and penalties. 1799, ch. 22, § 91. Vol. i. p. 697.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act in Relation to Circuit Courts.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the "Act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be construed to require a circuit court to be held in any judicial district in which a circuit court was not required to be held by previously existing law. July 1, 1870. Circuit courts to be held in what districts under act 1869, ch. 22. Ante, p. 44.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXXVII. — *An Act to define the Intent of an Act entitled "An Act to allow Deputy Collectors of internal Revenue acting as Collectors the Pay of Collector, and for other Purposes," approved March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.* July 1, 1870. 1869, ch. 57. Vol. xv. p. 282.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the true intent and meaning of an act approved March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors, the pay of collectors and for other purposes," is as follows, to wit: That any deputy collector of internal revenue who has performed, or may hereafter perform, under authority of law, the duties of collector of internal revenue in consequence of any vacancy in the office of said collector, shall be entitled to, and shall receive the salary and commissions allowed by law to such collector, or the allowance in lieu of said salary and commissions allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury to such collector, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make to the said deputy collector such allowance in lieu of salary and commissions as he would by law be authorized to make to said collector. And said deputy collector shall not be debarred from receiving said salary and commissions, or allowance in lieu thereof, by reason of the holding of another federal office by said collector during the time for which said deputy collector acts as collector: *Provided*, That all payments to said deputy collector shall be upon duly audited vouchers. Deputy collectors of internal revenue performing duties of collector, &c. to receive salary, &c. of collector, &c. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. CHAP. CLXXXVIII. — An Act to change the Place of holding the Courts of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.

Term of the district court of the United States to be held at Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the Albemarle district of North Carolina, now required to be held in the town of Edenton, shall hereafter be held in the town of Elizabeth City, in said State; and no recognizance, writ, process, order, or notice now returnable in said court, at Edenton, shall be affected by said change, but shall be deemed returnable at Elizabeth City.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. CHAP. CLXXXIX. — An Act to prevent the Extermination of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska.

1871, ch. 114, § 7. Post, p. 514.

The killing of fur-seal upon the islands of Saint Paul, &c. declared unlawful except in certain months, and at any time by fire-arms.

Privileges of killing allowed to natives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful to kill any fur-seal upon the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September, and October, in each year; and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms, or use other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands: Provided, That the natives of said islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use, which killing shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The killing of any female seal, or any seal less than a year old, except, &c. or any seal in certain places declared unlawful.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this or the first section of this act shall be punished, on conviction thereof, for each offence by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction and taking cognizance of the offence; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States.

Limit to number of fur-seals that may be killed each year for their skins, upon the island of Saint Paul; of Saint George.

Further limit.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the period of twenty years from and after the passage of this act the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint Paul is hereby limited and restricted to seventy-five thousand per annum; and the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint George is hereby limited and restricted to twenty-five thousand per annum: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may restrict and limit the right of killing if it shall become necessary for the preservation of such seals, with such proportionate reduction of the rents reserved to the government as shall be right and proper; and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act.

Penalty.

The right to take fur-seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George and to send vessels, &c. may be leased.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease, for the rental mentioned in section six of this act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty

years from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, the right to engage in the business of taking fur-seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease, duly executed, in duplicate, not transferable, and taking from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject-matter of taking fur-seals, and disposing of the same, and for the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the United States connected therewith. And in making said lease, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal fur-trade of said islands, and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives thereof. The said lessees shall furnish to the several masters of vessels employed by them certified copies of the lease held by them respectively, which shall be presented to the government revenue officer for the time being who may be in charge at the said islands as the authority of the party for landing and taking skins.

Lease.

Bond.

Lessees to furnish copies of lease to masters of their vessels, as authority, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of said term of twenty years, or on surrender or forfeiture of any lease, other leases may be made in manner as aforesaid for other terms of twenty years; but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted, by lease or otherwise, to occupy said islands, or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins of fur-seals therefrom, nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall vacate and declare any lease forfeited if the same be held or operated for the use, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person or persons other than American citizens. Every lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he will not keep, sell, furnish, give, or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine; and any person who shall kill any fur-seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, without authority of the lessees thereof, and any person who shall molest, disturb, or interfere with said lessees, or either of them, or their agents or employe[e]s in the lawful prosecution of their business, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offence, on conviction thereof, be punished in the same way and by like penalties as prescribed in the second section of this act; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, appurtenances, and cargo, whose crews shall be found engaged in any violation of either of the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States; and if any person or company, under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number for each island in this act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of, then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same. And it shall be the duty of any revenue officer, officially acting as such on either of said islands, to seize and destroy any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors found thereon: *Provided,* That such officer shall make detailed report of his doings to the collector of the port.

Other leases may be made upon expiration, &c. of first lease. American citizens only to have lease, &c. and no foreign vessel to be used.

Covenants in lease not to sell distilled spirits, &c. to natives.

Penalty for killing any fur-seal without authority, &c.; for molesting lessees.

Vessels to be forfeited.

Penalty upon lessees for killing fur-seals in excess of numbers authorized.

Distilled spirits to be seized. *Provido.*

Annual rental in lease and how to be secured.

Tax upon seal-skins.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars per annum, to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount, and in addition thereto a revenue tax or duty of two dollars is hereby laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and

Rules and regulations.

Secretary of Treasury may terminate lease and for what cause.

Fur-seal skins now stored on the islands may be delivered to owners on payment of, &c.

Any district court of the United States in California, Oregon, or Washington, to have jurisdiction of offences, &c.

1868, ch. 273, § 7. Vol. xv. p. 241. Prosecutions.

This act may be altered, &c.

authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, for the comfort, maintenance, education, and protection of the natives of said islands, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate any lease given to any person, company, or corporation on full and satisfactory proof of the violation of any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations established by him: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver to the owners the fur-seal skins now stored on the islands, on the payment of one dollar for each of said skins taken and shipped away by said owners.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be deemed to apply to this act; and all prosecutions for offences committed against the provisions of this act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this act, and which are authorized by said act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXC. — *An Act to create a Port of Delivery at Vallejo, California.*

Vallejo, in California, made a port of delivery.

Surveyor of customs. 1881, ch. 87. Vol. iv. p. 480.

Certain vessels may proceed directly to Vallejo and report to collector at San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Vallejo, in the State of California, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of San Francisco, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any vessel of five hundred tons, or over, coming from or going to sea, may proceed directly to or from Vallejo, and report through said surveyor to the collector of customs at San Francisco, and avoid the risk, expenses, and delay, by anchoring there.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act to confirm Entries of public Land in certain Cases in the State of Alabama.*

Certain entries of public lands in Alabama confirmed. 1854, ch. 244. Vol. x. p. 574.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in cases where entries were made in the State of Alabama under the act of Congress approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," and the parties in good faith went upon the land embraced in their entries, and became actual settlers and cultivators thereof, according to the requirements of the law, but were afterward forced to abandon their homes on the land, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country during the late war, their entries shall be confirmed and patented to them, their heirs or assigns, respectively, notwithstanding such abandonment, on satisfactory proof of the facts being produced to the commission-

er of the general land office, within twelve months from the approval of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to confirm any entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner, on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause: *And provided further*, That this act shall not affect the rights of subsequent purchasers in good faith.

Provisos.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCII. — *An Act to repeal certain Sections of Acts passed by the territorial Legislature of Wyoming.*

July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sections of acts, passed by the legislature of the Territory of Wyoming, to wit: The fourth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act providing for the collection of taxes heretofore assessed and levied in this Territory"; also sections forty-nine to fifty-nine, both inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to create and regulate corporations," be, and the same are hereby, disapproved, repealed, and declared null and void.

Sections of certain acts of the legislature of Wyoming declared null.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah.*

July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "not exceeding five thousand in all," contained in an act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall not apply to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah; but said act shall be so amended and construed in its application to said city that lands may be entered as provided in said act for the full number of inhabitants contained in said city not exceeding fifteen thousand; and as the said city covers school section number thirty-six, in township number one north, of range number one west, the same may be embraced in such entry, and indemnity shall be given therefor when a grant shall be made by Congress of sections sixteen and thirty-six, in the Territory of Utah, for school purposes.

Authorities of Salt Lake City may enter public lands and to what amount under act 1867, ch. 177. Vol. xiv. p. 541.

School section may be included.

Indemnity therefor.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into Effect Provisions of the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls and other Functionaries of the United States in those Countries, and for other Purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

July 1, 1870. 1860, ch. 179. Vol. xii. p. 72.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, as far as the same is in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty with Madagascar, is hereby extended to that country, and it shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and the usages of Christian nations in such cases; and the act shall, in the same manner, extend to any country of like character with which the United States may hereafter enter into treaty relations.

Act giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls extended to Madagascar, and how to be executed; Vol. xv. p. 491.

extended to certain other countries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior judicial authority conferred on the consul-general or consul residing at the capital of any country mentioned in such act, or herein provided for, including the power to make decrees and regulations, is hereby vested in the Secretary of State for the time being.

Certain superior judicial authority vested in the Secretary of State.

Appeals from final judgments of minister to China or Japan to the circuit court for California;

not to operate as a stay of proceedings, unless, &c.;

from final judgment of consular court in China and Japan to minister.

Provido.

When appeal allowed to circuit court of California.

Practice on such appeals.

Same subject.

Authority of the circuit court.

Act applies only to future appeals.

Rent of prison, &c. for American convicts in China to be allowed in accounts of consular general at Shanghai; at other ports in China;

at Kanagawa, Japan;

at other ports in Japan.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any final judgment of the minister to China, or to Japan, is given in the exercise of original or of appellate criminal jurisdiction, the person charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to the circuit court for the district of California; but such appeal shall not operate as a stay of proceedings, unless the minister shall certify that there is probable cause to grant the same, when the stay shall be such as the interests of justice may require.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on any final judgment in a consular court of China or Japan where the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, and does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the minister in such country, as the case may be: *Provided*, That the appellant complies with the conditions established by general regulations; and the ministers are hereby authorized and required to receive, hear, and determine such appeals.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, an appeal shall be allowed to the circuit court for the district of California; and upon such appeal a transcript of the libel, bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings in the cause shall be transmitted to the circuit court; and no new evidence shall be received on the hearing of the appeal; and the appeals shall be subject to the rules, regulations, and restrictions prescribed in law for writs of error from district courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on any final judgment of the minister to China, or to Japan, given in the exercise, of original jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars, an appeal shall be allowed to the circuit court as provided in the last section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court of California is hereby authorized and required to receive, hear, and determine the appeals provided for in this act, and the decisions of such court shall be final.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the appeals allowed by this act shall be only in cases arising after its passage.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of the consul-general at Shanghai, the actual expense of the rent of a suitable building, to be used as a prison for American convicts in China, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed five thousand dollars a year; and to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of the consuls at other ports in China the actual expense of the hire of constables and the care of offenders, not to exceed in all five thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of the consul at Kanagawa, the actual expense of the rent of a suitable building, to be used as a prison for American convicts in Japan, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year; and to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of the consuls at other ports in Japan the actual expense of the hire of constables and the care of offenders, not to exceed in all two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXC.V.— *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Arkansas.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Citizens' Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Arkansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Arkansas river at or near the city of Little Rock, in Arkansas; and that, when constructed, all trains of all roads terminating at the Arkansas river, at or near the location of said bridge, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners thereof; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge across the Arkansas river, near Little Rock, authorized.

All trains of all roads, &c. to be allowed to pass over.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of a draw, or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge. Nor shall the spans be of less than two hundred and fifty feet in length in the clear; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river; and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river at low water: *And provided also,* That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw. And the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than twenty feet above high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Question of obstruction to river may be tried in federal courts.

Bridge, how may be built.

Elevation if built with unbroken spans.

Length of spans.

Piers.

Main span.

If built as a drawbridge, to be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge.

Spans.

Draw to be opened promptly.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or the public high-ways leading to the said bridge: *And provided also,* That said corporation may execute a mortgage and issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-road.

Charges to the United States.

Corporation may execute mortgage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Right of way for postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the bridge company aforesaid, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his approval, a plan with the necessary drawings of their bridge, conforming to the above requirements; and until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the company of the same in writing, the bridge shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Plans of bridge to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Bridge not to be commenced until, &c.

Changes of plans.

Act may be altered.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repea this act.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870.
1868, ch. 256.
Vol. xv. p. 227.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act amendatory of "An Act to protect the Rights of actual Settlers upon the public Lands of the United States," approved July 27, 1868, and for other Purposes.*

Agricultural college scrip to be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims, as, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following proviso, viz.: *Provided*, That all such agricultural college scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims in the same manner and to the same extent as is now authorized by law in case of military bounty-land warrants: *And provided further*, That all locations of such scrip made within thirty days after the date of approval of said act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, if otherwise in conformity with law, are hereby legalized and made valid.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

Certain locations of such scrip made valid.

July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act to relinquish the Interest of the United States in certain Lands to the City and County of San Francisco.*

The interest of the United States in the Point San José military reservation relinquished to the city and county of San Francisco.
Purpose of release.
Streets.
Remainder to actual settlers, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and title of the United States to the military reservation in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, known as the Point San José military reservation, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the said city and county, and its successors, for the uses and purposes as follows: First. To maintain all streets and alleys as now laid out upon the official map of the city of San Francisco. Second. And then, in trust, to grant and convey the remainder of said lands to the parties severally who are at the date of the passage of this act in the actual bona fide possession thereof, by themselves or their tenants, and in such parcels as the same are so held and possessed by them; or who, if they have not such possession, were deprived thereof by the United States military authorities when they went into the occupancy of said military reservation, or were deprived thereof by intruders or trespassers, against whom possession may be recovered by legal process. Third. To have and to hold all the residue, if any, of said lands, for the use and benefit of said city, there being excepted from this relinquishment and grant all that certain piece or parcel of land, portion of said reservation, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: commencing at a point in the mean low-water shore-line of the bay or entrance to the bay of San Francisco, east of the promontory of Point San José, where the same is intersected by the westerly line of Van Ness Avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly line of Van Ness Avenue to its intersection with the northern line of Bay Street; thence westerly along the north side of Bay Street to its intersection with the eastern line of Laguna Street; thence northerly along the said eastern line of Laguna Street to the westerly shore; thence in a northeasterly, easterly, southeasterly, and southerly direction, following the said shore-line, and including the entire water-front between Laguna Street and Van Ness Avenue, to the point or place of beginning.

Residue for city, except, &c.

Boundaries of reservation.

Valid adverse rights not prejudiced.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with or prejudice any valid adverse right or claim, if such exist, to said land or any part thereof, whether derived from Spain, Mexico, or the United States, or preclude an examination and adjustment thereof by the courts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, declared inapplicable to the lands herein above relinquished and granted.

Inconsistent laws declared inapplicable.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act for the Disposal of the Lands within the Fort Ridgely Military Reservation, Minnesota.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the War Department having abandoned the Fort Ridgely reservation, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, immediately upon the passage of this act, to cause to be appraised the government improvements upon said reservation, and shall report the value thereof to the commissioner of the general land office, designating the particular legal subdivision of land upon which the same exist; and the lands within said reservation not heretofore entered and patented shall be subject to disposal under the pre-emption laws of the United States, or at private entry after public offering, and for cash only, and persons entering upon or purchasing said lands shall pay the appraised value of the government improvements that may appear to exist on their respective claims at the date of proving up, or of purchase at private entry.

Lands within the Fort Ridgely military reservation, Minnesota, to be disposed of.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all entries which have been made on lands within the limits of the said reserve, and for which the general land office may have issued patents in regular form, not having, at the time, knowledge of said reserve, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That the value of the government improvements thereon have been, or shall be, paid for by the persons making said entries, or by their assigns: *And provided further*, That the same shall be paid for within one year from the passage of this act; and if the same are not paid for within the time designated, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to, and shall immediately thereafter, institute judicial proceedings against any and all of the said parties, or their assigns, failing to make said payment, with the view to vacate the patents which may have issued.

Certain entries confirmed.

Value of improvements to be paid for in one year, if not, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all entries heretofore made on said lands, and not yet patented, are hereby declared, at the discretion of the commissioner, null and void, and directed to be cancelled by the said commissioner of the general land office, and the lands embraced therein shall be disposed of under the provisions of this act.

Certain entries heretofore made declared null.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act in Relation to certain unsold Lands in the Counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana.* July 1, 1870.

WHEREAS there is lying along the Little Calumet river, in the counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana, a body of lands supposed to contain about four thousand acres, which has never been sold or surveyed, and which was described in the original government surveys as impassable morass; and whereas the Calumet Draining Company has been organized under the laws of said State, for the purpose of draining the valley of said river including said morass: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said unsold lands shall be subject to a lien under the laws of the State of Indiana for its proper proportion of the cost of such drainage, and such lien may be enforced against said lands in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said lands were owned by private persons: *Provided*, That no claim shall be held to exist against the United States for such drainage.

Certain unsold lands on Little Calumet river, Indiana, declared subject to State lien for cost of drainage. Proviso.

Lands may be surveyed and sold subject to lien.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said lands may be surveyed and sold to the highest bidder, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to said lien.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870.
1867, ch. 61.
Vol. xiv. p. 899.

CHAP. CC. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and to protect National Cemeteries."*

Jurisdiction, &c. of the United States over national cemeteries to the purchase of which any State has given its consent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the time any State legislature shall have given, or shall hereafter give, the consent of such State to the purchase by the United States of any national cemetery mentioned in the act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the jurisdiction and power of legislation of the United States over such cemetery shall in all courts and places be held to be the same as is granted by section eight, article one, of the Constitution of the United States; and all the provisions of said act of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be applicable to the same.

Copies of this act to be sent to the governors of such States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause copies of this present act to be sent to the governors of all such States, wherein any of such national cemeteries may be situated, to the end that the legislatures of such States may give the consent herein mentioned.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Pre-emption Settlers in the State of Nebraska.*

Certain pre-emption settlers in Nebraska to have one year from the passage of this act to make proof and pdymnt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That settlers upon the public domain within the limits of the State of Nebraska, who, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, had filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws for tracts once offered at public sale and afterwards included in the lateral limits of any withdrawal for railroad grants, where such lands were at date of filing, as aforesaid, subject to disposal, under said pre-emption laws, and who, through erroneous belief that by such withdrawal the lands so settled upon and claimed became subject to the designation of "unoffered" lands, have failed to make the proof and payment required by law within one year from the date of alleged settlement, shall be, and are hereby, allowed and authorized to make such proof and payment within one year from the passage of this act, upon showing a full compliance with all other provisions of the pre-emption laws: *Provided*, That such settlements were upon the even-numbered sections, and do not include cases declared to be invalid by the commissioner of the general land office.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.
1870, ch. 133.
Ante, p. 153.

CHAP. CCVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Police Court for the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes," approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Police court for the District of Columbia may be organized and first term held after the judge has been qualified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to establish a police court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the said police court may be organized and the first term thereof held any day after the judge of said court shall have been commissioned and qualified.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCIX. — *An Act to establish an additional Land District in the State of Kansas.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the "western district" land district, created by the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Kansas," which is situated north of the township line dividing townships ten and eleven, south, in said State, shall constitute a new land district to be called the Republican land district.

Republican land district established in Kansas. 1857, ch. 94. Vol. xi. p. 187.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the public interests shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States in said State.

Register and receiver.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the public lands in said district shall be subject to sale and disposal upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: *Provided,* That all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new district, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Public lands subject to sale and disposal. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCX. — *An Act for the Improvement of Water Communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to adopt for the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin river such plan as may be recommended by the chief of the Bureau of Engineers.

Secretary of War may adopt plan for improvement of navigation of Wisconsin river; to ascertain, within, &c. amount which should equitably be paid to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company for transfer of its property.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary aforesaid is hereby authorized to ascertain at any time he shall deem proper within three years from the passage of this act, the sum which ought in justice to be paid to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, a corporation existing under the laws of Wisconsin, as an equivalent for the transfer of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river aforesaid and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, or so much of the same as shall, in the judgment of said Secretary, be needed; and to that end is authorized to join with said company in appointing a board of disinterested and impartial arbitrators, one of whom shall be selected by the Secretary aforesaid, another by said company, and the third by the two arbitrators so selected. The Secretary aforesaid is authorized to employ a competent agent or attorney to represent the interests of the United States upon the hearing before such board: *Provided,* That in making their award the said arbitrators shall take into consideration the amount of money realized from the sale of lands heretofore granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of said water communication, which amount shall be deducted from the actual value thereof as found by said arbitrators.

Arbitrators.

Attorney for the United States.

Amount to be deducted from award.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no money shall be expended on the improvement of the Fox or Wisconsin river until the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company shall make and file with the Secretary of War an agreement in writing, whereby it shall agree to grant and convey

No expenditure to be made for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin river until, &c.

Report of arbitrators to be submitted to Congress.

Proviso.

Tolls and revenues to be paid into the United States treasury.

Tolls to be reduced when, &c.

Secretary of War to report to Congress annually the progress made in the improvements, &c.

to the United States the property and franchises mentioned in the foregoing section, upon the terms awarded by the arbitrators. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress a copy of the report of the arbitrators, upon which Congress may, at its then present session, elect to take such property upon making an appropriation to pay the amount awarded: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of War shall not transmit to Congress a copy of the report of the arbitrators at least sixty days before the close of its session, Congress may at its next session make such election and appropriation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all tolls and revenues derived from the improvements made or acquired under the provisions of this act, after providing for the current expenses of operating and keeping the same in repair, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and whenever the United States shall be reimbursed for all sums advanced for the same, with interest thereon, then the tolls aforesaid shall be reduced to the least sum which, together with other revenues properly applicable thereto, if any, shall be sufficient to operate and keep the improvements in repair.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall annually report to Congress the progress made in the completion of said improvements, the amount expended thereon, the amount, if any, required for the succeeding fiscal year, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870. CHAP. CCXI.—*An Act to constitute Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, a Port of Delivery.*

Omaha, in Nebraska, made a port of delivery.

Surveyor of customs, salary, duties, &c.

1831, ch. 87. Vol. iv. p. 480.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one; for importing merchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870. CHAP. CCXII.—*An Act to amend the Laws regulating the Assessment of Taxes in the City of Washington.*

Transcript of assessment of taxes in Washington, D. C. to be filed in collector's office.

Collector to put in books each year all taxes due upon real estate, and collect same.

Taxes levied and collected to be kept separate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of all officers of the corporation of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, now empowered by law to make assessments of taxes upon the real estate therein, to file forthwith, in the office of the collector of taxes of said city, a transcript of such assessment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said collector in each year to embrace in the tax books of the current year all taxes of every kind then assessed and due upon or against the real estate in said city, and including that of the previous year then unpaid, and to collect all taxes so assessed and certified as aforesaid at his office in said city.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the mayor or city councils of the city of Washington, or any person charged with the disbursements of money in the District of Columbia, to divert from its legitimate object any money levied or collected as taxes from the people of said District, but all such taxes so levied or collected shall be kept separate and distinct, each item under its own proper head, as named

in the act or acts authorizing such levy to be made, and that no change whatsoever shall be made by transfer of one fund to another, or by paying out any sum or sums of money on account of any object or purpose for which it was not levied or collected. No transfer from one fund to another.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in no case shall the sum levied for the "general fund," or miscellaneous purposes, exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars of valuation. Limit to levy for the "general fund."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the mayor of the city of Washington, by and with the consent of the board of aldermen thereof, shall appoint an auditor and a comptroller for said city, each to receive such annual compensation as shall be fixed by an act of the corporation of Washington, and whose offices shall be adjacent to that occupied by the mayor: It shall be the duty of the auditor to audit all accounts against the said corporation; to certify the same, when found correct, to the comptroller; and to retain the originals of all contracts made and orders given for all descriptions of work or improvements by the corporation aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to keep an exact account of all warrants issued in the manner hereinafter provided for, and of all taxes levied by the corporation, under their respective heads; to countersign and keep an accurate record for all receipts for taxes or other revenue of any description whatever, given by the collector and register, such receipts not to be valid unless so countersigned, and to compare the same daily with the books of said collector and register. Each and every account against the corporation of Washington, when audited and certified by the auditor, shall be paid by a warrant of the comptroller, countersigned by the mayor; and in no case shall payments be made in any other manner than provided for in this act. But no account shall be paid, by warrant or otherwise, unless there is a fund to the credit of that particular account. The money received from any and all sources, for and on account of the corporation, shall, on the day of its receipt, be deposited by the collector and register to the credit of the city of Washington, in such place as may be designated as a depository for the funds of the corporation by an act of the board of aldermen and board of common council, approved by the mayor; and such depository shall, each day that deposits are made, furnish a statement of the same to the comptroller, to be by him filed in his office. An auditor and a comptroller to be appointed.
Pay.
Business offices.
Duties of auditor;
of comptroller.
Accounts certified by auditor to be paid by comptroller;
but not unless there is a fund to credit of such accounts.
Moneys to be deposited the day of their receipt.
Depository to make statement to comptroller.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation of Washington shall have power to issue certificates of indebtedness, not to exceed in amount six hundred thousand dollars, and to bear interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum per annum, and to be redeemable within three years from the date of issue; the said certificates not to be of a less denomination than fifty dollars, and to be receivable for taxes due said corporation to such amount yearly as said corporation may designate by law, not, however, to exceed fifty per centum of the amount due by any tax-payer. And said certificates shall be used for no [other] purpose than the payment of the ascertained indebtedness of the corporation of Washington to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy. City of Washington may issue certificates of indebtedness.
Amount, rate of interest, when redeemable, denominations, and for what receivable.
To be used only for what purpose.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and be dismissed therefrom. Penalty for violating this act.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXIII. — *An Act to construe certain Acts therein cited, in Relation to Pensions.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That neither the act of July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes." nor the act Amounts fixed by special acts granting pensions not to be

increased, or reduced by acts 1866, ch. 235, Vol. xiv. p. 230. 1868, ch. 264. Vol. xv. p. 235.

of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," shall be so construed as to increase the amount directed to be paid in any special act of Congress granting a pension; nor shall said acts be construed so as to reduce the same whenever such act fixes definitely the amount of pension to which the person therein named shall be entitled, in excess of the rate fixed by general law for the rank in respect to which such special pensions may have been or may hereafter be granted.

Sums heretofore withheld to be paid over.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall have the effect to restore to the persons affected hereby any sums heretofore withheld from them by the construction hereinbefore prohibited.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXIV. — *An Act to change the Times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the northern District of Ohio.*

Terms of circuit and district courts in Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the northern district of Ohio shall hereafter be held as follows: at Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of January, April, and October, in each year; and all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXIV. — *An Act to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and to confirm certain Legislation in Colorado Territory.*

United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company incorporated in Colorado and New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Gilpin, Ambrose E. Burriside, S. L. M. Barlow, Charles A. Lambard, William H. Reynolds, Hiram Hitchcock, Henry W. Gray, Morton C. Fisher, and such other persons as may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, in the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, by the name, style, and title of the "United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company," and by that name shall have succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all proper courts of law and equity, and may make and have a common seal.

Powers.

Seal.

Capital stock.

Shares, and how transferable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be two and one half millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be deemed to be personal property and transferable on the books of the company only, and such capital stock may be increased from time to time to the extent necessary to carry out the objects for which said company is formed, not exceeding in the whole the sum of ten million dollars, upon a vote of two thirds in amount of the stock for the time being in favor of such increase.

By-laws.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall have power to make such by-laws as it deems proper for the disposition of its property and estate, and for the management of its business and affairs, for the regulation of the term of office of its officers and their duties, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and the same to amend or repeal at pleasure: *Provided,* That such by-laws shall not conflict with any law of the United States, or of the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, or the States which may be formed therein.

Corporators to be first directors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporators named in this act shall be the directors for the first year from the organization of the company, and until others are elected; and thereafter annual elections of

directors, not less than five or more than nine in number, shall be held by the stockholders, at meetings to be called for that purpose, at which each share of stock present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote, and the majority thereof shall elect.

Number of directors.
Proxies.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the general objects of such corporation are, and are hereby declared to be, as follows: To promote and encourage emigration to and establish settlements on the lands of said company in the San Louis Park, in the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, and in connection therewith, to establish such agencies as it may deem desirable; to purchase, hold, lease, sell, and mortgage any real estate situate in the San Louis Park in said Territories, or either of them, now owned or contracted for by any of the persons named in the first section of this act, with any co-tenant thereof, his or their heirs or assigns; to survey, lay out, and improve the same; to establish, maintain, and operate wagon roads to and upon its property; to construct and maintain a railroad and telegraph line from any point on lands of said company in the San Louis Park, to the nearest and most practicable point on either the Kansas Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific railroad, the Denver Branch railroad, or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, and the said company, for the purpose of building and operating such railroad, shall have the right of way through the public lands of the United States from and between the points aforesaid, the said right of way being to the extent of two hundred feet on each side of said railroad line; and such corporation shall possess all the franchises necessary to enable it to build and operate such railroad for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to collect and receive compensation therefor; and the powers, privileges, and franchises conferred on corporations by and under the provisions of chapter eighteen of the revised statutes of Colorado, or of any and all amendments thereto, are hereby confirmed to and invested in said corporation, subject to said statutes for the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to permit said company to acquire title to any other lands or real estate than such as is above mentioned.

Objects of corporation.

Proviso.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That such corporation may make and dispose of its bonds or other obligations in such amounts, at such rates, and on such terms as it may deem most for its interest, for the purpose of borrowing money for the purposes aforesaid, and may secure the same by a mortgage upon all or any part of its property and all its franchises, and may make the same and the interest thereon payable at such place or places as it may deem proper, and may hold and transfer such real estate aforesaid and personal property as may be necessary for the carrying out of its general purposes, and may issue its stock and bonds for property and again exchange its property for its bonds or stock, and may convert any of its obligations, at the option of the holders, into stock of the company without further action of the stockholders.

Corporation may issue bonds secured by mortgage;

may issue stock.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately, and shall at all times be subject to amendment or repeal by Congress, and said corporation shall be subject to the general laws of said Territories, and the States formed therein, operating upon all corporations equally.

Act when to take effect, and to be subject to State laws.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXV. — *An Act to define the Duties of Pension Agents, to prescribe the Manner of paying Pensions, and for other Purposes.*

July 8, 1870.
1871, ch. 115.
Post, p. 521.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within fifteen days immediately preceding the fourth day of March, June, September, and December in each year, the several agents for the payment of pensions shall prepare a quarterly voucher for each and every person whose pension is

Vol. xvii. p. 5.
Pension agents to send by mail quarterly to each pensioner whose pension

is payable at his agency a voucher to be executed and returned to him by each pensioner.

Upon receipt of executed voucher, and proof of identity, agent to draw his check to order of pensioner, for amount due.

Pensioners may be required to receive pensions personally.

Pensions to be paid only to the persons entitled thereto, and according to this act.

Payments to persons under disability, and to those in foreign countries.

Additional compensation to pension agents: thirty cents for each voucher and postage.

Penalty upon pension agents for taking or demanding from pensioner fees for services.

Blanks for vouchers;

notice thereon.

Instructions and regulations.

Pension agents and certain of their clerks to take, &c. without fee, affidavits of pensioners and their witnesses.

Check for pension in such cases.

Penalty for falsely taking, &c. such affidavit.

Fee of attorneys for prose-

payable at his agency, and transmit the same by mail, directed to the address of the pensioner named in such voucher, who, on or after the fourth day of March, June, September, and December next succeeding the date of such voucher, may execute and return the same to the agency at which it was prepared, and at which the pension of such person is due and payable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the receipt of such voucher, properly executed, and the identity of the pensioner being established and proven in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the agent for the payment of pensions shall immediately draw his check on the proper assistant treasurer or designated depository of the United States for the amount due such pensioner, payable to his or her order, and transmit the same by mail, directed to the address of the pensioner entitled thereto; but any pensioner may be required, if thought proper by the commissioner of pensions, to appear personally and receive his pension.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this act, and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner to any attorney, claim agent, broker or other person, shall be recognized by any agent for the payment of pensions, nor shall any pension be paid thereon: *Provided*, That payment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the guardians of such persons in the manner herein prescribed: *And provided further*, That pensions payable to persons in foreign countries may be made according to the provisions of existing laws.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, each pension agent shall be allowed, as full compensation for all service, including postage required by the provisions of this act, the sum of thirty cents, and no more, for each voucher prepared and paid by him, which amount shall be paid by the United States. And any pension agent or other person employed or appointed by him who shall take, or receive, or demand any fee or reward from any pensioner for any service in connection with the payment of his or her pension shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause suitable blanks for the vouchers mentioned in the first section of this act to be printed and distributed to the agents for the payment of pensions, upon which he shall cause a note to be printed informing pensioners of the fact that hereafter no pension will be paid except upon the vouchers issued as herein directed; and he shall also give all necessary instructions and make all needful regulations for carrying this act into effect.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That agents for the payment of pensions, and any clerks appointed by them and designated in writing for that purpose, which designation shall be returned to and filed in the office of the commissioner of pensions, are hereby authorized and required, without any fee therefor, to take and certify the affidavits of all pensioners and their witnesses who may personally appear before them for that purpose, in which case the check for the pension, when due and payable, shall be given direct to the hand of the party entitled thereto, if desired, and not mailed to his or her address as required by the second section of this act; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take and subscribe any such affidavit before any agent or his designated clerk for the payment of pensions, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fee of agents and attorneys for the preparation and prosecution of a claim for pension or bounty land,

under any or all of the various acts of Congress granting the same, shall not exceed in any case the sum of twenty-five dollars. It shall be the duty of the agent or attorney of record in the prosecution of the case to cause to be filed with the commissioner of pensions, for his approval, duplicate articles of agreement, without additional cost to the claimant, setting forth the fee agreed upon by the parties, and which agreement shall be executed in presence of and certified by some officer competent to administer oaths. In all cases where application is made for pension or bounty land, and no agreement is filed with and approved by the commissioner as herein provided, the fee shall be ten dollars and no more.

cutting claim for pensions or bounty land, not to exceed \$ 25 in each case.

Agreement for amount of fee to be filed with commissioner of pensions; if not, fee to be only \$ 10.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, receive, or retain any greater compensation for his services as such agent or attorney, in any claim for pension or bounty land, than is prescribed or allowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Penalty upon attorneys for contracting for, demanding, receiving, &c. greater pay than herein allowed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of pensions shall forward the certificate of pension, granted in any case, to the agent for paying pensions where said certificate shall be made payable, and at the same time forward therewith one of the articles of agreement filed in the case and approved by the commissioner, setting forth the fee agreed upon between the claimant and the attorney or agent, and where no agreement is on file, as hereinbefore provided, he shall direct that a fee of ten dollars only be paid said agent or attorney.

Certificate of pension to be sent to agent where pension is payable, and agreement for fee.

If no agreement, &c.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the agent paying such pension to deduct from the amount due the pensioner the amount of fee so agreed upon or directed by the commissioner to be paid where no agreement is filed and approved, and to forward or cause to be forwarded to the agent or attorney of record named in the said agreement, or, in case there is no agreement, to the agent prosecuting the case, the amount of the proper fee, deducting therefrom the sum of thirty cents in payment of his services in forwarding the same.

Pension agent to deduct agreed and approved fee from pension, and send amount of fee to attorney, less, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and part of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXVI. — *An Act to declare the Construction of Section fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a national Currency secured by a Pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and to amend the same.* July 8, 1870. 1864, ch. 106, § 55. Vol. xiii. p. 116.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts amendatory of said section, shall be construed to apply to every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any banking association, whether organized under the aforesaid act or under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Penalty upon officers, &c. of banking associations for embezzlement of funds. 1863, ch. 58. Vol. xii. p. 665.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

July 8, 1870. CHAP. CCXXVII.— *An Act authorizing the Allowance of the Claim of the State of Minnesota to Lands for the Support of a State University.*

Certain selections of lands made by the governor of Minnesota to be approved, and to what amount.
1857, ch. 60.
Vol. xi. p. 166.
1861, ch. 79.
Vol. xii. p. 208.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the claim of the State of Minnesota to lands for the support of a State university, to approve and certify selections of land, made by the governor of said State, to the full amount of seventy-two sections mentioned in the act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred [and] fifty-seven, without taking into the account the lands that were reserved at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, and donated to said State by the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

July 8, 1870. CHAP. CCXXVIII.— *An Act to provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Post, p. 504.
Commission to select pavement and pave portion of Pennsylvania Avenue;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, Brevet Brigadier-General N. Michler, engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the mayor of the city of Washington, or their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania Avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol grounds to the crossing of Fifteenth Street west, as hereinafter provided.

to organize in ten days ;
to contract for paving within thirty days after, &c.
Advertisement of the letting.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That within ten days after the passage of this act the commissioners named herein shall meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary, from among their number, and shall proceed to perform the duties herein devolved upon them ; and within thirty days after they shall have determined upon the pavement to be used, they shall contract for the paving of said avenue between the points named, on the lowest and most favorable terms possible, after having caused notice of the letting thereof to be given in one or more newspapers published in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, for twenty days prior to the letting, giving the time and place of such letting, and kind of pavement, requiring the paving to be done in the best and most substantial manner, and without unnecessary delay ; and that a good and sufficient bond, with sureties, to be approved by the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia [shall be exacted], guaranteeing that the terms of such contract shall be strictly and faithfully observed.

Bond.
Cost of laying pavement to be borne and in what proportion by Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co. ;
by private abutters ;
by corporation of Washington.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the cost of laying down said pavement shall be borne and paid for in the following proportions and manner : By the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company for that portion of the work lying between the tracks of their road and for a distance of two feet on each side thereof ; by the owners of private property lying and abutting on said Pennsylvania Avenue, and in proportion to their frontage thereon, for that portion of the work in front of their lots or parts of lots from the curb line of said avenue to the line two feet from the track of the railroad aforesaid ; by the corporation of Washington for the intersections of all streets and avenues and opposite to all public parks lying and abutting on said avenue, except such portions of the intersections lying between the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and two feet on each side thereof, which will be paid by said company as hereinbefore provided. The said railroad company shall have the right to construct that portion of the pavement which it is required to pay for under the direction of said

Railroad company may construct certain

commissioners, and if said railroad company shall not construct that portion of said work with the same material, except between the rails and between the tracks, and in as satisfactory a manner, and as rapidly as the residue of said work shall be constructed, then the same shall be constructed under the direction of said commissioners in the same manner as the other portion of said work. The said railroad company shall have the right to select the material with which the pavement between the rails and between the tracks shall be made: *Provided*, That the said pavement on said tracks shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners. The lessees of Market Square between Seventh and Ninth streets shall pay for that portion of the pavement between said square and the line two feet from the railroad track aforesaid. The portion of the pavement lying between the Botanic gardens and a line two feet outside of the track of the railroad company shall be paid for by the United States government: *Provided*, That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard.

portion of pavement, if, &c.;

and select the material.

Proviso.

Lessees of Market square to pay part. United States to pay part.

Cost not to exceed, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the assessment contemplated in the foregoing section shall be made by the commission above authorized, and the sums so found due shall be collected and held, but as a special fund, by the collector of Washington, in accordance with existing laws; and the moneys so collected and held shall be paid by him to the contractors for the work above authorized on the warrant or order of the said commission, in such amounts and at such times as they may deem safe and proper in view of the progress of the work.

Assessment to be made by commission, and sums due how collected, held, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, or any private citizen, or other corporation or person, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount assessed for the paving herein authorized (within thirty days after the notification of such assessment shall have been left at the property assessed) in front of or adjoining their property, when the work so fronting or adjoining their property shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the commission and assessed by them, the said commission shall issue certificates of indebtedness against the property, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and which, until they are paid, shall remain and be a lien upon the property on or against which they are issued. And if the said certificates are not paid within one year, the said commission shall, upon the application of the holder thereof, proceed to sell the property against which they are issued, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax, such sales to be first duly advertised, daily, for three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, and to be made at public auction to the highest bidder; and a deed given by the commission in pursuance hereof shall be deemed and held to be a good and perfect title to any property bought at such sale hereby authorized: *Provided*, That the owner of said real estate shall have the right to redeem the property sold by paying the amount of purchase money and twenty per centum on the amount of the said purchase within one year from the date of the sale.

Proceedings if parties neglect to pay assessment when due.

Certificate of indebtedness against the property, and to be a lien; if not paid in a year, property to be sold, &c.

Proceedings in such case.

Right of redemption.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXIX. — *An Act providing for refunding the Interest paid by the State of Massachusetts on Money expended by her on Account of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve to eighteen hundred and fifteen.*

July 8, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed on the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for interest paid by her on money expended by said State on account of the war with Great Britain in eighteen hundred and twelve to eighteen hundred and fifteen, the sum

Allowance to be made upon the claim of Massachusetts for interest upon money expended, &c.

of six hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-one cents, in full of said claim; and whereas by an arrangement made by the said State of Massachusetts and the State of Maine, at the time of their separation, in eighteen hundred and twenty, the said State of Maine becomes the owner of one third of this claim; and whereas both of said States have assigned their respective interests in said claim to the European and North American Railway Company of Maine, to aid said company in constructing its line of railway, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay one third part of the said claim of six hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-one cents to the State of Maine, and the other two thirds part thereof to the State of Massachusetts, by an issue to each of said States for the use and benefit of said European and North American Railway Company, of an amount of United States certificates of indebtedness equal to its share in the whole sum allowed and to be paid; said certificates to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to be made and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form, and signed, attested, and registered as he shall direct, and with or without interest warrants as he may prefer. Each certificate to run five years from its date, to draw interest, payable semiannually, at the rate of four per centum per annum, and to be payable, both principal and interest, in lawful money of the United States, to be hereafter appropriated and provided for by Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance by the said States of Massachusetts and Maine and the said European and North American Railway Company of the amount hereby authorized to be paid to each of said States for the use and benefit of said railway company shall be held and regarded as a full adjustment and payment of any and all claims for interest as aforesaid, and also a complete adjustment, liquidation, and payment of any and all other claims of the said States of Massachusetts and Maine, and of said railway company, or either of them, against the United States for and on account of any matters arising from any money expended by said State of Massachusetts on account of the war with Great Britain, in eighteen hundred and twelve to eighteen hundred and fifteen, or any interest thereon, or on account of any matters arising out of or accruing from the treaty with Great Britain known as the treaty of Washington, or for or on account of any other matters which have been assigned by said States of Massachusetts and Maine to said railway company.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

July 8, 1870. CHAP. CCXXX.—*An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to Patents and Copyrights.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be attached to the Department of the Interior the office, heretofore established, known as the patent office, wherein all records, books, models, drawings, specifications, and other papers and things pertaining to patents shall be safely kept and preserved.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and employees of said office shall continue to be: one commissioner of patents, one assistant commissioner, and three examiners-in-chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; one chief clerk, one examiner in charge of interferences, twenty-two principal examiners, twenty-two first-assistant examiners, twenty-two second assistant examiners, one librarian, one machinist, five clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, forty-five clerks of class one, and one messenger and purchasing clerk, all of whom shall be appointed

One third to be paid to Maine and two thirds to Massachusetts, and all for the benefit of the European and North American Railway Co.

Certificates of indebtedness, form, interest, &c.

All claims by Massachusetts, Maine, &c. for, &c. to be liquidated hereby.

Vol. viii. p. 572.

Patent office attached to Department of the Interior.

Officers and employees of patent office. Appointments by the President;

by the Secretary of the Interior upon nomination of commissioner of patents.

by the Secretary of the Interior, upon nomination of the commissioner of patents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior may also appoint, upon like nomination, such additional clerks of classes two and one, and of lower grades, copyists of drawings, female copyists, skilled laborers, laborers, and watchmen, as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress. Additional clerks, copyists, and laborers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual salaries of the officers and employees of the patent office shall be as follows:— Salaries of officers and employees.

Of the commissioner of patents, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Of the assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars.

Of the examiners-in-chief, three thousand dollars each.

Of the chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Of the examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Of the principal examiners, two thousand five hundred dollars each.

Of the first assistant examiners, one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

Of the second assistant examiners, one thousand six hundred dollars each.

Of the librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Of the machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each.

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each.

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each.

Of the messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars.

Of laborers and watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each.

Of the additional clerks, copyists of drawings, female copyists, and skilled laborers, such rates as may be fixed by the acts making appropriations for them.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and employees of the patent office shall, before entering upon their duties, make oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trusts committed to them. Officers, &c. to take oath.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner and chief clerk, before entering upon their duties, shall severally give bond, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they will render to the proper officers of the treasury a true account of all money received by virtue of their office. Commissioner and chief clerk to give bond.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to superintend or perform all the duties respecting the granting and issuing of patents which herein are, or may hereafter be, by law directed to be done; and he shall have charge of all books, records, papers, models, machines, and other things belonging to said office. Duties of commissioner.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner may send and receive by mail, free of postage, letters, printed matter, and packages relating to the business of his office, including patent-office reports. Franking privilege.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner shall lay before Congress, in the month of January, annually, a report, giving a detailed statement of all moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, or from any other source whatever; a detailed statement of all expenditures for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all patents which were granted during the preceding year, designating under proper heads the subjects of such patents; an alphabetical list of the patentees, with their places of residence; a list of all patents which have been extended during the year; and such other information of the Annual report of commissioner to Congress.

Contents of report.

condition of the patent office, as may be useful to Congress or the public.

Examiners-in-chief and their duties. SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the examiners-in-chief shall be persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability, whose duty it shall be, on the written petition of the appellant, to revise and determine upon the validity of the adverse decisions of examiners upon applications for patents, and for reissues of patents, and in interference cases; and when required by the commissioner, they shall hear and report upon claims for extensions, and perform such other like duties as he may assign them.

Assistant commissioner to act as commissioner when, &c. SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the commissioner, his duties shall devolve upon the assistant commissioner until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Seal of patent office. SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner shall cause a seal to be provided for said office, with such device as the President may approve, with which all records or papers issued from said office, to be used in evidence, shall be authenticated.

Models, &c. to be classified and arranged in rooms; SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner shall cause to be classified and arranged in suitable cases, in the rooms and galleries provided for that purpose, the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art, and designs, which have been or shall be deposited in said office; and said rooms and galleries shall be kept open during suitable hours for public inspection.

rooms to be open for inspection. SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner may restore to the respective applicants such of the models belonging to rejected applications as he shall not think necessary to be preserved, or he may sell or otherwise dispose of them after the application has been finally rejected for one year, paying the proceeds into the treasury, as other patent moneys are directed to be paid.

Library. SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be purchased, for the use of said office, a library of such scientific works and periodicals, both foreign and American, as may aid the officers in the discharge of their duties, not exceeding the amount annually appropriated by Congress for that purpose.

Officers, &c. cannot take any interest in a patent, except, &c. SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and employees of the Patent Office shall be incapable, during the period for which they shall hold their appointments, to acquire or take, directly or indirectly, except by inheritance or bequest, any right or interest in any patent issued by said office.

Patent agents may be refused recognition by commissioner, for, &c. SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That for gross misconduct the commissioner may refuse to recognize any person as a patent agent, either generally or in any particular case; but the reasons for such refusal shall be duly recorded, and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Papers filed in the office to be printed, if not, &c. SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner may require all papers filed in the patent office, if not correctly, legibly, and clearly written, to be printed at the cost of the party filing them.

Rules and regulations for business. SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may from time to time establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of proceedings in the patent office.

Copies of specifications and drawings, &c. and laws and decisions, &c. may be printed. SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner may print or cause to be printed copies of the specifications of all letters-patent and of the drawings of the same, and copies of the claims of current issues, and copies of such laws, decisions, rules, regulations, and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public.

Patents, how signed and issued. SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all patents shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the patent

office, and shall be signed by the Secretary of the Interior and countersigned by the commissioner, and they shall be recorded, together with the specification, in said office, in books to be kept for that purpose.

Patents to be recorded;

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That every patent shall contain a short title or description of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the said invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof; and a copy of said specifications and of the drawings shall be annexed to the patent and be a part thereof.

to contain what;
to run for seventeen years.

Copies of specifications, &c. to make part of patent.
Date of patent.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That every patent shall date as of a day not later than six months from the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof was sent to the applicant or his agent; and if the final fee shall not be paid within that period, the patent shall be withheld.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented, or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the duty required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor.

Patents may be obtained for what.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent be declared invalid, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country; *provided* the same shall not have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application, and that the patent shall expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term; but in no case shall it be in force more than seventeen years.

Prior patent in a foreign country not to debar from receiving a patent here, &c.
Proviso.

Proceedings to obtain a patent.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That before any inventor or discoverer shall receive a patent for his invention or discovery, he shall make application therefor, in writing, to the commissioner, and shall file in the patent office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he shall explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he shall particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery; and said specification and claim shall be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

Application therefor and description.

Specification and claim.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That when the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant shall furnish one copy signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses, which shall be filed in the patent office; and a copy of said drawings, to be furnished by the patent office, shall be attached to the patent as part of the specification.

Drawings.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That when the invention or discovery is of a composition of matter, the applicant, if required by the commissioner, shall furnish specimens of ingredients and of the composition, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment.

Specimens of ingredients, &c.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases which admit of

Models.

representation by model, the applicant, if required by the commissioner, shall furnish one of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

Oath of applicant;

before whom may be administered.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the applicant shall make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used; and shall state of what country he is a citizen. And said oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent, holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be.

Upon filing application and payment of duty, examination to be made.

Patent to issue, if, &c.

Applications to be completed within two years of filing petition, or deemed abandoned, unless, &c.

Patents may be granted, &c. to assignees.

Proceedings in such case.

[Amended, 1871, ch. 132. *Post*, p. 683.]

Executor or administrator may obtain patent, when, &c. in trust for the heirs or devisees.

Oath in such cases.

If final fee is not paid within six months from &c. any person interested in the invention, &c. may apply for patent within two years from, &c.

No damages for intermediate use.

In cases of applications rejected or withdrawn, prior, &c. applicant may renew, &c. application.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That on the filing of any such application and the payment of the duty required by law, the commissioner shall cause an examination to be made of the alleged new invention or discovery; and if on such examination it shall appear that the claimant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the commissioner shall issue a patent therefor.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That all applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the filing of the petition, and in default thereof, or upon failure of the applicant to prosecute the same within two years after any action therein, of which notice shall have been given to the applicant, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such delay was unavoidable.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That patents may be granted and issued or reissued to the assignee of the inventor or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered of record in the patent office; but in such case the application for the patent shall be made and the specification sworn to by the inventor or discoverer; and also, if he be living, in case of an application for reissue.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person, having made any new invention or discovery for which a patent might have been granted, dies before a patent is granted, the right of applying for and obtaining the patent shall devolve on his executor or administrator, in trust for the heirs at law of the deceased, in case he shall have died intestate; or if he shall have left a will, disposing of the same, then in trust for his devisees, in as full manner and on the same terms and conditions as the same might have been claimed or enjoyed by him in his lifetime; and when the application shall be made by such legal representatives, the oath or affirmation required to be made shall be so varied in form that it can be made by them.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who has an interest in an invention or discovery, whether as inventor, discoverer, or assignee, for which a patent was ordered to issue upon the payment of the final fee, but who has failed to make payment thereof within six months from the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof was sent to the applicant or his agent, shall have a right to make an application for a patent for such invention or discovery the same as in the case of an original application: *Provided*, That the second application be made within two years after the allowance of the original application. But no person shall be held responsible in damages for the manufacture or use of any article or thing for which a patent, as aforesaid, was ordered to issue, prior to the issue thereof: *And provided further*, That when an application for a patent has been rejected or withdrawn, prior to the passage of this act, the applicant shall have six months from the date of such passage to renew his application, or to file a new one; and if he

omit to do either, his application shall be held to have been abandoned. Upon the hearing of such renewed applications abandonment shall be considered as a question of fact.

When application held to be abandoned.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law, by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States; and said assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless it is recorded in the patent office within three months from the date thereof.

Patents, &c. assignable.

Exclusive rights. Assignment, &c. void against subsequent purchaser, &c. unless, &c.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who may have purchased of the inventor, or with his knowledge and consent may have constructed any newly invented or discovered machine, or other patentable article, prior to the application by the inventor or discoverer for a patent, or sold or used one so constructed, shall have the right to use, and vend to others to be used, the specific thing so made or purchased, without liability therefor.

Persons purchasing of inventor, &c. before application for patent, may use, &c. the specific thing purchased without liability.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all patentees, and their assigns and legal representatives, and of all persons making or vending any patented article for or under them, to give sufficient notice to the public that the same is patented, either by fixing thereon the word "patented," together with the day and year the patent was granted; or when, from the character of the article, this cannot be done, by fixing to it or to the package wherein one or more of them is inclosed, a label containing the like notice; and in any suit for infringement, by the party failing so to mark, no damages shall be recovered by the plaintiff, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement, and continued, after such notice, to make, use, or vend the article so patented.

The word "patented," &c. to be affixed to each patented article;

or a label to a package of such articles.

If not so marked, no damages unless upon proof of use after prior actual notice.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, in any manner, mark upon anything made, used, or sold by him for which he has not obtained a patent, the name or any imitation of the name of any person who has obtained a patent therefor, without the consent of such patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives; or shall in any manner mark upon or affix to any such patented article the word "patent" or "patentee," or the words "letters-patent," or any word of like import, with intent to imitate or counterfeit the mark or device of the patentee, without having the license or consent of such patentee or his assigns or legal representatives; or shall in any manner mark upon or affix to any unpatented article the word "patent," or any word importing that the same is patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public, he shall be liable for every such offense to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, with costs; one moiety of said penalty to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by suit in any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction such offense may have been committed.

Penalty for wrongly marking as patented any unpatented article, or wrongly affixing the words "patent," &c. and how recovered;

one half to go to person suing, and the other to the United States.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That any citizen of the United States, who shall have made any new invention or discovery, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on payment of the duty required by law, file in the patent office a caveat setting forth the design thereof, and of its distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention; and such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof; and if application shall be made within the year by any other person for a patent with which such caveat would in any manner interfere, the commissioner shall deposit the description, specification, drawings, and model of such application in like manner in the confi-

Caveat;

where to be filed, and how long operative.

Notice to person filing, of application for a patent with which caveat

would interfere, and subsequent proceedings.

Aliens.

dential archives of the office, and give notice thereof, by mail, to the person filing the caveat, who, if he would avail himself of his caveat, shall file his description, specifications, drawings, and model within three months from the time of placing said notice in the post-office in Washington, with the usual time required for transmitting it to the caveator added thereto, which time shall be indorsed on the notice. And an alien shall have the privilege herein granted, if he shall have resided in the United States one year next preceding the filing of his caveat, and made oath of his intention to become a citizen.

Notice of rejection of claim for patent to be given to applicant with reasons therefor, &c.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, on examination, any claim for a patent is rejected for any reason whatever, the commissioner shall notify the applicant thereof, giving him briefly the reasons for such rejection, together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of renewing his application or of altering his specification; and if, after receiving such notice, the applicant shall persist in his claim for a patent, with or without altering his specifications, the commissioner shall order a re-examination of the case.

Case to be re-examined, if, &c.

Interferences, &c.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever an application is made for a patent which, in the opinion of the commissioner, would interfere with any pending application, or with any unexpired patent, he shall give notice thereof to the applicants, or applicant and patentee, as the case may be, and shall direct the primary examiner to proceed to determine the question of priority of invention. And the commissioner may issue a patent to the party who shall be adjudged the prior inventor, unless the adverse party shall appeal from the decision of the primary examiner, or of the board of examiners-in-chief, as the case may be, within such time, not less than twenty days, as the commissioner shall prescribe.

Patent to issue to whom.

Affidavits and depositions.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner may establish rules for taking affidavits and depositions required in cases pending in the patent office, and such affidavits and depositions may be taken before any officer authorized by law to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, or of the State where the officer resides.

Subpœnas to witnesses.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of any court of the United States, for any district or Territory wherein testimony is to be taken for use in any contested case pending in the patent office, shall, upon the application of any party thereto, or his agent or attorney, issue [a] subpœna for any witness residing or being within said district or Territory, commanding him to appear and testify before any officer in said district or Territory authorized to take depositions and affidavits, at any time and place in the subpœna stated; and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpœna, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or after appearing shall refuse to testify, the judge of the court whose clerk issued the subpœna, may, on proof of such neglect or refusal, enforce obedience to the process, or punish the disobedience as in other like cases.

Penalty upon witness for refusing to appear as directed.

Witness fees.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted,* That every witness duly subpœnaed and in attendance shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed to witnesses attending the courts of the United States, but no witness shall be required to attend at any place more than forty miles from the place where the subpœna is served upon him, nor be deemed guilty of contempt for disobeying such subpœna, unless his fees and travelling expenses in going to, returning from, and one day's attendance at the place of examination, are paid or tendered him at the time of the service of the subpœna; nor for refusing to disclose any secret invention or discovery made or owned by himself.

Witness not compelled to go more than forty miles, &c. unless, &c.;

nor to disclose his own secret invention.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted,* That every applicant for a patent

or the reissue of a patent, any of the claims of which have been twice rejected, and every party to an interference, may appeal from the decision of the primary examiner, or of the examiner in charge of interference[s], in such case to the board of examiners-in-chief, having once paid the fee for such appeal provided by law.

Appeals from primary examiner;

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That if such party is dissatisfied with the decision of the examiners-in-chief, he may, on payment of the duty required by law, appeal to the commissioner in person.

from examiners-in-chief;

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That if such party, except a party to an interference, is dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioner, he may appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting in banc.

from the commissioner.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That when an appeal is taken to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the appellant shall give notice thereof to the commissioner, and file in the patent office, within such time as the commissioner shall appoint, his reasons of appeal, specifically set forth in writing.

Practice in cases of appeals to the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said court, on petition, to hear and determine such appeal, and to revise the decision appealed from in a summary way, on the evidence produced before the commissioner, at such early and convenient time as the court may appoint, notifying the commissioner of the time and place of hearing; and the revision shall be confined to the points set forth in the reasons of appeal. And after hearing the case, the court shall return to the commissioner a certificate of its proceedings and decision, which shall be entered of record in the patent office, and govern the further proceedings in the case. But no opinion or decision of the court in any such case shall preclude any person interested from the right to contest the validity of such patent in any court wherein the same may be called in question.

Duty of the court upon such appeals.

Its decision not to preclude the right to test validity of patent in any court.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice of the time and place of hearing such appeal, the commissioner shall notify all parties who appear to be interested therein in such manner as the court may prescribe. The party appealing shall lay before the court certified copies of all the original papers and evidence in the case, and the commissioner shall furnish it with the grounds of his decision, fully set forth in writing, touching all the points involved by the reasons of appeal. And at the request of any party interested, or of the court, the commissioner and the examiners may be examined under oath, in explanation of the principles of the machine or other thing for which a patent is demanded.

Practice in the hearing of appeals by the court.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a patent on application is refused, for any reason whatever, either by the commissioner or by the supreme court of the District of Columbia upon appeal from the commissioner, the applicant may have remedy by bill in equity; and the court having cognizance thereof, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had, may adjudge that such applicant is entitled, according to law, to receive a patent for his invention, as specified in his claim, or for any part thereof, as the facts in the case may appear. And such adjudication, if it be in favor of the right of the applicant, shall authorize the commissioner to issue such patent, on the applicant filing in the patent office a copy of the adjudication, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of law. And in all cases where there is no opposing party a copy of the bill shall be served on the commissioner, and all the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the applicant, whether the final decision is in his favor or not.

If a patent on application is refused, applicant may bring bill in equity, &c.

Patent to issue, if, &c.

Copy to be served upon commissioner, if, &c.

Expenses.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any patent is inoperative or invalid, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his own invention or discovery

Reissues.

Reissues.

more than he had a right to claim as new, if the error has arisen by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, the commissioner shall, on the surrender of such patent and the payment of the duty required by law, cause a new patent for the same invention, and in accordance with the corrected specification, to be issued to the patentee, or, in the case of his death or assignment of the whole or any undivided part of the original patent, to his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the unexpired part of the term of the original patent, the surrender of which shall take effect upon the issue of the amended patent; and the commissioner may, in his discretion, cause several patents to be issued for distinct and separate parts of the thing patented, upon demand of the applicant, and upon payment of the required fee for a reissue for each of such reissued letters-patent. And the specifications and claim in every such case shall be subject to revision and restriction in the same manner as original applications are. And the patent so reissued, together with the corrected specification, shall have the effect and operation in law, on the trial of all actions for causes thereafter arising, as though the same had been originally filed in such corrected form; but no new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor in case of a machine patent shall the model or drawings be amended, except each by the other; but when there is neither model nor drawing, amendments may be made upon proof satisfactory to the commissioner that such new matter or amendment was a part of the original invention, and was omitted from the specification by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, as aforesaid.

Several patents for separate parts of the thing patented.

Effect of patent so reissued.

No new matter.

Disclaimer;

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, through inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, a patentee has claimed more than that of which he was the original or first inventor or discoverer, his patent shall be valid for all that part which is truly and justly his own, provided the same is a material or substantial part of the thing patented; and any such patentee, his heirs or assigns, whether of the whole or any sectional interest therein, may, on payment of the duty required by law, make disclaimer of such parts of the thing patented as he shall not choose to claim or to hold by virtue of the patent or assignment, stating therein the extent of his interest in such patent; said disclaimer shall be in writing, attested by one or more witnesses, and recorded in the patent office, and it shall thereafter be considered as part of the original specification to the extent of the interest possessed by the claimant and by those claiming under him after the record thereof. But no such disclaimer shall affect any action pending at the time of its being filed, except so far as may relate to the question of unreasonable neglect or delay in filing it.

to be in writing, attested and recorded.

Pending actions not affected.

What courts to have jurisdiction of patent cases.

Injunctions.

Damages for infringements.

Actions to be brought within what time.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under the patent laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable, as well in equity as at law, by the circuit courts of the United States, or any district court having the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court, or by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or of any Territory; and the court shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for an infringement, the claimant [complainant] shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby, and the court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction, and the court shall have the same powers to increase the same in its discretion that are given by this act to increase the damages found by verdicts in actions upon the case; but all actions shall be brought during the term for which the letters-patent shall be granted or extended, or within six years after the expiration thereof.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall lie from all judgments and decrees of any circuit court, or of any district court exercising the jurisdiction of a circuit court, or of the supreme court of the District of Columbia or of any Territory, in any action, suit, controversy, or case, at law or in equity, touching patent rights, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as in other judgments and decrees of such circuit courts, without regard to the sum or value in controversy.

Writs of error or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That written or printed copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings belonging to the patent office, and of letters-patent under the signature of the commissioner or acting commissioner, with the seal of office affixed, shall be competent evidence in all cases wherein the originals could be evidence, and any person making application therefor, and paying the fee required by law, shall have certified copies thereof. And copies of the specifications and drawings of foreign letters-patent, certified in like manner, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact of the granting of such foreign letters-patent, and of the date and contents thereof.

Written, &c. copies of papers, &c. under the hand and seal of the commissioner to be competent evidence when, &c.

Who entitled to copies. Foreign letters-patent.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be interfering patents, any person interested in any one of such interfering patents, or in the working of the invention claimed under either of such patents, may have relief against the interfering patentee, and all parties interested under him, by suit in equity against the owners of the interfering patent; and the court having cognizance thereof, as hereinbefore provided, on notice to adverse parties, and other due proceedings had according to the course of equity, may adjudge and declare either of the patents void in whole or in part, or inoperative, or invalid in any particular part of the United States, according to the interest of the parties in the patent or the invention patented. But no such judgment or adjudication shall affect the rights of any person except the parties to the suit and those deriving title under them subsequent to the rendition of such judgment.

Suits in regard to interfering patents.

Either patent may be declared void, &c.

Rights of parties to the suit, &c. only affected.

Damages for infringement of patent, how recovered.

Court may enter judgment for not over three times the amount of actual damages found by verdict and costs.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That damages for the infringement of any patent may be recovered by action on the case in any circuit court of the United States, or district court exercising the jurisdiction of a circuit court, or in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or of any Territory, in the name of the party interested, either as patentee, assignee, or grantee. And whenever in any such action a verdict shall be rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment thereon for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages sustained, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, through inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any wilful default or intent to defraud or mislead the public, a patentee shall have (in his specification) claimed to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of any material or substantial part of the thing patented, of which he was not the original and first inventor or discoverer as aforesaid, every such patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, whether of the whole or any sectional interest in the patent, may maintain a suit at law or in equity, for the infringement of any part thereof, which was bona fide his own, provided it shall be a material and substantial part of the thing patented, and be definitely distinguishable from the parts so claimed, without right as aforesaid, notwithstanding the specifications may embrace more than that of which the patentee was the original or first inventor or discoverer. But in every such case in which a judgment or decree shall be rendered for the plaintiff, no costs shall be recovered unless the proper disclaimer has been entered at the patent office before the commencement of the suit; nor shall he be entitled to the benefits of this section if he shall have unreasonably neglected or delayed to enter said disclaimer.

Patentees may maintain suits for infringements of any material, &c. part of patent, although the specifications are too large.

Plaintiff not to recover costs unless, &c.

In actions for infringements defendant may plead the general issue, and after notice may give in evidence that &c.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That in any action for infringement the defendant may plead the general issue, and having given notice in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney, thirty days before, may prove on trial any one or more of the following special matters:—

First. That for the purpose of deceiving the public the description and specification filed by the patentee in the patent office was made to contain less than the whole truth relative to his invention or discovery, or more than is necessary to produce the desired effect; or,

Second. That he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was in fact invented by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adapting and perfecting the same; or,

Third. That it had been patented or described in some printed publication prior to his supposed invention or discovery thereof; or,

Fourth. That he was not the original and first inventor or discoverer of any material and substantial part of the thing patented; or,

Fifth. That it had been in public use or on sale in this country, for more than two years before his application for a patent, or had been abandoned to the public.

In notices as to proof of previous invention, &c. defendant to state what.

And in notices as to proof of previous invention, knowledge, or use of the thing patented, the defendant shall state the names of patentees and the dates of their patents, and when granted, and the names and residences of the persons alleged to have invented, or to have had the prior knowledge of the thing patented, and where and by whom it had been used; and if any one or more of the special matters alleged shall be found for the defendant, judgment shall be rendered for him with costs. And the like defenses may be pleaded in any suit in equity for relief against an alleged infringement; and proofs of the same may be given upon like notice in the answer of the defendant, and with the like effect.

Costs.

Defences in equity.

Patent not to be held void on account of previous use in foreign country, if, &c.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear that the patentee, at the time of making his application for the patent, believed himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the thing patented, the same shall not be held to be void on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in a foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been patented or described in a printed publication.

Extension of patents granted prior to March 2, 1861.

Application to set forth what, and when to be filed.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That where the patentee of any invention or discovery, the patent for which was granted prior to the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall desire an extension of his patent beyond the original term of its limitation, he shall make application therefor, in writing, to the commissioner, setting forth the reasons why such extension should be granted; and he shall also furnish a written statement under oath of the ascertained value of the invention or discovery, and of his receipts and expenditures on account thereof, sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of the loss and profit in any manner accruing to him by reason of said invention or discovery. And said application shall be filed not more than six months nor less than ninety days before the expiration of the original term of the patent, and no extension shall be granted after the expiration of said original term.

No extension after expiration of original term.

Commissioner to give notice in certain newspapers of the application for extension, &c.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the receipt of such application, and the payment of the duty required by law, the commissioner shall cause to be published in one newspaper in the city of Washington, and in such other papers published in the section of the country most interested adversely to the extension of the patent as he may deem proper, for at least sixty days prior to the day set for hearing the case, a notice of such application, and of the time and place when and where the same will be considered, that any person may appear and show cause why the extension should not be granted.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That on the publication of such

notice, the commissioner shall refer the case to the principal examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which it belongs, who shall make to said commissioner a full report of the case, and particularly whether the invention or discovery was new and patentable when the original patent was granted.

Case to be referred to the principal examiner in that class.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner shall, at the time and place designated in the published notice, hear and decide upon the evidence produced, both for and against the extension; and if it shall appear to his satisfaction that the patentee, without neglect or fault on his part, has failed to obtain from the use and sale of his invention or discovery a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon it, and the introduction of it into use, and that it is just and proper, having due regard to the public interest, that the term of the patent should be extended, the said commissioner shall make a certificate thereon, renewing and extending the said patent for the term of seven years from the expiration of the first term, which certificate shall be recorded in the patent office, and thereupon the said patent shall have the same effect in law as though it had been originally granted for twenty-one years.

Commissioner to hear and decide the question of extension.

Patent to be renewed and extended for seven years, if, &c.

Effect of renewal.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefit of the extension of a patent shall extend to the assignees and grantees of the right to use the thing patented to the extent of their interest therein.

Benefit of extension to extend to assignees, &c.

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That the following shall be the rates for patent fees:—

Rates for patent fees.

On filing each original application for a patent, fifteen dollars.

Application.

On issuing each original patent, twenty dollars.

Patent.

On filing each caveat, ten dollars.

Caveat.

On every application for the reissue of a patent, thirty dollars.

Reissue.

On filing each disclaimer, ten dollars.

Disclaimer.

On every application for the extension of a patent, fifty dollars.

Extension.

On the granting of every extension of a patent, fifty dollars.

On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief, ten dollars.

Appeals.

On every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the commissioner, twenty dollars.

For certified copies of patents and other papers, ten cents per hundred words.

Copies.

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, one dollar; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, two dollars; of over one thousand words, three dollars.

Recording.

For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.

Copies of drawings.

SEC. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That patent fees may be paid to the commissioner, or to the treasurer or any of the assistant treasurers of the United States, or to any of the designated depositories, national banks, or receivers of public money, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, who shall give the depositor a receipt or certificate of deposit therefor. And all money received at the patent office, for any purpose, or from any source whatever, shall be paid into the treasury as received, without any deduction whatever; and all disbursements for said office shall be made by the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department.

Patent fees to be paid to whom.

Receipt. Money received to be paid over without deduction. Disbursements.

SEC. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the United States is authorized to pay back any sum or sums of money to any person who shall have paid the same into the treasury, or to any receiver or depository, to the credit of the treasurer, as for fees accruing at the patent office through mistake, certificate thereof being made to said treasurer by the commissioner of patents.

Money paid by mistake to be repaid.

SEC. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, by his own

Patents for new and original designs, impressions, patterns, prints, &c.;

or new, useful, and original shapes, &c.

Models of designs, when may be dispensed with.

Patents for designs granted for what term.

Patentees of designs issued before March 2, 1861, entitled to extension of patents.

Rates of fees in design cases.

Same regulations, &c. to apply to patents for designs as to other patents.

Trade-marks, who entitled to protection for, and how.

Record in patent office of names of parties, &c.;

merchandise to which trade-mark is to apply;

description of fac-simile of trade-mark, and how to be applied; time of use; payment of fee, &c.

Declaration under oath that

industry, genius, efforts, and expense, has invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original design for the printing of wool[1]en, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture, to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, may, upon payment of the duty required by law, and other due proceedings had the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor.

SEC. 72. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner may dispense with models of designs when the design can be sufficiently represented by drawings or photographs.

SEC. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That patents for designs may be granted for the term of three years and six months, or for seven years, or for fourteen years, as the applicant may, in his application, elect.

SEC. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That patentees of designs issued prior to March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to extension of their respective patents for the term of seven years, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are provided for the extension of patents for inventions or discoveries, issued prior to the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That the following shall be the rates of fees in design cases:—

For three years and six months, ten dollars.

For seven years, fifteen dollars.

For fourteen years, thirty dollars.

For all other cases in which fees are required, the same rates as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

SEC. 76. *And be it further enacted*, That all the regulations and provisions which apply to the obtaining or protection of patents for inventions or discoveries, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall apply to patents for designs.

SEC. 77. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or firm domiciled in the United States, and any corporation created by the authority of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, and any person, firm, or corporation resident of or located in any foreign country which by treaty or convention affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who are entitled to the exclusive use of any lawful trade-mark or who intend to adopt and use any trade-mark for exclusive use within the United States, may obtain protection for such lawful trade-mark by complying with the following requirements, to wit:—

First. By causing to be recorded in the patent office the names of the parties and their residences and place of business, who desire the protection of the trade-mark.

Second. The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class, by which the trade-mark has been or is intended to be appropriated.

Third. A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes thereof, and the mode in which it has been or is intended to be applied and used.

Fourth. The length of time, if any, during which the trade-mark has been used.

Fifth. The payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, in the same manner and for the same purpose as the fee required for patents.

Sixth. The compliance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

Seventh. The filing of a declaration, under the oath of the person, or of some member of the firm or officer of the corporation, to the effect that

the party claiming protection for the trade-mark has a right to the use of the same, and that no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or having such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive, and that the description and fac-similes presented for record are true copies of the trade-mark sought to be protected.

SEC. 78. *And be it further enacted,* That such trade-mark shall remain in force for thirty years from the date of such registration, except in cases where such trade-mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country and in which it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have any force in this country by virtue of this act at the same time that it becomes of no effect elsewhere, and during the period that it remains in force it shall entitle the person, firm, or corporation registering the same to the exclusive use thereof so far as regards the description of goods to which it is appropriated in the statement filed under oath as aforesaid, and no other person shall lawfully use the same trade-mark, or substantially the same, or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, upon substantially the same description of goods: *Provided,* That six months prior to the expiration of said term of thirty years, application may be made for a renewal of such registration, under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of patents, and the fee for such renewal shall be the same as for the original registration; certificate of such renewal shall be issued in the same manner as for the original registration, and such trade-mark shall remain in force for a further term of thirty years: *And provided further,* That nothing in this section shall be construed by any court as abridging or in any manner affecting unfavorably the claim of any person, firm, corporation, or company to any trade-mark after the expiration of the term for which such trade-mark was registered.

SEC. 79. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or corporation who shall reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or imitate any such recorded trade-mark, and affix the same to goods of substantially the same descriptive properties and qualities as those referred to in the registration, shall be liable to an action in the case for damages for such wrongful use of said trade-mark, at the suit of the owner thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States, and the party aggrieved shall also have his remedy according to the course of equity to enjoin the wrongful use of his trade-mark and to recover compensation therefor in any court having jurisdiction over the person guilty of such wrongful use. The commissioner of patents shall not receive and record any proposed trade-mark which is not and cannot become a lawful trade-mark, or which is merely the name of a person, firm, or corporation only, unaccompanied by a mark sufficient to distinguish it from the same name when used by other persons, or which is identical with a trade-mark appropriate to the same class of merchandise and belonging to a different owner, and already registered or received for registration, or which so nearly resembles such last-mentioned trade-mark as to be likely to deceive the public: *Provided,* That this section shall not prevent the registry of any lawful trade-mark rightfully used at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 80. *And be it further enacted,* That the time of the receipt of any trade-mark at the patent office for registration shall be noted and recorded, and copies of the trade-mark and of the date of the receipt thereof, and of the statement filed therewith, under the seal of the patent office, certified by the commissioner, shall be evidence in any suit in which such trade-mark shall be brought in controversy.

SEC. 81. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner of patents is authorized to make rules, regulations, and prescribe forms for the transfer of the right to the use of such trade-marks, conforming as nearly as practicable to the requirements of law respecting the transfer and transmission of copyrights.

the parties have the sole right to use the trade-mark, &c.

Trade-mark, how long to remain in force;

its effect.

Application for renewal, when may be made, and how.

Certificate and term of renewal.

Nothing herein to affect the right to trade-mark after expiration of term of registration.

Damages for counterfeiting, &c. and affixing such trade-mark to like goods.

Injunction.

Certain so-called trade-marks not to be received and recorded.

Provido.

Time of receipt of trade-mark at patent office to be recorded.

Copies under seal, &c. to be evidence.

Rules, forms, &c. for transfers of right to use trade-marks.

Damages for fraudulently procuring registry of a trade-mark.

SEC. 82. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall procure the registry of any trade-mark, or of himself as the owner thereof, or an entry respecting a trade-mark in the patent office under this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay damages in consequence of any such registry or entry to the person injured thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case before any court of competent jurisdiction within the United States.

Rights or remedies at law or in equity as to wrongful use of trade-mark not affected hereby.

SEC. 83. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity, which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if this act had not been passed.

Trade-marks used, &c. in unlawful business, &c. or fraudulently obtained, not, &c.

SEC. 84. *And be it further enacted,* That no action shall be maintained under the provisions of this act by any person claiming the exclusive right to any trade-mark which is used or claimed in any unlawful business, or upon any article which is injurious in itself, or upon any trade-mark which has been fraudulently obtained, or which has been formed and used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase or use of any article of merchandise.

Copyrights to be under whose control and where kept.

SEC. 85. *And be it further enacted,* That all records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved, shall be under the control of the librarian of Congress, and kept and preserved in the library of Congress; and the librarian of Congress shall have the immediate care and supervision thereof, and, under the supervision of the joint committee of Congress on the library, shall perform all acts and duties required by law touching copyrights. The librarian shall cause a seal to be provided for said office, with such device as the joint committee on the library may approve, with which all records or papers issued from said office, and to be used in evidence, shall be authenticated. He shall also give an additional bond, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with the condition that he will render to the proper officers of the treasury a true account of all moneys received by virtue of his office. He shall also make an annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year. And the librarian of Congress shall receive a yearly compensation of four thousand dollars, to commence when this act shall take effect.

Seal for office of librarian of Congress.

Additional bond.

Annual report of copyrights.

Salary of librarian.

Subject-matters of copyright.

SEC. 86. *And be it further enacted,* That any citizen of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others; and authors may reserve the right to dramatize or to translate their own works.

Copyrights granted for what term;

SEC. 87. *And be it further enacted,* That copyrights shall be granted for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

when and how continued for further term.

SEC. 88. *And be it further enacted,* That the author, inventor, or designer, if he be still living and a citizen of the United States or resident therein, or his widow or children, if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of fourteen years, upon recording the title of the work or description of the article so secured a second time, and complying with all other regulations in regard to

original copyrights, within six months before the expiration of the first term. And such person shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers, printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Copy of record to be published within two months of the renewal.

SEC. 89. *And be it further enacted*, That copyrights shall be assignable in law, by any instrument of writing, and such assignment shall be recorded in the office of the librarian of Congress within sixty days after its execution, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice.

Assignments of copyrights; to be void as against, &c. if not recorded within, &c.

SEC. 90. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, before publication, deposit in the mail a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright, addressed to the librarian of Congress, and, within ten days from the publication thereof, deposit in the mail two copies of such copyright book or other article, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same, to be addressed to said librarian of Congress, as hereinafter to be provided.

No person entitled to copyright unless, &c. Printed copy of title, &c. Copies of copyright book, &c.

SEC. 91. *And be it further enacted*, That the librarian of Congress shall record the name of such copyright book, or other article, forthwith in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following: "Library of Congress, to wit. Be it remembered that on the _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____, A. B., of _____, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be, or description of the article,) the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit; (here insert the title or description,) the right whereof he claims as author, originator, (or proprietor, as the case may be,) in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copy rights. C. D., Librarian of Congress." And he shall give a copy of the title or description, under the seal of the librarian of Congress, to said proprietor whenever he shall require it.

Record by librarian of Congress.

Copy under his seal to proprietor.

SEC. 92. *And be it further enacted*, That for recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, the librarian of Congress shall receive, from the person claiming the same, fifty cents; and for every copy under seal actually given to such person or his assigns, fifty cents; and for recording any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, fifteen cents for every one hundred words; and for every copy thereof, ten cents for every one hundred words, which moneys, so received, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Fees for recording title; for copy under seal; for recording assignment.

SEC. 93. *And be it further enacted*, That the proprietor of every copyright book or other article shall mail to the librarian of Congress at Washington, within ten days after its publication, two complete printed copies thereof, of the best edition issued, or description or photograph of such article as hereinbefore required, and a copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial changes shall be made.

Two copies of best edition to be sent to librarian of Congress, and a copy of each subsequent edition.

SEC. 94. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of such deposit in the post-office, said proprietor shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be collected by the librarian of Congress, in the name of the United States, in an action of debt, in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the delinquent may reside or be found.

Penalty in default of deposit, and how collected.

SEC. 95. *And be it further enacted*, That any such copyright book or other article may be sent to the librarian of Congress by mail, free of postage, provided the words "Copyright matter" are plainly written or printed on the outside of the package containing the same.

Copyrights to be free of postage.

Postmaster to give receipts for copyrights and forward without cost.

Actions for infringements of copyright not to be maintained unless, &c.

Penalty for inserting, &c. notice of copyright in book, &c. not copyrighted;

how distributed.

Damages for violations of copyrights of books;

maps, charts, prints, &c.;

dramatic compositions.

SEC. 96. *And be it further enacted,* That the postmaster to whom such copyright book, title, or other article is delivered, shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor; and when so delivered he shall mail it to its destination, without cost to the proprietor.

SEC. 97. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title page or the page immediately following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and completed as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion of the face or front thereof, or on the face of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words, viz.: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ———, by A. B., in the office of the librarian of Congress, at Washington."

SEC. 98. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall insert or impress such notice, or words of the same purport, in or upon any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or other articles herein named, for which he has not obtained a copyright, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 99. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, after the recording of the title of any book as herein provided, shall within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, or import, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, such offender shall forfeit every copy thereof to said proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 100. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, after the recording of the title of any map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts, as herein provided, shall, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design with intent to evade the law, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the said proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied, and every sheet thereof, either copied or printed, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of the same found in his possession, either printing, printed, copied, published, imported, or exposed for sale; and in case of a painting, statue, or statuary, he shall forfeit ten dollars for every copy of the same in his possession, or which have by him been sold or exposed for sale; one moiety thereof to the proprietor and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 101. *And be it further enacted,* That any person publicly performing or representing any dramatic composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor thereof, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages therefor, to be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction; said damages in all cases to be assessed at such sum, not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court shall appear to be just.

SEC. 102. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to said author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by action on the case in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Damages for printing or publishing any manuscript without consent of author, &c.

SEC. 103. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the printing, publishing, importation, or sale of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, written, composed, or made by any person not a citizen of the United States nor resident therein.

Printing, sale, &c. of books, &c. made by aliens or non-residents, not prohibited.

SEC. 104. *And be it further enacted,* That no action shall be maintained in any case of forfeiture or penalty under the copyright laws, unless the same is commenced within two years after the cause of action has arisen.

Actions under copyright laws to be commenced in two years.

SEC. 105. *And be it further enacted,* That in all actions arising under the laws respecting copyrights the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Defences to such actions.

SEC. 106. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under the copyright laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable, as well in equity as at law, whether civil or penal in their nature, by the circuit courts of the United States, or any district court having the jurisdiction of a circuit court, or in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or any Territory. And the court shall have power, upon bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of any right secured by said laws, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable.

Circuit and district courts of the United States to have jurisdiction of copyright cases.

Equity powers.

SEC. 107. *And be it further enacted,* That a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall lie from all judgments and decrees of any court, in any action, suit, controversy, or case touching copyrights in the same manner and under the same circumstances as in other judgments and decrees of such courts, without regard to the sum or value in controversy.

Writs of error and appeals.

SEC. 108. *And be it further enacted,* That in all recoveries under the copyright laws, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon.

Costs.

SEC. 109. *And be it further enacted,* That all books, maps, charts, and other publications of every nature whatever, heretofore deposited in the Department of the Interior, according to the laws regulating copyrights, together with all the records of said department, and all records concerning the same which were removed by the Department of the Interior from the Department of State, shall be removed to and be under the control of the librarian of Congress, who is hereby charged with all the duties pertaining to copyrights required by law.

Books, maps, &c. received by Department of Interior to be under control of librarian of Congress, who has charge of copyrights.

SEC. 110. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of each of the district courts of the United States shall transmit forthwith to the librarian of Congress all books, maps, prints, photograp[h]s, music, and other publications of every nature whatever, deposited in the said clerk's office, and not heretofore sent to the Department of the Interior, at Washington, together with all records of copyright in his possession, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record: *Provided,* That where there are duplicate copies of legal, scientific, or mechanical works, one copy of each may be deposited in the library of the patent office, for which a receipt shall be given by the commissioner of patents to the librarian of Congress.

Clerks of district courts to send to librarian of Congress all books, &c. deposited and now in their offices, and all records of copyrights.

Duplicate copies, how distributed.

REPEALING CLAUSE AND SCHEDULE.

Repealing
clause.

Saving of ex-
isting rights and
actions;

pending appli-
cations for pat-
ents;

offences, pen-
alties, and for-
feitures.

Schedule of
statutes cited
and repealed.

SEC. 111. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts and parts of acts set forth in the schedule of acts cited, hereto annexed, are hereby repealed, without reviving any acts or parts of acts repealed by any of said acts, or by any clause or provisions therein: *Provided, however*, That the repeal hereby enacted shall not affect, impair, or take away any right existing under any of said laws; but all actions and causes of action, both in law and in equity, which have arisen under any of said laws, may be commenced and prosecuted, and if already commenced may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed, excepting that the remedial provisions of this act shall be applicable to all suits and proceedings hereafter commenced: *And provided also*, That all applications for patents pending at the time of the passage of this act, in cases where the duty has been paid, shall be proceeded with and acted on in the same manner as though filed after the passage thereof: *And provided further*, That all offences which are defined and punishable under any of said acts, and all penalties and forfeitures created thereby, and incurred before this act takes effect, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, and such offences punished according to the provisions of said acts, which are continued in force for such purpose.

Schedule of Statutes cited and repealed as printed in the Statutes at Large, including such Portions only of the Appropriation Bills referred to as are applicable to the Patent Office.

Patents.

PATENTS.

Act of July 4, 1836, chapter 357, volume 5, page 117.
 March 3, 1837, chapter 45, volume 5, page 191.
 March 3, 1839, chapter 88, volume 5, page 353.
 August 29, 1842, chapter 263, volume 5, page 543.
 August 6, 1846, chapter 90, volume 9, page 59.
 May 27, 1848, chapter 47, volume 9, page 231.
 March 3, 1849, chapter 108, volume 9, page 395.
 March 3, 1851, chapter 32, volume 9, page 617.
 August 30, 1852, chapter 107, volume 10, page 75.
 August 31, 1852, chapter 108, volume 10, page 76.
 March 3, 1853, chapter 97, volume 10, page 209.
 April 22, 1854, chapter 52, volume 10, page 276.
 March 3, 1855, chapter 175, volume 10, page 643.
 August 18, 1856, chapter 129, volume 11, page 81.
 March 3, 1859, chapter 80, volume 11, page 410.
 February 18, 1861, chapter 37, volume 12, page 130.
 March 2, 1861, chapter 88, volume 12, page 246.
 March 3, 1863, chapter 102, volume 12, page 796.
 June 25, 1864, chapter 159, volume 13, page 194.
 March 3, 1865, chapter 112, volume 13, page 533.
 June 27, 1866, chapter 143, volume 14, page 76.
 March 29, 1867, chapter 17, volume 15, page 10.
 July 20, 1868, chapter 177, volume 15, page 119.
 July 23, 1868, chapter 227, volume 15, page 168.
 March 3, 1869, chapter 121, volume 15, page 293.

Copyrights.

COPYRIGHTS.

Act of February 15, 1819, chapter 19, volume 3, page 481.
 February 3, 1831, chapter 16, volume 4, page 436.
 June 30, 1834, chapter 157, volume 4, page 728.

August 18, 1856, chapter 169, volume 11, page 138.
 February 5, 1859, chapter 22, volume 11, page 380.
 February 18, 1861, chapter 37, volume 12, page 130.
 March 3, 1865, chapter 126, volume 13, page 540.
 February 18, 1867, chapter 43, volume 14, page 395.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXV. — *An Act to amend "An Act granting the Right of Way to Ditch and Canal Owners over the public Lands, and for other Purposes."* July 9, 1870.
 1866, ch. 262.
 Vol. xiv. p. 251.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional sections, numbered twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, respectively, which shall hereafter constitute and form a part of the aforesaid act.

Sections to be added to former act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That claims, usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under this act, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims: *Provided,* That where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, no further survey or plat in such case being required, and the lands may be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided further,* That legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and that two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof: *And provided further,* That no location of a placer claim, hereafter made, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any bona fide settler to any purchaser.

Placer claims to be subject to entry and patent.

If lands have been surveyed, entry to conform, &c.
 Price of lands.

Ten-acre tracts.
 Joint entry of contiguous claims.
 Placer claim not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres.
 Homestead and pre-emption rights not affected.

What evidence of possession, &c. to establish a right to a patent.

Existing liens not affected.

Ex parte affidavits.

Fees of registers and receivers.
 Regulations to carry act into effect.

Part of act 1853, ch. 145, § 3, Vol. x. p. 245, repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That where said person or association, they and their grantors, shall have held and worked their said claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this act, in the absence of any adverse claim: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all ex parte affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That registers and receivers shall receive the same fees for services under this act as are provided by law for like services under other acts of Congress; and that effect shall be given to the foregoing act according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of the general land office.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption

Public surveys extended over mineral lands.

Surveyed lands how subdivided into lots, &c.

Waste, &c. lands need not be surveyed.

Rights conferred by certain sections of former act extended, &c.

Vested and accrued water rights secured.

Act of 1866, ch. 244, Vol. xiv. p. 242, not affected.

rights, and for other purposes," as provides that none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral, is hereby repealed. And the public surveys are hereby extended over all such lands: *Provided*, That all subdividing of surveyed lands into lots less than one hundred and sixty acres may be done by county and local surveyors at the expense of the claimants: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall require the survey of waste or useless lands.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the rights conferred by sections five, eight, and nine of the act to which this act is amendatory shall be abrogated by this act, and the same are hereby extended to all public lands affected by this act; and all patents granted, or pre-emption or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may have been acquired under or recognized by the ninth section of the act of which this act is amendatory. But nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the "Act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

APPROVED, July 9, 1870.

July 9, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXVI. — *An Act to grant the Right of Way for the Alameda Road through certain Lands in California.*

Certain land granted to San José, California, for street purposes.

Other land in said city granted to persons in possession.

Right of way through the portion outside of San José given to the county of Santa Clara.

Land, subject to right of way, granted to persons owning adjoining lands. Individual grants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portion of the tract of land situated in the county of Santa Clara, and State of California, lying between the Rancho Potrero de Santa Clara and the Rancho de los Coches, which is occupied by Santa Clara Street, according to the map of the city of San José, and the street intersecting Santa Clara Street, is hereby granted to said city for the purpose of streets. And the parcels of said tract of land lying between said ranchos which are included within the corporate limits of said city, and not occupied as streets, are hereby granted to the respective persons in possession thereof, by themselves or their tenants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through that portion of the tract of land lying between the said ranchos, which is situated without the corporate limits of the said city of San José, is hereby granted to the said county of Santa Clara, for public use, for the highways, roads, and sidewalks running along, upon, or across the said tract of land; and authority is hereby granted to the board of supervisors of said county to regulate and determine the number, position, width, and grade of such highways, roads, and sidewalks.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said tract of land in the second section mentioned, subject to the right of way as therein granted, is hereby granted to the several persons, whether natural or artificial, owning the adjoining lands, the parcel hereby granted to each person being the parcel lying between his or its lands and a line running through the middle of said tract of land.

APPROVED, July 9, 1870.

July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.*

Consular and diplomatic expenses appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal

year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, namely:—

For salary of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-five thousand dollars. Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

To Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, ninety-six thousand dollars.

To Chili, Peru, and Japan, ten thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Ecuador, New Grenada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Ministers resident.

For minister resident at the Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Hayti and Liberia.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:—

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each. Secretaries of legation and assistants.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio Janeiro, and Mexico, one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, two thousand dollars each.

For salary of the secretary of legation, acting as interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars. Interpreters.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper and all contingent expenses of all missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, three hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred [and] sixty-three dollars, namely:— Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

I. CONSULATES-GENERAL.

Consulates-general.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris.

II. CONSULATES.

Consulates.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Assinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston (Jamaica), Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle,

Consulates. Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau (West Indies), New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan (Porto Rico), Saint John (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz (West Indies), Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgart, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, Yeddo, Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnepeg, Selkirk Settlement, British North America.

Commercial agencies.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

SCHEDULE B.

Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

Consulates.

IV. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthage, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoros (Mexico), Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Saint John (Newfoundland), Santiago (Cape Verde), Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbes, Venice, Zanzibar.

Commercial agencies.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Amoor River, Apia, Belize, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabanilla.

Interpreters.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Marshals for consular courts.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange, sixty thousand dollars.

Consulates in Turkish Dominions.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters, at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish Dominions, three thousand dollars.

Prisons for American convicts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, nine thousand dollars.

Neutrality.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

1818, ch. 88.
Vol. iii. p. 447.

Persons charged with crime.

For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, ten thousand dollars.

Rescuing seamen.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of

masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

For payment of the sixth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is authorized, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause examinations to be made into the accounts of the consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the business of their said offices, and to that end he may appoint such agent or agents as may be necessary for that purpose; and any agent, when so appointed, shall, for the purpose of making said examinations, have authority to administer oaths and take testimony, and shall have access to all the books and papers of all consular officers. And any agent appointed in this behalf shall be paid for his services a just and reasonable compensation, in addition to his actual necessary expenses, the same to be paid out of the sum appropriated for consular salaries; but no greater sum than ten thousand dollars shall be expended as compensation of such agent or agents in any one year. And the President shall communicate to Congress, at the commencement of every December session, the names of the agents so appointed, and the amount paid to each, together with the reports of such agents; and that any agent or agents appointed under this section shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, in addition to the expenses heretofore allowed, the same to be paid out of the sum appropriated for consular salaries.

Scheldt dues.
Vol. xiii. p. 649.

Claims under convention with Mexico.
Vol. xv. p. 679.

Accounts of consular officers and their business to be examined.

Agents to examine and their powers;

their compensation.

Names of agents, &c. to be communicated to Congress.

Salary of agents.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

July 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Pensions appropriation.

For army invalid pensions, as provided by acts of April twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixteen, May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Army invalid pensions.

1816, ch. 68.
1846, ch. 16.
1862, ch. 166.
1866, ch. 106.
1868, ch. 264.

For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children, and mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen, May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, June seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, February two, July twenty-one, and July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

Revolutionary, pension agents, and expenses of agencies.

1818, ch. 19.
1828, ch. 53.
1832, ch. 126.
1836, ch. 302.
1838, ch. 189.
1843, ch. 102.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 8,
108, 120.
1863, ch. 41.
1868, ch. 85.

1862, ch. 166,
201.
1864, ch. 183.
1866, ch. 106.
1868, ch. 264.

Navy invalid
pensions.
1800, ch. 33.
1848, ch. 155.
1856, ch. 14.
1866, ch. 106,
235.

Navy pen-
sions;

to be paid from
navy pension
fund.

Estimates, &c.
of claims, &c.
on navy pension
fund, and pay-
ments there-
from.

Artificial
limbs.

1870, ch. 132.
Ante, p. 153.
1870, ch. 179.
Ante, p. 174.

June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for compensation to the pension agents and expenses of the agencies, nineteen million six hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, as provided by acts of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred, February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, April five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. June six, and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and compensation to pension agents and expenses of the agencies, one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For navy pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of sailors and marines, as provided by acts of August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars: *Provided*, That the navy pensions shall be paid from the navy pension fund, and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy annually to submit to Congress estimates of the claims and demands chargeable upon and payable out of the naval pension fund; and no payments shall be made therefrom except upon appropriations made by Congress: *And provided further*, That an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of furnishing artificial limbs for soldiers and sailors, provided for by the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, may be paid out of the appropriations made by this act.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defense, for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation
for fortifications,
&c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Fort Preble.

For Fort Preble, Fort Gorges, and Fort Scammel, in Portland harbor, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Independ-
ence.

For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty-three thousand dollars.

Fort Warren.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Winthrop.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, sixty-nine thousand dollars.

Fort Hamilton.

For Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries, New York harbor, New York, forty-six thousand dollars.

Fort Tompkins.

1864, ch. 211.
Vol. xiii. p. 354.

For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten island, New York, the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for "casemated battery on Staten Island," are hereby authorized to be transferred and applied.

Fort Schuyler.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, eighty thousand dollars.

Fort on Wil-
lett's point.

For fort on Willett's point, opposite Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, ninety thousand dollars.

Fort Columbus.

For Fort Columbus, Governor's island, New York, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For Fort Wood, Bedlow's island, New York, sixteen thousand dollars.	Fort Wood.
For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, thirty thousand dollars.	Battery Hudson.
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fifty-five thousand dollars.	Fort Mifflin.
For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, thirty-seven thousand dollars.	Fort Delaware.
For battery at Finn's point, opposite Fort Delaware, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars.	Finn's point.
For a fort at Fort point, entrance to San Francisco harbor, California, one hundred thousand dollars.	Fort at Fort point;
For fort at Lime point, entrance to San Francisco harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.	Lime point;
For fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.	Alcatraz island.
For contingencies, and preservation and repair of fortifications, for which there may be no special appropriation available, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Contingencies, preservation, and repair.
For construction of sea-coast mortar batteries at existing defensive positions, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Sea-coast mortar batteries.
For surveys for military defenses, one hundred thousand dollars.	Surveys for military defences.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXL. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for other Purposes, for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

July 11, 1870.
1871, ch. 118,
§ 4, 119.
Post, pp. 543,
544.
Appropriation
for public
works on rivers
and harbors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, according to such plans as shall be by him first selected and approved, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes hereinafter named, that is to say:—

For improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, forty thousand dollars.	Superior City.
For improvement of Ontonagon harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Ontonagon.
For improvement of Marquette harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Marquette.
For improvement of Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.	Green Bay.
For improvement of Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars.	Manitowoc.
For improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.	Sheboygan.
For improvement of Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin, forty thousand dollars.	Milwaukee.
For improvement of Racine harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.	Racine.
For improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.	Kenosha.
For improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Michigan City.
For improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.	New Buffalo.
For improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.	Port Washington.
For improvement of Aux Becs Scies harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Aux Becs Scies.

- Manistee. For improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars.
- Pere Marquette. For improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Pentwater. For improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- White River. For improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars.
- Muskegan. For improvement of Muskegan harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Grand Haven. For improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Black Lake. For improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Saugatuck. For improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- South Haven. For improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Saint Joseph. For improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Saint Mary's. For improvement of Saint Mary's Falls canal and Saint Mary's river, Michigan, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Au Sable river. For improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Saginaw. For improvement of Saginaw river, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Saint Clair flats. For improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clinton river. For improvement of Clinton river, Michigan, five thousand dollars.
- Toledo. For improvement of Toledo harbor, Maumee bay, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars.
- Sandusky City. For improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.
- Cleveland. For improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.
- Conneaut. For improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio, six thousand dollars.
- Erie. For improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.
- Schuylkill river. For clearing and buoying the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's point, and above to the Chestnut Street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Dunkirk. For improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Buffalo. For improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, eighty thousand dollars.
- Olcott. For improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.
- Charlotte. For improvement of Charlotte harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.
- Oak Orchard. For improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, eight thousand dollars.
- Big Sodus. For improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.
- Little Sodus. For improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.
- Pultneyville. For improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.
- Oswego. For enlargement, according to the plan of the engineer department, of harbor facilities at Oswego, New York, fifty thousand dollars.
- Ogdensburg. For improvement of Ogdensburg harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Plattsburg harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Plattsburg.
For improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Burlington.
For improvement of the Upper Mississippi river, and removing snags and dredging, thirty-six thousand dollars.	Upper Missis- sippi.
For improvement of the Wisconsin river, one hundred thousand dollars.	Wisconsin.
For improvement of the Minnesota river, ten thousand dollars.	Minnesota.
For the preservation of the Falls of Saint Anthony and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.	Falls of St. Anthony.
For improvement of the Des Moines rapids, four hundred thousand dollars.	Des Moines rapids.
For improvement of the Rock Island rapids, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Rock Island.
For improvement of the Illinois river, one hundred thousand dollars.	Illinois river.
For improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, three hundred thousand dollars.	Mouth of the Mississippi.
For improvement of the mouth of the Saint John's river, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.	Saint John's.
For removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Town creek.
For improvement of the falls of the Ohio river and Louisville canal, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Falls of the Ohio, &c.
For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Mississippi, &c. rivers.
For improvement of the Ohio river, fifty thousand dollars.	Ohio.
For improvement of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.	Hudson.
For removing obstructions in East river, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	East river.
For improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.	New Haven.
For improvement of Connecticut river, forty thousand dollars.	Connecticut.
For improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.	Providence river.
For improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, eight thousand dollars.	Pawtucket.
For construction of breakwater at Block island, Rhode Island, thirty thousand dollars.	Block island.
For preservation and improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.	Boston.
For improvement of Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, twelve thousand dollars.	Hyannis.
For improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Plymouth.
For improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Taunton river.
For improvement of Merrimac river, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Merrimac.
For improvement of Kennebunk river, Maine, five thousand dollars.	Kennebunk.
For improvement of Saco river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.	Saco.
For improvement of Portland harbor Maine, ten thousand dollars.	Portland.
For improvement of Kennebec river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.	Kennebec.
For improvement of navigation at the "Gut," opposite Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.	Bath.
For improvement of Union river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.	Union river.
For improvement of the Penobscot river, at Bangor and below, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.	Penobscot.

- Willamette For improvement of the Willamette river at Portland and to mouth of river, Oregon, thirty-one thousand dollars.
- Tennessee. For improvement of the Tennessee river, eighty thousand dollars, to be expended below Chattanooga.
- Wilmington. For improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Westport. For improvement of Westport harbor, Connecticut, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Cape Fear river. For improvement of the channel of the mouth of the Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Galveston. For improvement of Galveston harbor, Texas, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Chicago. For enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, Illinois, according to the plans of the engineer department, one hundred thousand dollars, and for a harbor of refuge, fifty thousand dollars.
- Mobile. For improvement of harbor and bay of Mobile, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.
- Potomac. For the improvement of the Potomac river between the Long bridge, in Washington, and the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, fifty thousand dollars.
- James river. For the improvement of James river, in Virginia, and the removal of bars and obstructions from Richmond to and including Harrison's bar, below the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, fifty thousand dollars.
- Bayou Teche. For improvement of Bayou Teche, Louisiana, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Examination and surveys for improvements. For examination and surveys for improvements on the north and northwestern lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies of rivers and harbors not provided for in this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Examinations or surveys to be made at various places.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Charleston, South Carolina; at Cyprus bayou, Texas; at the Housatonic river, below Derby, Connecticut; at Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut; at Southport harbor, Connecticut; at Fifteen-Mile falls, New Hampshire; at Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut; at Narragansett pier, Rhode Island; Cocheo river, at Dover, New Hampshire; at Royals river, Maine; at Narragansett river, Maine; Sullivan river, Maine; at Sullivan's falls, between the towns of Hancock and Sullivan; at South river, New Jersey; at mouth of Salem river, New Jersey; at James river, Virginia, between Richmond and City point, including Harrison's bar below the point; Appomattox river, Virginia, from Petersburg to its mouth; James river and Kanawha canal, Virginia; at Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia; at Roanoke river, North Carolina; at Coosa river, Alabama; at Mobile harbor, Alabama; at Cumberland river, from its mouth to the head of navigation; at Tombigbee river, in Alabama and Mississippi from its mouth to the head of navigation; at Saint Louis and Alton harbors, Mississippi river, between Alton and mouth of Merrimac river; at Osage river, Missouri; at Ouachita, Little Missouri, and Petit Jane rivers, Arkansas; at Bayou Saint John, from the mouth of Bayou Saint John, Louisiana, through Lake Pontchartrain and the Rigolet, to Ship Island; at Indianola harbor, Texas; at Corpus Christi, Texas; at Buffalo bayou, for a channel of navigation through Buffalo bayou and Galveston bay, to Bolivar channel, near the outer bar in the Gulf of Mexico; at Sheboygan river, Michigan; at Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, between Saint Clair river and Point au Barques, Michigan; at Port Clinton, Ohio; for survey or examination of the bars and other obstructions to navigation of the Cache, St. Francis Little Red, White, and Black rivers, Arkansas; for survey or examination of the bar of the Sacramento river, California,

known as the Hog's Back, for the purpose of removing the same; at the mouth of Oconto river, Wisconsin; at the mouth of the Ahuepee river, Wisconsin; at Chester harbor, on the Delaware river, Pennsylvania; at Alpeena harbor, Michigan; at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina; for ship-canal route from Hennepin, on the Illinois river, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi river, via Geneseo, by the most direct and feasible route; at Peconic river below Riverhead, New York; at the entrance to Port Jefferson harbor, on the south side of Long Island sound; at Rocky river, Ohio; at Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York; at the mouth of Two rivers, Wisconsin; at the mouth of Trinity river, Texas; at Delaware river, between the city of Trenton and Bordentown; at Shrewsbury river, New Jersey; at the mouth of Sabine river, Texas; at French Broad river, Tennessee; at Pine river, Saginaw bay, Michigan; at Brazos, San Jago, Texas; at the mouth of Muskingum river, Ohio; at Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts; at the harbor of Cambridge and the harbor of Queenstown, Maryland; at the mouth of the Apalachicola river, Florida; at Nag's head, in North Carolina, with a view of reopening the old inlet near that place; survey of the Wabash river, from its mouth to the town of Wabash, Indiana; for the survey of the Willamette river, above Oregon city, Oregon; for the survey of the Umpqua river, Oregon.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of forty-two thousand [and] nine hundred dollars be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, to the widening and deepening the ship canal in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay, leading toward the harbor of Baltimore.

Ship canal in Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars, of any unappropriated money in the treasury, be paid and applied, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to deepen the harbor or waters at the mouth of the Susquehanna river.

Mouth of the Susquehanna river.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail three engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine all bridges now erected, or in process of erection, across the Ohio river, and to report whether, in their opinion, such bridges, or any of them, as now constructed, or proposed to be constructed, do or will interfere with the free and safe navigation of said river; and if they do or will so interfere, to report also what extent of span and elevation above water will be required to prevent obstruction to navigation, and their estimate of the cost required to change such bridges now built, or being built, to such width of span and elevation above the water as will prevent obstruction to navigation, such report to be made and communicated to the next session of Congress.

Engineers to examine all bridges across the Ohio river, and report if navigation is obstructed thereby, &c.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.* July 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six: —

Appropriations for Post-Office Department. 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For transportation of the mail inland, including pay of mail messengers, route agents, mail route agents, local agents, postal railway clerks, and baggage masters, thirteen million five hundred and six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Inland mails.

For transportation of the foreign mail, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Foreign mails.

Postmasters,
clerks, and let-
ter-carriers.

For pay of postmasters, five million dollars.

For pay of clerks in post-offices, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Blank agents,
&c.

For pay of blank agents and assistants, eight thousand dollars.

Mail depreda-
tions and special
agents.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Postage
stamps and en-
velopes.

For postage stamps and envelopes, five hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for stamped envelopes beyond a temporary supply sufficient for use till the first day of October next, except to carry out contracts hereafter to be made with the lowest bidder according to law upon samples to be furnished by the Postmaster-General.

No part for
stamped en-
velopes, except,
&c.

Ship, &c. let-
ters.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Mail bags, &c.
locks and keys.

For mail bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Paper and
twine.

For mail locks, keys and stamps, forty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Letter-bal-
ances and furni-
ture.

For letter-balances, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For office furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Advertising.
Proviso.

For advertising, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum shall be paid to any paper published in the District of Columbia for advertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Maryland.

Miscellaneous,
foreign balances,
&c.

For miscellaneous payments, including balances due foreign countries, and to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, and incidental expenses, registered, package, and official envelopes, for postmasters, fees to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Post-route
maps.

For post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars.

Money-order
account.

For money transferred by postmasters and deposited in the treasury on postage receipts, one million dollars.

Further appro-
priation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz.:—

Steamship ser-
vice between
San Francisco,
Japan, and
China;
the United
States and
Brazil;
San Francisco
and the Sand-
wich Islands.

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870.
1870, ch. 56.
Ante, p. 89.

CHAP. CCXLII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes," approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Pay of regis-
trars and sheriffs
in fifth military
district to be six
dollars a day.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the clause in act of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," limiting the pay of registrars and sheriffs in the fifth military district to five dollars per day, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the payment of six dollars per day to said registrars and sheriffs, instead of five as therein provided.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXLIII. — *An Act to regulate the Purchase of Fuel for the legislative, executive, and judicial Departments, and for the military and naval Establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.* July 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any officer or person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States in the District of Columbia to purchase anthracite or bituminous coal or wood for the public service, except on condition that the same shall, before delivery, be inspected and weighed or measured by some competent person to be appointed by the head of the department or chief of the branch of the service for which the purchase is made, and that the person so appointed shall, before entering upon the duty of inspector, weigher, and measurer, and to the satisfaction of the appointing officer, bind himself with not less than two sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, that each and every ton of coal weighed by him shall consist of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and that each and every cord of wood to be so measured shall be of the standard measure of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet. And the inspector, weigher, and measurer hereby to be appointed, shall be entitled to receive from the vendors of fuel weighed and measured by him, twenty cents for each ton of coal weighed, and nine cents for each cord of wood measured by him: *Provided,* That each load or parcel of wood or coal weighed and measured by him shall be accompanied by his certificate of the number of tons or pounds of coal and the number of cords or parts of cords of wood in each load or parcel.

Persons in the service of the United States in the District of Columbia not to purchase wood or coal for public service, except, &c.
Coal and wood to be inspected, weighed, and measured.
Inspector, &c. to give bond.

Fees of inspector, &c.

Certificate of inspector, &c. to go with each load.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officer of the treasury shall be furnished with a copy of the appointment of each inspector, weigher, and measurer appointed under this act, and that it shall not be lawful for any accounting officer to pass or allow to the credit of any disbursing officer in the District of Columbia, any money paid by him for purchase of anthracite or bituminous coal, or for wood, unless the voucher therefor is accompanied by a certificate of the proper inspector, weigher, and measurer, that the quantity paid for has been determined by him as required by this act.

Disbursing officers not to be allowed credits for payments for coal or wood, unless, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time repeal, amend, or alter this act.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

CHAP. CCXLIV. — *An Act to establish a Port of Delivery at St. Joseph, Missouri.* July 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided, or which may hereafter be provided, by law for surveyors of the same grade.

St. Joseph, Missouri, made a port of delivery and annexed to New Orleans collection district.
1831, ch. 87.
Vol. iv. p. 480.

Surveyor, residence, duties, and pay.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. CHAP. CCXLV. — *An Act relinquishing whatever Title may remain in the United States to a certain Parcel of Ground in Fremont, Ohio, to the Corporation of Fremont.*

Title of the United States to certain land in Fremont, Ohio, granted to that town.
1816, ch. 102.
Vol. iii. p. 308.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whatever title may remain in the United States to a parcel of ground in the city of Fremont, (formerly Croghansville,) Ohio, laid out under the act of Congress of April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixteen, which is not included in any of the lots, out-lots, streets, and avenues of the city, but lying between the lots, streets, and avenues, and the Sandusky river, as indicated on the official plat of the town of Croghansville, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the corporation of Fremont.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying District, and to establish the Office of Surveyor-General therein.*

Arizona made a separate surveying district.

Surveyor-general, his salary, power, duties, allowances, and location of office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Arizona is hereby created a separate surveying district, and that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the Territory, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. CHAP. CCXLVII. — *An Act to create a Port of Delivery at Du Luth, Minnesota.*

Du Luth, Minnesota, made a port of delivery in Superior collection district.
Surveyor of customs, residence, duties, and pay.
1831, ch. 87.
Vol. iv. p. 480.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Du Luth, in the State of Minnesota, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Superior, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 12, 1870. CHAP. CCCLI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, (except otherwise herein provided,) out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, namely: —

Legislative.

LEGISLATIVE.

Pay and mileage of senators, officers, clerks, &c.

Senate. — For compensation and mileage of senators, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.: secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged

with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars ; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer ; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each ; six clerks in office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each ; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents ; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each ; one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars ; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith ; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars ; postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred dollars ; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars ; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; superintendent of the document room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ; two assistants in document room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each ; superintendent of the folding room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each ; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each ; secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents ; clerk to the committee on finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ; clerk to the committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars ; assistant in charge of furnaces, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars ; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars ; one laborer in stationery room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars ; one special policeman, one thousand dollars ; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars ; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ; two assistant engineers, at fourteen hundred and forty dollars each ; two firemen, at ten hundred and ninety-five dollars each ; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each, — making in all one hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents.

Senate.

Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper to receive no fees, &c.

Appointment and removal of certain messengers.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz. : —

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses. Stationery and newspapers.

For stationery for committees and officers, eight thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, fourteen pages for the Senate chamber, two riding pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, and horses and carryalls, forty thousand dollars ; said pages to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Clerks to committees, pages, &c.

Appointment and removal of pages.

For fuel for the heating apparatus, six thousand dollars.

Fuel, furniture, &c.

For furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars.

Labor. Folding, packing, &c.

For labor, twelve thousand dollars.

For folding documents, and materials therefor, ten thousand dollars.

For packing boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars.

Miscellaneous,
and temporary
clerks.

For miscellaneous items, and temporary clerks, exclusive of labor, twenty thousand dollars.

Additional
compensation to
reporters.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the third session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Capitol police.

Capitol Police.—For one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two lieutenants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-five privates, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, thirty thousand dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars, making in all forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That no disabled soldier shall be discharged by reason of this act.

Into what
funds to be paid.
No disabled
soldier to be
discharged by,
&c.

House of Representatives.—For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pay and mile-
age of represent-
atives and dele-
gates;
of officers,
clerks, &c.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz.: clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; four assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; nine assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; one chief messenger and clerk to the speaker, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each; for three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; six firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to committee of ways and means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee of claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to committee on the public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees, other compensation, or emolument whatever for performing the duties of his office, or in connection therewith; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; messenger to sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; five mail-carriers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of folding room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant of the document room, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each; document file clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, per annum, — making in all the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents.

Sergeant-at-
arms to receive
no fees, &c.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz. :—	Contingent expenses.
For cartage, three thousand eight hundred dollars.	
For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars.	Clerks to committees, &c.
For folding documents, including materials, eighty thousand dollars.	Folding.
For fuel, seven thousand dollars.	Fuel.
For horses and carriages for the transportation of mails, and for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.	Horses and carriages.
For laborers, twelve thousand dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, fifty-five thousand dollars.	Laborers and miscellaneous.
For newspapers and stationery for members and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.	Newspapers and stationery.
For twenty pages for the floor of the House and three riding pages, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day while actually employed, six thousand dollars.	Pages.
For packing boxes, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Packing boxes and furniture.
For furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.	
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the third session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.	Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.
<i>Public Printing.</i> — For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.	Public printing.
For contingent expenses of his office, viz.: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.	Congressional printer, clerks, &c. Contingent expenses.
For the public printing, five hundred thousand dollars.	Printing.
For paper for the public printing, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Paper.
For the public binding, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Binding.
For lithographing and engraving illustrations of machinery for annual report of the commissioner of patents, seventy-eight thousand dollars.	Lithographing and engraving.
For lithographing the charts for the annual report of the coast survey, two thousand five hundred dollars.	See <i>Post</i> , p. 313.
For engraving on wood and electrotypes for the annual report of the commissioner of agriculture, two thousand five hundred dollars.	
For all other lithographing and engraving, one thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , that hereafter no envelopes, letter or note sheets, for the use of Congress or any department or officer, shall be printed from steel or copper-plate, or by lithographing.	Envelopes, letter or note sheets, not to be printed from, &c.
For copies of maps, plans, and diagrams in fac-simile on tracing linen, for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That so much of the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as relates to the printing of extra copies of public documents be, and the same is hereby, repealed: <i>And provided further</i> , That all propositions originating in either house of Congress for printing extra copies of public documents, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be by concurrent resolution, and all such resolutions shall, upon their transmission from either house, be immediately referred to the committee on printing of the house to which they are sent.	Copies of maps, &c. for use of Supreme Court. Part of act, 1869, ch. 121. Vol. xv. p. 285, relating to extra copies of public documents, repealed. Extra copies of public documents, how to be ordered.
<i>Library of Congress.</i> — For compensation of the librarian, four thousand dollars.	Library of Congress.
For three assistant librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	Pay of librarian, assistants, &c.

Library of Congress.

For two assistant librarians, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For one messenger, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For three laborers, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For three assistant librarians, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Exchanging public documents.

Botanic garden, green-houses, &c.

For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

Pay of superintendent and assistants.

For pay of superintendent and assistants in botanic garden and green-houses, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—For clerk in the office of public buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk and messenger. Gardener.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Laborers, &c.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in the capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Furnace-keeper.

For compensation of furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's house, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Police and watchmen.

For two policemen at the President's house, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Doorkeeper.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Draw-keepers of bridges.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For watchman in Franklin square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Electrician at capitol.

For electrician for the capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

Court of claims. Judges, clerks, &c.

Court of Claims.—For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, the chief clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of attorneys to attend taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Court of claims.
Expenses of taking testimony.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the fifth volume of the report[s] of the court of claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.

Reporting decisions.

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no pardon or amnesty granted by the President, whether general or special, by proclamation or otherwise, nor any acceptance of such pardon or amnesty, nor oath taken, or other act performed in pursuance or as a condition thereof, shall be admissible in evidence on the part of any claimant in the court of claims as evidence in support of any claim against the United States, or to establish the standing of any claimant in said court, or his right to bring or maintain suit therein; nor shall any such pardon, amnesty, acceptance, oath, or other act as aforesaid, heretofore offered or put in evidence on behalf of any claimant in said court, be used or considered by said court, or by the appellate court on appeal from said court, in deciding upon the claim of said claimant, or any appeal therefrom, as any part of the proof to sustain the claim of the claimant, or to entitle him to maintain his action in said court of claims, or on appeal therefrom; but the proof of loyalty required by the twelfth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and by the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and by the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for appeals from the court of claims, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be made by proof of the matters required by said sections, respectively, irrespective of the effect of any executive proclamation, pardon, amnesty, or other act of condonation or oblivion. And in all cases where judgment shall have been heretofore rendered in the court of claims in favor of any claimant on any other proof of loyalty than such as is above required and provided, and which is hereby declared to have been and to be the true intent and meaning of said respective acts, the Supreme Court shall, on appeal, have no further jurisdiction of the cause, and shall dismiss the same for want of jurisdiction: *And provided further*, That whenever any pardon shall have heretofore been granted by the President of the United States to any person bringing suit in the court of claims for the proceeds of abandoned or captured property under the said act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the acts amendatory of the same, and such pardon shall recite, in substance, that such person took part in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, or was guilty of any act of rebellion against or disloyalty to the United States, and such pardon shall have been accepted in writing, by the person to whom the same issued, without an express disclaimer of and protestation against such fact of guilt contained in such acceptance, such pardon and acceptance shall be taken and deemed in such suit in the said court of claims, and on appeal therefrom, conclusive evidence that such person did take part in and give aid and comfort to the late rebellion, and did not maintain true allegiance or consistently adhere to the United States; and on proof of such pardon and acceptance, which proof may be heard summarily on motion or otherwise, the jurisdiction of the court in the case shall cease, and the court shall forthwith dismiss the suit of such claimant.

Payment of judgments.
No pardon or amnesty by the President, &c. to be admissible for any claimant in the court of claims to establish his standing in court; nor be considered by the court or appellate court, &c.

Proof of loyalty to be made, irrespective of such pardon, &c. 1863, ch. 92, § 12. Vol. xii. p. 767. 1855, ch. 122. Vol. x. p. 612. 1863, ch. 120, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 820. 1868, ch. 71. Vol. xv. p. 75.

Cases in which judgments have been rendered on other proof of loyalty on appeal to be dismissed by Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction. Pardon and acceptance thereof, without, &c. by person bringing suit in court of claims to be conclusive evidence of former disloyalty.

On proof of such pardon and acceptance, jurisdiction of the court to cease, &c.

- Executive. President.** *Executive.* — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Vice-President.** For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.
- Secretary to sign land-patents.** For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, fifteen hundred dollars.
- Private secretary, clerks, steward, &c.** For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary (who shall be a short-hand writer); two executive clerks, at two thousand three hundred dollars each; steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, — thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars.
- Department of State. Pay of Secretary, &c.** *Department of State.* — For compensation of the Secretary of State, two assistant secretaries of state; for chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars; one examiner of claims, at three thousand five hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, eight clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, three clerks of class one; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; nine laborers, and four watchmen, — sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; two clerks of class four, to make indexes of the records of the State Department, and one clerk of class three, five thousand two hundred dollars.
- Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.** For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State; and the same shall in all cases be published without delay.
- What laws, &c. only to be published in newspapers. Secretary of State to select. Proof-reading, &c.** For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.
- Stationery, &c., books and maps.** For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars.
For books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For extra clerk-hire and copying, ten thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses, viz.: rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Treasury Department. Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, &c.** *Treasury Department.* — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, twenty-seven clerks of class one; thirty-two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and ten laborers, — in all, two hundred and seventy-one thousand and sixty dollars.
- Pay of supervising architect, assistant clerks, &c.** In the construction branch of the treasury — For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, twenty-five hundred dollars; two assistant photographers, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger, — twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
- Superintendent's branch of Secretary's office. Pay of engineer, watchmen, &c.** *Superintendent's Branch of the Secretary's Office.* — For one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand dollars; thirty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty-dollars each, and to one of said watchmen, acting as lieutenant of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars in addition;

thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five firemen, at six hundred dollars each; seventy women as cleaners, at one hundred and eighty dollars each, — in all, sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; and the first proviso in the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby repealed.

Provision of act of 1869, ch. 123, vol. xv. p. 311, in regard to allowance of accounts for contingent expenses of bureaus, &c. repealed.

For first comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and three laborers, — in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of 1st comptroller, &c.;

For second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one clerks of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two laborers, — in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.;

For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, — in all, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

commissioner of customs, &c.;

For first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and one laborer, — in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

1st auditor, &c.;

For second auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger; five assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and seven laborers, — in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

2d auditor, &c.;

For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; twenty-eight clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, ninety-six clerks of class one; ten copyists, nine thousand dollars; three messengers; two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty-dollars each; and four laborers, — three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

3d auditor, &c.;

For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger at seven hundred and twenty-dollars; and three laborers, — in all, seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

4th auditor, &c.;

For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists, six thousand three hundred dollars; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers, — fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

5th auditor, &c.;

For compensation of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and eleven

auditor for Post-Office Department, &c.

laborers, — two hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Pay of treasurer, assistant, &c.;

For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, fifty-four thousand dollars; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and seven female laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each, — in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

register, assistant, &c.;

For compensation of the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two laborers, — in all, eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

solicitor, assistant, &c.;

For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, — in all, twenty-two thousand and sixty dollars.

clerks, &c. of lighthouse board;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the lighthouse board, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, — in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

comptroller of the currency, of deputy, &c.;

For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; for deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, eighteen thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class three, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class two, eleven thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class one, nine thousand six hundred dollars; twenty-four female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; four messengers, two laborers, and two night watchmen, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, — in all, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

commissioner of internal revenue, deputies, &c.

For commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand dollars; three deputy commissioners, one at three thousand five hundred dollars, and two at three thousand dollars each; one solicitor, four thousand dollars; seven heads of divisions, two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, thirty-eight clerks of class one, ninety-five female clerks at nine hundred dollars each, five messengers, three assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and fifteen laborers, — in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Temporary clerks.

Limit to pay of temporary clerks.

Special appropriation for office of treasurer at the discretion of the Secretary.

Dies, paper, stamps, collectors, assessors, &c. of internal revenue.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed: *And provided further*, That ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the treasurer of the United States, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For dies, paper, and for stamps, two hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives, and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing

internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, seven million dollars: *Provided*, That after the passage of this act the proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses shall pay to the collector the current expenses and salaries of storekeepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses; and the same, when not paid, may be collected by the same means provided for the collection of other taxes; and all sums so collected in the nature of reimbursements to the United States for payments on account of expenses and salaries of storekeepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses, or that may hereafter be so collected, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors, storekeepers, and so forth; and the commissioner of internal revenue and the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary steps to carry this proviso into effect: *And provided further*, That the President may, at his discretion, divide the States and Territories respectively into convenient collection districts, or alter the same, or unite two or more districts or two or more States or Territories into one district, and may exercise said power from time to time as in his opinion the public interest may require.

Salaries, &c. of officers in charge of internal revenue bonded warehouses to be paid by proprietors; how to be collected, if not paid; when paid, how to be credited. Who to carry this into effect.

Collection districts may be altered, or united, &c.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, one hundred thousand dollars.

Detection, &c. of violations of internal revenue laws.

For incidental and contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department. — In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the several bureaus, including copying, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk-hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Incidental, &c. expenses of Treasury Department. Secretary's office and bureaus.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, forty-five thousand dollars.

For desks, tables, cases, boxes, and miscellaneous articles of furniture, including repairs and renovation of the same, ten thousand dollars.

For carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, and other miscellaneous articles of like nature, including repairs, renovation, and putting down the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items for the treasury building, and other buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Independent treasury. Office of assistant treasurer at New York; pay of deputy established.

Office of assistant treasurer at New York — For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, chief clerk, clerks, messengers, porters, watchmen, and detectives, one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation of the deputy assistant treasurer shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

at Boston; Repeal of part of act of 1869, ch 121, Vol. xv. p. 299.

Office of assistant treasurer at Boston — For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for clerks and messenger, twenty-three thousand dollars; and so much of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as limits the amount appropriated for salaries of clerks and messengers in this office to twenty thousand dollars is hereby repealed.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco — For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, fifteen hundred dollars; for cashier, book-keeper, stamp clerk, clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

at San Francisco.

- Appropriation for office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia; Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia — For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, fifteen hundred dollars; for clerks, messengers, and watchmen, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars.
- at St. Louis; Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis — For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for clerks, messengers, and watchmen, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.
- at New Orleans; Office of assistant treasurer [at] New Orleans — For assistant treasurer four thousand dollars; for one chief clerk, twenty-five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, fourteen hundred and forty dollars, — amounting in all to thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
- at Charleston; Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina — For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk, sixteen hundred dollars, and one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- at Baltimore; Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore — For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars, — amounting in all to eleven thousand and forty dollars.
- of depository at Chicago; Office of depository at Chicago — For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars, — amounting in all to eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
- at Cincinnati; Office of depository at Cincinnati — For cashier, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars, — amounting in all to seven thousand two hundred dollars.
- at Louisville; Office of depository at Louisville — For cashier, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars, — amounting in all to five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
- at Pittsburg; Office of the depository at Pittsburg — For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars, — amounting in all to three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- at Santa Fé. Office of depository at Santa Fé — For depository (in addition to his pay as receiver), two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars, — amounting in all to three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- Special agents. 1848, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59. For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.
- No part for clerical services. For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant treasurer at New York, and other offices, eight thousand dollars.
- Checks and certificates of deposit.
- Mint, branches, and assay offices.
- Mint at Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia. — For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mint at Philadelphia.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage and repairs, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars.

For freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. — For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars. Branch mint at San Francisco.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, sixty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

Assay Office, New York. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers, and clerks, twenty-five thousand seven hundred dollars. Assay office, New York. See Post, p. 314.

For wages of workmen, in addition to unexpended balances of former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, fifty thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Denver. — For assayer (who shall have charge of the said mint), two thousand five hundred dollars. Branch mint at Denver;

For melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixteen thousand dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, the branch mint at Denver shall be carried on as an assay office only, and all unexpended balances of appropriations shall be paid and covered into the treasury of the United States, and all the offices not herein provided for are hereby abolished. to be an assay office only after April 1, 1870. Certain offices abolished.

Branch Mint, Carson City. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, assistant chief coiner, and clerks, twenty thousand two hundred dollars. Branch mint at Carson City;

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and wood, incidental and miscellaneous expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. — For assayer fifteen hundred dollars. at Charlotte, North Carolina.

For wages of workmen, fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Arizona. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars. Governments in the Territories. Territory of Arizona;

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars. Colorado.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

Appropriation for the government of the Territory of Dakota;

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.
Territory of Dakota. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

of Idaho;

Territory of Idaho. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

of Montana;

Territory of Montana. — For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the last legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

of New Mexico;

Territory of New Mexico. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

of Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

of Washington;

Territory of Washington. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

of Wyoming.

Territory of Wyoming. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate justices, and secretary, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Pay of Secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, assistant secretary, chief clerk, four clerks of class four, additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office, — in all, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Completing the survey of the Colorado of the West, &c. by Professor Powell.

For completing the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries, under the direction of Professor Powell, twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Bureau of education.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Bureau of Education. — For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars; one clerk at eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk at sixteen hundred dollars; one clerk at fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, six hundred dollars; library, one thousand dollars; collecting statistics and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, three thousand dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, — in all, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the clerical force in the office of said commissioner shall be as in this section authorized.

Clerical force established.

For twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; and section seven of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, creating the office of superintendent of the Interior Department, is hereby repealed.

Watchmen for general service. Law creating office of superintendent of the Interior Department repealed. 1869, ch. 15, § 7.

For stationery, furniture, books, and maps for library, and for miscellaneous items, nine thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 12. Stationery, books, maps, &c. Distributing journals and documents. Biennial Register.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, and compiling the Biennial Register, including the salary of the superintendent of public documents, seven thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Interior Department building, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and the salary of the engineer and assistant engineer, eighteen thousand dollars.

For rent of building on G Street, corner of Eighth Street, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at an annual rental of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

Rent of building on G Street.

For the General Land Office.— There shall be paid out of the unexpended balances heretofore appropriated, as follows: For commissioner of the general land office, recorder, chief clerk, three principal clerks of public lands, three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, two messengers, three assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two packers, seven laborers, employed in his office, — in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; also for compensation of additional clerks in the general land office, viz.: For one principal clerk, as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers, fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars; also for cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, and contingent expenses under the swamp land act, ten thousand dollars, — making a total appropriated for the general land office of two hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; and the remaining balance, if any there be, shall be, and hereby is, covered into the treasury of the United States, and shall be disbursed only upon a specific appropriation.

General land office. Pay of commissioner, recorder, clerks, &c.

Additional clerks.

Indian Office.— For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, — in all, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Indian office, pay of commissioner, &c.

Temporary clerks — For one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and four female copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, — in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For one messenger, one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one laborer, — in all, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Pension Office.— For compensation of commissioner of pensions, chief clerk, twenty-two clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, seventy-six clerks of class two, seventy clerks of class one, nine female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, five assistant mes-

Pension office, pay of commissioner, &c.

Pension office. sengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and five laborers in his office, — in all, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for detection and investigation of fraud, fifty thousand dollars; three fifths of which sum may be expended for the last specified object.

Patent office,
pay of commis-
sioner, &c.

Office of as-
sistant commis-
sioner estab-
lished; his du-
ties, pay, &c.

United States Patent Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of the patent office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall act as commissioner in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the commissioner, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; twenty-two principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-one first assistant examiners, at eighteen hundred dollars each; twenty-one second assistant examiners, at sixteen hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; one librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, forty-five clerks of class two, and forty clerks of class one, — making in all two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For twelve permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

For ten permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For two skilled draughtsmen, at twelve hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifteen copyists of drawings, at one thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fifty-one female copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars.

For one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ten skilled laborers, at nine hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For six laborers, at six hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the patent office, namely: For illustrations of annual report, stationery for use of office, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumb- ing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms over porticos, temporary clerks, laborers, and draughtsmen, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no moneys shall be paid to the chief justice or associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, upon any appeal to either of them from the decision of the commissioner of patents; and section two of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, is hereby repealed.

For printing or photographing, or otherwise producing copies of draw- ings, for use of office and for sale, fifty thousand dollars.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks. — For compensation of surveyor- general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

Contingent
expenses.

Nothing to be
paid judges of
supreme court
of District of
Columbia on
appeals from
commissioner.

Repeal of
1852, ch. 107.
Vol. x. p. 76.

Printing or
photographing.

Surveyors-
general and

For clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.	clerks in Louisiana;
For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Florida;
For compensation of surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Minnesota;
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Dakota;
For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Kansas;
For compensation of extra clerks in replacing the township plats, descriptive sheets, and so forth, of the land office at Topeka, Kansas, destroyed by the burning of that office, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.	
For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Colorado;
For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	New Mexico;
For surveyor-general of California and Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars.	California and Arizona;
For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Idaho;
For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Nevada;
For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Oregon;
For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Washington Territory;
For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Nebraska and Iowa;
For surveyor-general of Montana, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Montana;
For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Utah Territory.
For salary of United States recorder of land titles at St. Louis, Missouri, five hundred dollars.	Recorder of land titles at St. Louis.
For compensation of the surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Surveyor-general of Wyoming Territory.
<i>Department of Agriculture.</i> — For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, sixteen hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and eight laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, — making in all, seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.	Department of agriculture, pay of commissioner, &c.
For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.	Collecting statistics and preparing reports

Purchase and distribution of seeds.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Experimental garden, &c.

For expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

Stationery, fuel, light, repairs, &c.

For labor on the experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to greenhouse and heating-apparatus, gravel for walks, and purchase of new plants, and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, two thousand dollars.

For freight and charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lights, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of building, furniture, fences, and water, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars.

For new furniture, one thousand dollars.

For cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For collecting and model[ing] specimens of fruit, one thousand dollars.

For cases for the library, one thousand dollars.

Periodicals, works of reference, &c.

For foreign and domestic agricultural and scientific periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing valuable sets of the same, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For current publications and works of reference, five hundred dollars.

Collections. Analysis.

For collections for the herbarium, one thousand dollars.

For chemicals and incidentals in analysis, furnaces, fine chemical apparatus, microscope, and Debasque saccharometer for laboratory, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Apparatus. Minerals and ores.

For philosophical apparatus, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For collection of minerals and ores, one hundred dollars.

For incidental and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For paper, twine, gum, and necessary materials for folding room, five hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents, chiefs of division, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four, fifty-one clerks of class three, forty-five clerks of class two, fifty clerks of class one; fifty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; ten folders, seven thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; and four assistants, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; nine watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; fifteen laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each, — making in all, three hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

1871, ch. 115. Post, p. 519.

Stationery, fuel, &c.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; for fuel for the general post-office building, including the auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting, one thousand five hundred dollars; for carpets, three thousand dollars; for furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars; for livery, seven hun-

dred and fifty dollars; for hardware, eight hundred dollars; for engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; for assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; for fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; for two firemen, twelve hundred dollars; for six laborers, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for one carpenter, twelve hundred and fifty-two dollars; for three assistant messengers, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for two female laborers, nine hundred and sixty dollars; for one female laborer, at two hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses seven thousand five hundred dollars. And the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department is hereby authorized to charge to the appropriation for mail transportation the salary and per diem of the assistant superintendents of the postal-railway service; to the appropriation for the money-order bureau the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; and to the appropriation for the free-delivery system the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; this provision to apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, as well as to subsequent appropriations for the postal service.

Post-Office Department.

Charges to special appropriations.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, five clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger; three assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer, — forty-six thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of Secretary of War, clerks, &c.

For contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General. — For three clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class one, and two messengers, ninety thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. For contingent expenses, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of adjutant-general;

Office of Quartermaster-General. — For four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers, — one hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

quartermaster-general;

Office of Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk, four clerks of class four, one clerk of class three, twenty-three clerks of class two, twenty-five clerks of class one, and two messengers, seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

paymaster-general;

Office of the Commissary-General. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. For contingent expenses, viz.: office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

commissary-general;

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. For contingent expenses, including rent of the surgeon-general's office and army medical museum, eight thousand dollars.

surgeon-general;

Office of Chief Engineer. — For four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. For contingent expenses, viz.: for stationery, office furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand dollars.

chief engineer.

- War Department
Office of chief of ordnance; military justice; signal office; inspector-general; inspector of military academy. Superintendent of building occupied by War Department; by paymaster-general; of building corner 17th and F streets. Contingent expenses.
- Office of Chief of Ordnance.* — For chief clerk, three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger, twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars. For contingent expenses, viz. stationery, one thousand dollars.
- Office of Military Justice.* — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one, four thousand six hundred dollars. For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.
- Signal Office.* — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Office of the Inspector-General.* — For one clerk of class three, sixteen hundred dollars.
- Office of the Inspector of the Military Academy.* — For one clerk of class four, eighteen hundred dollars.
- For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department (two hundred and fifty dollars), four watchmen and two laborers, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.
- For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general (two hundred and fifty dollars), and for five watchmen and two laborers, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
- For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets (two hundred and fifty dollars), and four watchmen and two laborers, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- For contingent expenses, viz. : fuel, engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth, gas, whitewashing, repairs, and other incidental expenses of said building, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- Navy Department.
Pay of Secretary, solicitor, &c. clerks, &c.
- For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars.
- For compensation of the solicitor and naval judge advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars; additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of the fourth class, four clerks of the third class, two clerks of the second class, three clerks of the first class, two messengers at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and one laborer, twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.
- Stationery. For stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Bureau of yards and docks; equipment and recruiting; navigation.
- For chief of bureau of yards and docks, civil engineer, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For chief of bureau of equipment and recruiting, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
- For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For chief of bureau of navigation, chief clerk, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

- For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars. Navy Department.
- For chief of bureau of ordnance, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, thirteen thousand and sixty dollars. Bureau of ordnance;
- For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For chief of bureau of construction and repairs, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, sixteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. construction and repairs;
- For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For chief of bureau of steam engineering, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class two, one assistant draughtsman, one messenger, and one laborer, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars. steam engineering;
- For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For chief of bureau of provisions and clothing, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars. provisions and clothing;
- For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For chief of bureau of medicine and surgery, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer, eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. medicine and surgery.
- For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars. Stationery, &c.
- For five watchmen and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department, five thousand and forty dollars. Watchmen and laborers.
- For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, six thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

Judiciary.

- Office of the Attorney-General — For salaries of the Attorney-General, two assistant attorneys-general, law clerk, chief clerk, four clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars. Pay of Attorney-General, assistants, clerks, &c.
- For one clerk, two thousand dollars.
- For contingent expenses of above office, viz. : For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.
- For purchase of law and other necessary books for the office, one thousand dollars. Law, &c. books.
- Supreme Court of the United States.* — For the Chief Justice and nine associate or retired justices, sixty thousand five hundred dollars. Supreme Court of the United States.
- For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, forty-five thousand dollars. Circuit judges.
- For travelling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of the Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand dollars.
- For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars. Reporter.
- For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars. Marshal.
- For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. District judges.
- For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and judge of the orphans' court, nineteen thousand dollars. Judges in the District of Columbia.
- For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars. Warden of jail.
- For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. District attorneys and marshals.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

Female clerks may be appointed to any grades of clerkships, with pay, &c.

Number of certain clerks not to be increased.

Pay of messengers, assistants, and laborers and watchmen, established.

No part of appropriation for contingent, &c. expenses to be paid for clerical, &c. services.

All laws, &c. granting extra pay, repealed from July 1, 1870.

Express repeal of appropriations made by 1848, ch. 70, § 5. Vol. ix. p. 238.

1867, ch. 33, § 4. Vol. xv. p. 18.

1864, ch. 162. Vol. xiii. p. 195.

1869, ch. 12, § 3. *Ante*, p. 8.

1866, ch. 298, § 13. Vol. xiv. p. 380.

1849, ch. 129, §§ 1, 7. Vol. ix. pp. 414, 416.

1861, ch. 21. Vol. xii. p. 276.

Estimates to be submitted for such expenses. Certain appropriations to cease after June 30, 1870.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks, who may be found to be competent and worthy, to any of the grades of clerkships known to the law, in the respective departments, with the compensation belonging to the class to which they may be appointed, but the number of first, second, third, and fourth class clerks shall not be increased by this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of all messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen (whether day or night) provided for in this act, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall be as follows: For messengers, eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; for assistant messengers, seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; for laborers and watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and after the passage of this act no moneys herein or otherwise appropriated, or that may be hereafter appropriated, for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes, shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation; and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers to reject and disallow all such payments as illegal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and joint resolutions, or parts thereof, and all resolutions of either House of Congress, granting extra compensation or pay, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that the appropriations made by the following parts of acts and resolutions be, and the same are hereby, repealed, to take effect from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, viz.:—

Section five of the act of June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being an appropriation for the salaries of special examiners of drugs, medicines, chemicals, and so forth. And said salaries shall, from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, be paid from the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs.

Section four of the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, being an appropriation for the pay and expenses of the commissioners under the treaty between the United States and the republic of Venezuela.

Section two of the act of June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, being an appropriation for the pay and expenses of the commission under the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies.

Section three of the act of April seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, being an appropriation for the pay, expenses, and advances on account of the commission under the treaty of the United States and the republic of Mexico.

Section thirteen of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, being an appropriation for salaries and contingent expenses of the bureau of statistics.

Sections one and seven of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, being an appropriation to pay for horses, mules, and so forth, lost or destroyed while in the military service.

Section one of the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, being an appropriation for refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the late rebellion.

And hereafter it shall be the duty of the proper department to submit estimates for the expenses and expenditures under these several heads, in the usual manner; and the appropriations of the amounts received from transfer drafts to the account of contingent expenses of the independent treasury, and of the amounts received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures to the account for expenses of United States courts, shall cease from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all balances of appropriations contained in the annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year, and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, or to the fulfilment of contracts properly made within that year; and such balances not needed for the said purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations.

Unexpended balances of specific appropriations for any year to be applied only, &c. Balances not needed, to go to surplus fund. This not to apply to certain appropriations.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all balances of appropriations which shall have remained on the books of the treasury, without being drawn against in the settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law, shall be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the auditor of the treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts thereunder, and the auditor shall examine the books of his office, and certify to the Secretary whether such balances will be required in the settlement of any accounts pending in his office; and if it shall appear that such balances will not be required for this purpose, then the Secretary may include such balances in his warrant, whether the head of the proper department shall have certified that it may be carried into the general treasury or not. But no appropriation for the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, or to which Congress may have given a longer duration of law, shall be thus treated.

Provision as to balances of appropriations not drawn against for two years, &c.; Post, p. 601.

not to apply to certain appropriations.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any department of the government to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

No department to expend in any year more than appropriations for that year or, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That section five of an act approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," shall be construed to have authorized and to authorize the naval officers and surveyors therein mentioned to receive the maximum compensation of five thousand dollars and four thousand five hundred dollars, respectively, as therein named, out of any and all fees and emoluments by them received.

Maximum pay of naval officers and surveyors.

Construction of act 1841, ch. 85, § 5. Vol. v. p. 432.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to organize and send out one or more expeditions toward the North Pole, and to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted to the command thereof; to detail any officer of the public service to take part in the same, and to use any public vessel that may be suitable for the purpose; the scientific operations of the expeditions to be prescribed in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Sciences; and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, be hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President.

Expeditions to the North Pole. 1871, ch. 117. Post, pp. 526, 584.

Scientific operations, how to be prescribed.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, July 12, 1870.

CHAP. CCLII. — *An Act to provide for the Redemption of the three per cent. temporary Loan Certificates, and for an Increase of national Bank Notes.* July 12, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That fifty-four millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations, in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-

Additional notes for circulation to national banking associations. 1864, ch. 106, § 22. Vol. xiii. p. 105.

Notes to be given to what associations.

1865, ch. 82.
Vol. xiii. p. 498.

What bonds to be deposited to secure such circulation.

New apportionment on basis of census of 1870.

If applications for such circulation are not made in one year, it may be issued to, &c.

No bank hereafter organized to have over \$500,000 circulation.

Comptroller of the currency to report monthly to Secretary of Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, &c.

Secretary to cancel certain three per cent. temporary loan certificates ; may notify holders that they will not bear interest, nor be longer part of money-reserve of banks.

After that time interest not to be paid, &c.

Circulating notes payable in gold coin may be issued to associations depositing U. S. bonds paying interest in gold.

Denominations and amount of such notes.

Circulation of any such bank not to exceed \$1,000,000.

Such associations to keep on hand not less than 25 per cent. of circulation in gold and silver ;

to receive at par gold notes of other such banks.

four ; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the " Act to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States, to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized, shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin, but a new apportionment of the increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of eighteen hundred and seventy : *Provided*, That if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the comptroller of the currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other States or Territories having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency : *And provided further*, That no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month ; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date, and amount) shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money-reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the comptroller of the currency to issue to the association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations, not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin : *Provided*, That no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one million of dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section twenty-two, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par: *Provided,* That in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money," and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

Such associations subject to national currency act, except, &c.

Terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States" how construed in connection here-with.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The comptroller of the currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein prescribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the comptroller of the currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association, as they come into the treasury, as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association: *Provided,* That no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this sec-

Equitable distribution of currency how to be secured.

Excess of circulation not exceeding \$25,000,000 to be withdrawn from banks.

Statement of circulation in each State and Territory to be made, and of amount to be retired, &c.

Process of redistribution.

Comptroller to make requisition forthwith for amount, &c.

If banking associations fail, within a year, to return the amount of circulation required, comptroller to sell equal amount of their bonds, &c.

No circulation to be withdrawn until, &c.

tion until after the fifty-four millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

After six months from, &c. any bank in a State having excess of circulation may remove to State having less, &c. Proviso.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require: *Provided*, That the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

APPROVED, July 12, 1870.

July 13, 1870. CHAP. CCLIII. — *An Act to extend the Time for presenting Claims for additional Bounties.*

Time for presenting claims for certain additional bounties extended.

1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13.

Vol. xiv. p. 322
Claims not then presented to be void.

Repeal of 1869, ch. 133, § 4.
Vol. xv. p. 334.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby extended until the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, after which time all claims for such bounties not presented in due form shall be void; and the fourth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, July 13, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLIV. — *An Act to amend the Naturalization Laws and to punish Crimes against the same, and for other Purposes.*

Knowingly taking, &c. a false oath, required in the naturalization of aliens, to be deemed perjury, and how punished.

The doing of certain acts in connection with the naturalization of aliens declared felony, and penalty therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit shall be made or taken under or by virtue of any act or law relating to the naturalization of aliens, or in any proceedings under such acts or laws, and any person or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation, or affidavit, shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person applying to be admitted a citizen, or appearing as a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any other person than himself, or falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, affirmation, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law or act relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or shall utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, or for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding as aforesaid; or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, any certificate of citizenship, or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise, unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment, or exemplification, showing such person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order or certificate, judgment, or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or if any person

shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person; or use, or attempt to use, or aid, or assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeit, or ante-dated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or if any person, and without lawful excuse, shall knowingly have or be possessed of any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or if any person shall obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of citizenship known to such person to have been procured by fraud or by the use of any false name, or by means of any false statement made with intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issue of such certificate, or known to such person to be fraudulently altered or ante-dated; or if any person who has been or may be admitted to be a citizen shall, on oath or affirmation, or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, every person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such punishments may be imposed, in the discretion of the court. And every person who shall knowingly and intentionally aid or abet any person in the commission of any such felony, or attempt to do any act hereby made felony, or counsel, advise, or procure, or attempt to procure, the commission thereof, shall be liable to indictment and punishment in the same manner and to the same extent as the principal party guilty of such felony, and such person may be tried and convicted thereof without the previous conviction of such principal.

The doing of certain acts in connection with the naturalization of aliens declared felony, and penalty therefor.

Penalty for knowingly and intentionally aiding, &c. the doing of such acts.

Trial, &c.

Penalty for knowingly using any fraudulent, &c. certificate of naturalization;

for fraudulently falsely representing one's self to be a citizen.

This act to apply to all proceedings for naturalization, before any court.

Courts of the United States to have jurisdiction of offences under this act.

In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, judge of circuit court, upon application, to appoint two citizens in each election district

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore granted by any court, or which shall hereafter be granted, which has been, or shall be, procured through fraud or by false evidence, or has been or shall be issued by the clerk, or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States, without having been duly admitted to citizenship, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both, in the discretion of the court taking cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization shall be commenced, had, or taken, or attempted to be commenced; and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under the provisions of this act, in or before whatsoever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so

to supervise registration, voting, &c. in certain elections.

[Repealed, 1871, ch. 99, § 18. Post, p. 440.]

Authority of such persons.

Penalty for obstructing them.

In cities of over 20,000 inhabitants the marshal may appoint special deputies at congressional elections, &c.

Post, p. 440.

Aliens of African nativity and descent may become citizens.

designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and [any] statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of the said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed in their view.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLV. — *An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

Special internal revenue taxes upon occupations repealed after May 1, 1871.

1864, ch. 173, § 79.

Vol. xiii. p. 251.

1866, ch. 184, § 9.

1867, ch. 169, § 2.

Vol. xiv. pp.

115, 471.

Except upon brewers, distillers, &c. and dealers in liquors and tobacco.

1868, ch. 186.

Vol. xv. p. 125.

1869, ch. 18.

Ante, p. 41.

Taxes on sales, except, &c. to cease October 1, 1870.

Taxes in schedule A on boats, &c. legacies, &c. passports and gross

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the special taxes imposed by the seventy-ninth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by section nine of the internal revenue act approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and as amended by section two of the internal revenue act approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but this act shall not be held to repeal or in any way affect the special tax on brewers imposed by said section, or the special taxes imposed by the act approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," or the acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the several taxes on sales imposed by the internal revenue laws now in force, saving and excepting such taxes on sales as are by existing law paid by stamps, and the taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits, and wines, imposed by said act, approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the taxes imposed by the internal revenue laws, now in force, herein specified, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: on articles in schedule A; the special tax on boats,

barges and flats; on legacies and successions; on passports; and on gross receipts to cease October 1, 1870.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, and on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt, and the stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped. And the proprietor or proprietors of articles named in said schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following commissions, namely: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; and on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum on the whole amount purchased: *Provided*, That lucifer or friction matches, and cigar lights, and wax tapers, may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without payment of tax, or affixing stamps thereto, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe; and all provisions of existing laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Certain stamp taxes to cease October 1, 1870
Post, p. 275.

Mortgages.

Commissions to certain proprietors of articles in schedule C.

Matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers may be removed from, &c. for export, without, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and fifty-eight of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by section nine of the internal revenue act, approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the words "fifty dollars" in the second proviso, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "double the amount of tax remaining unpaid, but in no case less than five dollars"; also, by striking out the words "sixty-six" in the third proviso, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-one"; also, by striking out the words "sixty-seven" in the last proviso, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-two."

Penalty for making, issuing, receiving, &c. any unstamped instrument which the law requires to be stamped, modified.
1866, ch. 184.
Vol. xiv. p. 143.
Time for affixing stamp omitted by accident, &c. extended.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied and collected annually, as hereinafter provided, for the years eighteen hundred and seventy, and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and no longer, a tax of two and one half per centum upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United States, except as hereafter provided, and a like tax annually upon the gains, profits, and income derived from any business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by any person residing without the United States, and not a citizen thereof, or from rents of real estate within the United States owned by any person residing without the United States, and not a citizen thereof.

Income tax of two and one half per cent. to be levied for the years 1870 and 1871, and no longer.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from any kind of property, rents, interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States; and the amount of all premium on gold and coupons; the gains, profits, and income of any business, profession, trade, employment, office, or vocation; including any amount received as salary or pay for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, or as senator, representative or delegate in Congress; except that portion thereof from which, under authority of acts of Congress previous hereto, a tax of five per centum

In estimating income, what to be included.

In estimating income, what to be included;

shall have been withheld; the share of any person of the gains and profits, whether divided or not, of all companies or partnerships, but not including the amount received from any corporations whose officers, as authorized by law, withhold and pay as taxes a per centum of the dividends made, and of interest or coupons paid by such corporations; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, fruits, vegetables, or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, but not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; and all other gains, profits, and income drawn from any source whatever, but not including the rental value of the homestead used or occupied by any person, or by his family.

what to be deducted and exempted.

Deduction from income of members of a family;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That military or naval pensions allowed to any person under the laws of the United States, and the sum of two thousand dollars of the gains, profits, and income of any person, shall be exempt from said income tax, in the manner hereinafter provided.

wards and beneficiaries;

religious or social communities.

Only one deduction of two thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or of husband and wife; but when a wife has by law a separate income, beyond the control of her husband, and is living separate and apart from him, such deduction shall then be made from her income, gains, and profits; and guardians and trustees shall be allowed to make the deduction in favor of each ward or beneficiary except that in a case of two or more wards or beneficiaries comprised in one family, having joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor. For the purpose of allowing said deduction from the income of any religious or social community holding all their property and the income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of two thousand dollars shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the incomes, gains, and profits of such societies, now due and unpaid, shall be assessed and collected according to this provision, except that the deduction shall be only one thousand dollars for any year prior to eighteen hundred and seventy.

• Unpaid income taxes of such communities.

Deductions in estimating amount of income.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions provided in the preceding section, there shall be deducted from the gains, profits, and income of any person all national, State, county, and municipal taxes paid by him within the year, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgager; all his losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, floods, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values; the amount of interest paid during the year, and the amount paid for rent or labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any other business from which income is derived; the amount paid for the rent of the house or premises occupied as a residence for himself or his family, and the amount paid out for usual and ordinary repairs. No deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Certain deductions not to be made.

The income tax to be assessed for what time, and when to be collected.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the tax hereinbefore provided shall be assessed upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying and collecting said tax, and shall be levied on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of April in each of said years. And in addition to any sum annually due and unpaid after the thirtieth day of April, and for ten days after notice and demand

Penalty for default of payment.

thereof by the collector, there shall be levied and collected, as a penalty, the sum of five per centum on the amount unpaid, and interest on said amount at the rate of one per centum per month from the time the same became due, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every person of lawful age, whose gross income during the preceding year exceeded two thousand dollars, to make and render a return on or before the day designated by law, to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides of the gross amount of his income, gains, and profits as aforesaid; but not including the amount received from any corporation whose officers, as authorized by law, withhold and pay as taxes a per centum of the dividends made and of the interest or coupons paid by such corporation, nor that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, or as senator, representative, or delegate in Congress, from which tax has been deducted, nor the wages of minor children not received; and every guardian and trustee, executor or administrator, and any person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, or as resident agent for, or copartner of, any non-resident alien, deriving income, gains, and profits from any business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States, or from rents of real estate situated therein, shall make and render a return as aforesaid to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom he acts. The assistant assessor shall require every such return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any return, after notice to such party, if he has reason to believe that the same is understated. In case any person having a gross income as above, of two thousand dollars or more, shall neglect or refuse to make and render such return, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, the assessor or the assistant assessor shall make such return, according to the best information he can obtain by the examination of said person, or of his books or accounts, or by any other evidence, and shall add, as a penalty, to the amount of the tax due thereon, fifty per centum in all cases of wilful neglect or refusal to make and render a return, and one hundred per centum in all cases of a false or fraudulent return having been rendered. The tax and the addition thereto as penalty shall be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to render a return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return. But no penalty shall be assessed upon any person for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be regulated by the commissioner of internal revenue, so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard: *Provided,* That no collector, deputy collector, assessor, or assistant assessor shall permit to be published in any manner such income returns, or any part thereof, except such general statistics, not specifying the names of individuals or firms, as he may make public, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That when the return of any person is increased by the assistant assessor, such person may exhibit his books and accounts and be permitted to prove and declare, under oath, the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such oath and evidence shall not be conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be allowed until approved by the assistant assessor. Any person may appeal from the decision of the assistant assessor, in such cases, to the assessor of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall be final. The form, time, and manner of proceedings shall be subject to regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Persons liable to pay income tax to make returns to assistant assessor.

Returns to include what, &c.

To be verified by oath.

Assistant assessor may increase amount.

Penalty for not making return; or making false return;

how assessed and collected;

not to be assessed until after reasonable notice.

Income returns not to be published.

When returns are increased by assistant assessor, amount liable to tax may be shown.

Appeals from assistant assessors and assessors.

Proceedings in appeals.

How persons may become exempt from income tax in any district.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, in his own behalf or as such fiduciary or agent, shall be permitted to declare, under oath, that he, or his ward, beneficiary, or principal, was not possessed of an income of two thousand dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act; or may declare that an income tax has been assessed and paid elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon his income, gains, and profits, or those of his ward, beneficiary, or principal, as required by law; and if the assistant assessor shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, such person shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district.

Consuls of foreign governments exempt from income tax, if, &c.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That consuls of foreign governments who are not citizens of the United States shall be exempt from any income tax imposed by this act which may be derived from their official emoluments, or from property in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the governments which such consuls may represent shall extend similar exemption to consuls of the United States.

Tax of two and one half per cent. upon dividends or interest paid by certain corporations;

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied and collected for and during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one a tax of two and one half per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds or other evidences of debt issued and payable in one or more years after date, by any of the corporations in this section hereinafter enumerated, and on the amount of all dividends of earnings, income, or gains hereafter declared, by any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, canal company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, and slack-water company, whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatsoever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, and on all undivided profits of any such corporation which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent, or other fund, and every such corporation having paid the tax as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to deduct and withhold from any payment on account of interest, coupons, and dividends an amount equal to the tax of two and one half per centum on the same; and the payment to the United States, as provided by law, of the amount of tax so deducted from the interest, coupons, and dividends aforesaid, shall discharge the corporation from any liability for that amount of said interest, coupons, or dividends, claimed as due to any person, except in cases where said corporations have provided otherwise by an express contract: *Provided*, That the tax upon the dividends of insurance companies shall not be deemed due until such dividends are payable, either in money or otherwise; and that the money returned by mutual insurance companies to their policy holders, and the annual or semi-annual interest allowed or paid to the depositors in savings banks or savings institutions, shall not be considered as dividends; and that when any dividend is made, or interest as aforesaid is paid, which includes any part of the surplus or contingent fund of any corporation which has been assessed and the tax paid thereon, or which includes any part of the dividends, interest, or coupons received from other corporations whose officers are authorized by law to withhold a per centum on the same, the amount of tax so paid on that portion of the surplus or contingent fund, and the amount of tax which has been withheld and paid on dividends, interest, or coupons so received, may be deducted from the tax on such dividend or interest.

amount paid may be withheld;

payment to the United States to free corporation from liability.

Dividends, &c of insurance companies.

Interest paid to depositors in savings banks not a dividend.

Certain deductions from tax on dividend or interest.

See Pub. Res. No. 109.

Post, p. 387.

Certain corporations to make returns to assessors.

Form of returns.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having the care or management of any corporation liable to be taxed under the last preceding section, shall make and render to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district in which such person has his office for conducting the business of such corporation, on or before the tenth day of the month following that in which any dividends or sums of money become due or payable as aforesaid, a true and complete return, in such form as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, of the amount of in-

come and profits and of taxes as aforesaid; and there shall be annexed thereto a declaration of the president, cashier, or treasurer of the corporation, under oath, that the same contains a true and complete account of the income and profits and of taxes as aforesaid. And for any default in the making or rendering of such return, with such declaration annexed, the corporation so in default shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of one thousand dollars; and in case of any default in making or rendering said return, or of any default in the payment of the tax as required, or of any part thereof, the assessment and collection of the tax and penalty shall be in accordance with the general provisions of law in other cases of neglect and refusal.

Penalty upon corporation for default in making returns

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That sections one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, and one hundred and twenty-three of the act of June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, but after that date no further taxes shall be levied or assessed under said sections; and all acts and parts of acts relating to the taxes herein repealed, and that all the provisions of said acts, shall continue in full force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, or drawbacks, the right to which has already accrued or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining and continuing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved. And for carrying out and completing all proceedings which have been already commenced or that may be commenced to enforce such fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or criminal proceedings under said acts, and for the punishment of crimes of which any party shall be or has been found guilty.

Taxes upon dividends of banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies, and upon the incomes of those in the service of the United States, to cease after August 1, 1870.
1866, ch. 184.
1867, ch. 169.
Vol. xiv. pp. 138, 480.

Saving clause.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to annex to, and unite with each other, two or more adjoining collection districts, whenever in his opinion it will reduce the expenses of collecting the internal revenue, without impairing the efficiency of the service; and thereupon shall retain but one collector and one assessor for such enlarged district. And the President is also authorized to consolidate in like manner, at his discretion, any two or more adjoining supervisors' districts, and to retain or appoint one supervisor for such consolidated district.

Adjoining collection districts may be united, and supervisors' districts consolidated.
One collector and assessor and supervisor for each district.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act the number of assistant assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers of that class who are assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which shall have been abolished by law; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall be required further to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of the service of assessment which has been made, or may hereafter be made, by the repeal of any portion of the internal taxes.

Number of assistant assessors to be permanently reduced.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That section sixty-seven of an act approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four," be amended by inserting after the words "that in any case civil or criminal," the words "at law or in equity"; also, by inserting after the words "if the suit were commenced in the court below

Amendment of act 1866, ch. 184, § 67.
Vol. xiv. p. 171.

Provision as to removal of suits in State courts against

revenue officers,
&c. to courts of
the United
States.

Customs du-
ties after De-
cember 31, 1870,
in lieu of pres-
ent duties upon

teas, coffee,
and cocoa;

molasses, si-
rups, and sugars.

[Amended,
1871, ch. 6.
Post, p. 397.
Pub. Res. No.
18, § 2.
Post, p. 593.]

Provision as
to samples.

Weights how
to be marked.

Sirups, &c.
entered as mo-
lasses to be for-
feited.

Customs du-
ties on wines im-
ported in casks;

in bottles.

by summons," the words following: "subpoena, petition, or by any other form of action except as hereinafter provided"; also, by inserting after the words "or if it were commenced by *capias*," the words following: "or by any similar form of proceeding by which a personal arrest is ordered."

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, in lieu of *of* the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say:—

On teas of all kinds, fifteen cents per pound.

On coffee of all kinds, three cents per pound.

On cacao, or cocoa, two cents per pound.

On cocoa leaves or shells, one cent per pound.

On ground or prepared cacao, or cocoa, five cents per pound; and on chocolate, seven cents per pound.

On all molasses, five cents per gallon.

On tank-bottom sirup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concentrated molasses, one and one half cents per pound.

On all raw or muscovado sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three quarter cents per pound.

On all raw or muscovado sugar above number seven, Dutch standard in color, and on all other sugars not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number ten, Dutch standard in color, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one quarter cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, two and three quarter cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors from the hogshead, box, or other package, in such a manner as to represent a true average of the contents of the package, and from a sufficient number of packages of the same mark in each and every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark, and the classification shall be adjudged on the entire mark accordingly; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package: *Provided*, That all sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all wines imported in casks, containing not more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding forty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; valued at over forty cents, and not over one dollar per gallon, sixty cents per gallon; valued at over one dollar per gallon, one dollar per gallon, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On wines of all kinds, imported in bottles, and not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks, but all bottles containing one quart or less than one quart, and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart, and all bottles containing one pint or less shall be held to contain one pint, and shall pay in addition three cents for each bottle.

On champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, six dollars per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint; and three dollars per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each, and more than one half pint; and one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles, containing one half pint each, or less; and in bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles, at the rate of two dollars per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle: *Provided*, That any liquors containing more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States: *And provided further*, That wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle; no allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count, and certified by a custom-house appraiser; and so much of section fifty-nine of an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as provided for allowance for leakage and breakage, is hereby repealed.

Customs duties upon champagne and sparkling wines.

Liquors containing over twenty-two per cent of alcohol entered as wines to be forfeited;

imported in bottles, how to be packed.

Additional duty on bottles.

Allowance for leakage and breakage repealed.

1799, ch. 22, § 59. Vol. i. p. 672.

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon: *Provided*, That each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Customs duty on brandy and distilled spirits.

What to be "proof gallon"; what "standard proof."

1868, ch. 186, § 2. Vol. xv. p. 125.

On cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absynthe, kirshwasser, vermouth, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon: *Provided*, That any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

Duty on cordials, liqueurs, &c.

Spirituous liquors imported in casks of less than fourteen gallons to be forfeited.

Duty on pimento and pepper;

On pimento and on black, white, and red or cayenne pepper, five cents per pound.

On ground pimento and on ground pepper of all kinds, ten cents per pound.

on ginger, cinnamon, and other spices;

On ginger root, two cents per pound.

On ginger, ground, five cents per pound.

On cinnamon and on nutmegs, twenty cents per pound.

On mace, twenty-five cents per pound.

On cloves, five cents per pound.

On clove stems, three cents per pound.

On cassia and cassia vera, ten cents per pound.

On cassia buds and ground cassia, twenty cents per pound.

On all other spices, twenty cents per pound; ground or prepared, thirty cents per pound.

On corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets, when valued at six dollars per dozen or less, two dollars per dozen; when valued over six dollars per dozen, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

on corsets or manufactured cloth;

On eyelets of every description, six cents per thousand.

eyelets;

On ultramarine, six cents per pound.

ultramarine; wools on skin;

On wools on the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

On flax straw, five dollars per ton.

flax straw and flax.

On flax not hackled or dressed, twenty dollars per ton; on flax hackled, known as "dressed line," forty dollars per ton.

Customs duties on hemp, tow, jute, &c.	On hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five dollars per ton.
	On the tow of flax or hemp, ten dollars per ton.
	On jute, sunn, coir, and Sisal grass, fifteen dollars per ton.
	On jute butts, six dollars per ton.
cotton bagging;	On cotton bagging, or other manufactures, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, two cents per pound; valued at over seven cents per square yard, three cents per pound.
iron.	On iron in pigs, seven dollars per ton.
	On cast scrap-iron of every description, six dollars per ton.
	On wrought scrap-iron of every description, eight dollars per ton: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured.
What to be deemed "scrap iron."	On sword blades, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
Duty on swords and blades;	On swords, forty-five per centum ad valorem.
steel railway bars, &c.	On steel railway bars, one and one quarter cent per pound; and on all railway bars made in part of steel, one cent per pound: <i>Provided</i> , That metal converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel: <i>And provided further</i> , That round iron in coils, three sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned: <i>And provided further</i> , That steel, commercially known as crinoline, corset, and hat steel wire, shall pay duty at the rate of nine cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem.
What to be classed as steel.	
Round iron in coils to pay same duty as iron wire, &c.	
Duty on certain steel wire;	
grindstones;	On rough or unfinished grindstones, one dollar and fifty cents per ton; on finished grindstones, two dollars per ton.
building, &c. stone, except marble;	On freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.
sawed, &c. marble;	On all sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs, and marble paving tiles, thirty per centum ad valorem, and in addition twenty-five cents per superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness; if more than two inches in thickness, ten cents per foot, in addition to the above rate for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness: <i>Provided</i> , That if exceeding six inches in thickness, such marble shall be subject to the duty now imposed upon marble blocks.
hair-cloth, &c.;	On hair-cloth of the description known as hair seating, eighteen inches wide or over, forty cents per square yard; less than eighteen inches wide, thirty cents per square yard.
	On hair-cloth known as crinoline cloth, and on all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.
hair-pins;	On hair-pins made of iron wire, fifty per centum ad valorem.
aniline dyes and colors;	On aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known, fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
buttons, &c.;	On buttons and on ornaments for dresses and outside garments made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goats' hair, fifty per centum ad valorem.
	On silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates, a half a cent per pound.
alkaline silicates;	On sporting gun-wads of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
gun-wads;	
nickel;	On nickel, thirty cents per pound.
	On nickel oxide and alloy of nickel with copper, twenty cents per pound.
watches, &c.	On watches, watch-cases, watch movements, parts of watches, and watch materials, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
	On watch-jewels, ten per centum ad valorem.

On live animals, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That animals specially imported for breeding purposes from beyond the seas shall be admitted free, upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, actually owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families from foreign countries, and in actual use for the purposes of such immigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *And provided further*, That all animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association, shall be admitted free of duty upon bond being first given, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition that the full duty hereinbefore imposed shall be paid in case of the sale of any such animals in the United States.

Customs duties on live animals.

What animals may be admitted free.

On oranges, lemons, pineapples, and grapes, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on limes, bananas, plantains, shaddock, mangoes, and coconuts, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on the voyage, unless the said loss shall exceed twenty-five per centum of the quantity, and the allowance then made shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per centum of the whole quantity.

Duty on oranges and other fruits. Allowance for loss by decay.

On Zante, or other currants, and prunes and plums, two and one half cents per pound.

Currants, prunes, and plums; oils.

On neat's-foot oil, and all animal, whale, seal, and fish oils, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On oil made of linseed or flaxseed, thirty cents per gallon, seven pounds and a half of weight to be estimated as a gallon.

On hempseed and rapeseed, and other oil seeds of like character other than linseed or flaxseed, one half cent per pound.

On linseed or flaxseed, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds weight: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.

No drawback on certain oil cake.

On sesame seed oil or Cenne oil, and cotton-seed oil, thirty cents per gallon.

Duty on sesame seed;

On sesame seed, ten per centum ad valorem.

On opium, one dollar per pound.

On opium prepared for smoking, and on all other preparations of opium not otherwise provided for, six dollars per pound: *Provided*, That opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium, deposited in bonded warehouse, shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

opium. Opium, &c. not to be removed from bonded warehouse, without payment of duties, &c.

On morphia, and on all salts of morphia, one dollar per ounce.

Duty on morphia; cotton thread, yarn, &c.

On cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at over eighty cents per pound, forty cents per pound; and in addition to said rates of duty twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, in addition to imported articles now by law exempt from duty, and not herein otherwise provided for, the following articles hereinafter enumerated and provided for shall also be free: —

Additional articles free of duty after December 31, 1870.

Additional articles free of duty after December 31, 1870.

Acid, arsenious, crude.

Acid, nitric, not chemically pure.

Acid, muriatic.

Acid, oxalic.

Acid, picric, and nitro-picric : *Provided*, That carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.

Arsenic.

Aconite, root, leaf, and bark.

Agaric.

Alkanet root.

Alkekengi.

Albumen and lactarine.

Amber, gum.

Aloes.

Aniline oil, crude.

Ammonia, crude.

Annato seed.

Argols, crude.

Asbestos, not manufactured.

Articles imported for the use of the United States : *Provided*, That the price of the same did not include the duty.

Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States when returned in the same condition as exported : *Provided*, That proof of the identity of such articles be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury ; and if such articles were subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded. And all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed prescribing regulations in regard to such importations are hereby repealed.

Bamboos, unmanufactured.

Barks, viz. : Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisaya, and all cinchona barks, Canella alba, pomegranate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for.

Belladonna, root and leaf.

Bromine.

Bitter apples, colocynth, colocynthitida.

Berries, nuts, and vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Bells broken and bell-metal broken, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Bones, crude, not manufactured, bones ground and calcined, bone dust and bone ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers.

Books which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years.

Brimstone, crude.

Burr stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones.

Buchu leaves.

Citrate of lime.

Columbo root.

Cantharides.

Castor or castoreum.

Catechu or cutch.

Catgut or whip gut, unmanufactured.

Coal, anthracite.

Coc[e]ulus indicus.

Conian cicuta, or hemlock, seed and leaf.

Cudbear.

Collections of antiquity, specially imported, and not for sale.

Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured.

Additional articles free of duty after Dec. 31, 1870.

- Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.
 Carnelian, unmanufactured.
 Cuttle-fish bone.
 Diamond dust or bort.
 Dragon's blood.
 Eggs.
 Emery ore or rock, not pulverized, not ground.
 Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
 Fibrin, in all forms.
 Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption.
 Fish for bait.
 Flint and ground flint stones.
 Foliæ digitalis.
 Fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored, plain.
 Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.
 Glass, broken in pieces, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.
 Guano, and other animal manures.
 Gums, Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, sandarac, damar, gamboge, cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, olebanum, guiac, myrrh, bdellium, garbanum, and all gums not otherwise provided for.
 Gutta-percha, crude.
 Goat-skins, raw.
 Horse and cow hair, not cleaned and dressed.
 Hoofs, horns, and horn tips.
 Hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock.
 Hemlock bark.
 Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.
 Iodine, crude.
 Ipecac.
 India-rubber, crude, and milk of.
 Ivory and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.
 Jalap.
 Jet, unmanufactured.
 Juniper and laurel berries.
 Kryolite.
 S. Lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dye.
 Lava, unmanufactured.
 Leeches.
 Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
 Liquorice root.
 Litmus and all lichens, prepared or not prepared.
 Logs and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber.
 Madder root, of all kinds, ground, and ground mungeet, or Indian madder.
 Manna.
 Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude.
 Musk and civet, crude, in natural pod.
 Nitrate of soda, or cubic niter.
 Oak bark.
 Ore of antimony, or crude sulphuret of.
 Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.
 Orchill, or archill, in the weed or liquid.
 Palm nuts and palm-nut kernels.
 Palm and cocoa-nut oil.

Additional articles free of duty after Dec. 31, 1870.

Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists: *Provided*, That the fact of such production be verified by the certificate of any consul or minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist: *And provided further*, That all paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production and property of an American artist, now held for payment of duties in any custom-house of the United States, shall be surrendered to such artist without payment of duties or charge, upon his affidavit filed in the department of the Secretary of the Treasury that the same are the production of such artist.

Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any State, or to any municipal corporation.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith, for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries, which have been in actual use abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars.

Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.

Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds imported by the department of agriculture, or the United States botanic garden.

Platinum vases or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof.

Potassa, muriate of.

Quassia wood.

Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, and hemp, and paper waste, or waste or clippings of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging.

Rhubarb.

Resins, crude, not otherwise provided for.

Rose leaves.

Saffron and safflower.

Sarsaparilla, crude.

Seaweed, not otherwise provided for.

Scammony, or resin of scammony.

Sandal wood.

Seeds: cardamon, caraway, coriander, fenugreek, fennel, cummin, and other seeds not otherwise provided for.

Senna, in leaves.

Shells of every description, not manufactured.

Shrimps, or other shell fish.

Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy.

Silkworm eggs.

Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale.

Squills, or silla.

Sweepings of silver or gold.

Tapioca, cassava, or cassada.

Tea plants.

Turtles.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wood ashes, and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

Woods, viz.: poplar, or other woods for the manufacture of paper.

Worm seed, Levant.

Xylonite, or Xylotile.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for, steam-towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam-plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

Certain machinery may be, for two years, imported free of duty by any State, &c.;

and steam-plow machinery by any person for his own use.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the word "saltpetre," as used in section seven of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, allowing drawback of duty on foreign saltpetre manufactured into gunpowder in the United States, and exported therefrom, shall be construed to mean the element of nitre so used, whether it be the nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda.

"Saltpetre" in Act 1863, ch. 77, § 7, Vol. xii. p. 742, to mean what.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That section fifteen of the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and section four of the act in amendment thereof, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same are hereby, so amended, that no ship, vessel, steamer, boat, barge, or flat belonging to any citizen of the United States, trading from one port or point within the United States, to another port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank, whale, or other fisheries, shall hereafter be subject to the tonnage tax or duty provided for in said acts; and the proviso in section one hundred and three of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges, and flats, is hereby repealed.

Certain ships, boats, &c. not to be subject to certain tonnage tax, nor special tax. 1862, ch. 163, § 15. Vol. xii. p. 558. 1865, ch. 80, § 4. Vol. xiii. p. 493. 1864, ch. 173, § 103. Vol. xiii. p. 275.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Duties upon imported merchandise in public stores, &c. when this act takes effect. 1871, ch. 114, § 4. Post, p. 514. Pub. Res. No. 18. Post, p. 592.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all provisions of existing laws whereby any tax or duty is laid upon bequests or devises, or transfers by deed, grant, or gift, made or intended to take effect after the death of the grantor, of any real or personal property, in trust or otherwise, for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character, or upon any real or personal estate which may become subject to any trust as aforesaid under any past or future disposition, which, if made in favor of an individual, would confer on him a succession, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and no taxes heretofore levied thereunder, but not paid, shall be collected.

Laws imposing a tax upon bequests, &c. for certain public charitable, &c. uses, repealed.

Unpaid taxes levied thereon not to be collected.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where tobacco is required to be put up in wooden packages, as provided by section sixty-two of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be lawful for the commissioner of internal revenue to allow the same to be put up in metallic packages: *Provided,*

Tobacco now required to be put up in wooden packages may be put up in metallic packages. 1868, ch. 186, § 62. Vol. xv. p. 153.

Proviso.

That they shall be so constructed with such corrugations for receiving and protecting the revenue stamps as the commissioner may approve.

Provision as to entry, &c. of certain merchandise imported at certain ports and destined for certain other ports.

See § 38.

Entry in triplicate and to state what.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any merchandise, except wine, distilled spirits, and perishable or explosive articles, or articles in bulk, imported at the ports of New York, in the State of New York; Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Portland, in the State of Maine; Port Huron, in the State of Michigan; New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; and San Francisco, in the State of California, shall appear by the invoice or bill of lading and by the manifest to be consigned to and destined for either of the ports specified in section thirty-five of this act, the collector at the port of arrival shall permit the owner, agent, or consignee to make entry thereof for warehouse or immediate transportation, in triplicate, setting forth the particulars in such entry and the route by which such goods are to be forwarded, whether by land or water. The entry having been compared with the invoice and duly sworn to, and such an examination of the goods and merchandise having been made as will satisfy the customs officers that the same corresponds with the manifest and invoice, and the duties estimated on the value and quantity of the invoice, and on the execution of a bond as hereinafter provided, the collector shall deliver the same to be immediately transported to such port of destination, at the sole cost and risk of such owner, agent, or consignee. And goods and merchandise imported to any of the aforesaid ports of entry, and designed for any port designated by the thirty-fifth section of this act, the collector of said port shall give priority in time to the examination of said goods and merchandise for the purpose of forwarding the same to their port of destination, and said examination shall not necessitate the transportation of said goods and merchandise to the warehouse or appraiser's office; and such merchandise so entered for immediate transportation shall not be subject to appraisement and liquidation of duties at the port of first arrival aforesaid, but shall undergo such examination as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem necessary to verify the invoice and entry, and the same examination and appraisement thereof shall be required and had at the said port of destination as would have been required at the port of original importation if such merchandise had been entered for consumption or warehouse at such port.

After proper entry made and bond given, goods may be delivered for immediate transportation.

Such goods to be first examined;

need not be carried to appraisers; nor pay duties at the port of first arrival.

Bond, penalty, and sureties; See § 38.

may be executed at port of final destination, &c.

1831, ch. 87. Vol. iv. p. 480.

Such merchandise to be delivered for transportation only to common carriers designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Carriers to give bond.

See § 38.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the bond required by the foregoing section shall be in a penal sum of at least double the invoice value of the merchandise, with the duties added, and in such form, and with such number of sureties (not less than two) as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said sureties shall justify, by affidavit taken before the collector of customs and attached to the said bond, in an amount at least double the penalty of the bond, and the said collector shall certify to their sufficiency; and the said bond may be executed at the port of final destination, and transmitted to the collector at the port of first arrival, as provided by the act of March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise so entered for transportation shall be delivered to and transported by common carriers, to be designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to or by none others; and such carriers shall be responsible to the United States as common carriers for the safe delivery of such merchandise to the collector at the port of its destination; and before any such carriers shall be permitted to receive and transport any such merchandise they shall become bound to the United States in bonds of such form and amount, and with such conditions (not inconsistent with law) and such security as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles, securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of customs; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the said Secretary, and at the expense of the said companies respectively. And such merchandise shall not be unladen or trans[s]hipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination.

Merchandise so transported, how to be conveyed and under whose control. Inspectors. See § 38.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise so destined for immediate transportation as aforesaid, except the packages designated for examination, shall be transferred, under proper supervision, directly from the importing vessel to the cars, vessel, or vehicles in which the same is to be transported to its final destination; and if transferred from the importing vessel to any bonded or other warehouse, or to any other place than such car, vessel, or vehicle, it shall be taken possession of by the collector as unclaimed, and deposited in public store, and shall not be removed from such store without entry and appraisement, as in ordinary cases. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and with such precaution as he shall deem proper, authorize the establishment of bonded warehouses especially and exclusively appropriated to the reception of such merchandise in cases where its immediate transfer to the transporting car, vessel, or vehicle shall be impracticable. But merchandise remaining in such warehouse more than ten days shall be deprived of the privileges conferred by this act, and shall be taken possession of by the collector as unclaimed, and held until regularly entered and appraised.

No unloading, &c. between first and last ports. 1871, ch. 25.

Vol. xvii. p. 16. Merchandise, except, &c. to be transferred from importing vessel to cars;

if transferred to any other place;

bonded warehouses for such merchandise;

if remaining there more than ten days. See § 38.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe forms of entries, oaths, bonds, and other papers to be required, and all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to be observed in the execution of this act, which shall have the force and effect of law.

Forms of entries, bonds, &c. and rules and regulations. See § 38.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the privilege of this act shall extend to the ports of New York, in the State of New York; Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; Providence, in the State of Rhode Island; Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Norfolk, in the State of Virginia; Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; Savannah, in the State of Georgia; New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; Portland, in the State of Maine; Buffalo, in the State of New York; Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri; Evansville, in the State of Indiana; Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin; Louisville, in the State of Kentucky; Cleveland, in the State of Ohio; San Francisco, in the State of California; Portland, in the State of Oregon; Memphis, in the State of Tennessee; and Mobile, in the State of Alabama; and to importations from or to Europe, and from or to Asia, or the islands adjacent thereto, via the United States.

Privileges of this act to extend to what ports; [Extended to Detroit, 1871, ch. 21, § 15. Vol. xvii. p. 10.]

and to what importations. See § 38.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That at each of said ports, for which an appraiser of imported merchandise is not now provided for by law, there shall be appointed an appraiser of imported merchandise, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and also such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, and inspectors as may be necessary to execute the provisions of this act, who shall receive the ordinary legal compensation of such officers.

Appointment of appraisers, weighers, inspectors, &c. See § 38.

Pay.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That any person maliciously opening, breaking, or entering, by any means whatever, any car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse, or package containing any such merchandise delivered for transportation as aforesaid, removing, injuring, breaking, or defacing any lock or seal placed upon such car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse, or package, or aiding, abetting, or encouraging any other person or persons

Penalty for maliciously breaking, &c. any car, &c. containing such merchandise, with intent, &c.; for removing, injuring, &c. any

lock or seal on such car, &c. with such intent or aiding therein;

for knowingly receiving any merchandise unlawfully removed from such car;

for wilfully swearing falsely in taking any oath required, &c.

When certain sections of this act shall take effect.

so to remove, break, injure, or deface such locks or seals, or to open, break, or enter such car, vessel, or vehicle, with intent to remove or cause to be removed unlawfully any merchandise therein, or in any manner to injure or defraud the United States; and any person receiving any merchandise unlawfully removed from any such car, vessel, or vehicle, knowing it to have been so unlawfully removed, shall be guilty of felony, and in addition to any penalties heretofore prescribed shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; and any person swearing wilfully false in any oath prescribed in this act, or by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of authority to make all needful regulations conferred upon him by this act, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven of this act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, JULY 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

1871, ch. 23.

Post, p. 399.

Secretary of Treasury may issue not over \$200,000,000 coupon or registered 5 per cent. bonds redeemable after ten years;

denomination; principal and interest payable in coin;

also not over \$300,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, redeemable after fifteen years;

also not over \$1,000,000,000 4 per cent. bonds redeemable after thirty years;

all to be exempt from United States or State taxes;

bonds to set forth what, and when payable.

Bonded debt not to be increased.

Secretary may sell bonds at not below par for coin, and apply proceeds, &c.;

or may exchange for five-twenties at par.

Appropriation for expenses.

Payment of bonds after, &c. to be in what amounts and how determined.

CHAP. CCLVI.—*An Act to authorize the Refunding of the national Debt.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semiannually in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above-specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one half of one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of ten, fifteen, and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the

bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

Public notice thereof.

Interest when to cease.

Secretary may pay at par and cancel certain five-twenty bonds.

Particular bonds to be paid, how to be indicated.

Public notice.

Interest to cease after, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancel[l]ed shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and number, in the orde[r] of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer, or any assistant treasurer of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per cent. per annum; and any amount of gold coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit, and after ten days' notice and on the return of said certificates: *Provided,* That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury. And not less than twenty-five per cent. of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposits shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of said certificates; and the excess beyond twenty-five per cent. may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act; and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid, may be received at par with the interest accrued thereon in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Secretary may within two years receive gold coin on deposit and issue certificates therefor bearing interest at not over 2½ per cent. per annum.

Deposits when and how may be withdrawn;

interest to cease when, &c.

Gold so received on deposit, how to be applied.

Certificates of deposit, &c. received in payment of bonds hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the treasury in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund, of section five of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with surplus funds in the treasury, and now held in the treasury of the United States, shall be cancel[l]ed and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be recorded, cancel[l]ed and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been cancel[l]ed and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or

United States bonds purchased and now held in the treasury to be destroyed; 1862, ch. 33, § 5. Vol. xii. p. 346.

Record thereof to be first made.

Such bonds so hereafter purchased and held, to be likewise recorded and destroyed.

An amount equal to interest on all bonds belonging to sinking fund to be applied to payment of public debt.

Amount to be annually appropriated.

July 14, 1870.

payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt as provided for in section five of the act aforesaid. And the amount so to be applied is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose, out of the receipts for duties on imported goods.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLVII. — *An Act to require national Banks going into Liquidation to retire their circulating Notes.*

National banks that have gone, or shall go, into liquidation, to deposit lawful money for outstanding circulation.

Bonds then to be surrendered.

If bank fails to make deposit, &c. comptroller may sell bonds at auction in New York.

Certain banks exempt from this act.

Assets to be reported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bank that has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of section forty-two of the national currency act, shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within sixty days from the date of the passage of this act. And every bank that may hereafter go into liquidation shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation; whereupon the bonds pledged as security for such circulation shall be surrendered to the association making such deposit. And if any bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the comptroller of the currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York city, and after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining from the proceeds to the bank, or its legal representative: *Provided,* That banks which are winding up in good faith for the purpose of consolidating with other banks shall be exempt from the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That the assets and liabilities of banks so in liquidation shall be reported by the banks with which they are in process of consolidation.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company.*

Sums paid in New York for tonnage taxes upon certain vessels of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company to be refunded.

1864, ch. 98. Vol. xiii. p. 33.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund to the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, all sums heretofore collected at the custom-house at New York city by way of tonnage taxes upon the vessels of said company employed in mail service between the United States and Brazil, under the provisions of the act of twenty-eight May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," notwithstanding that such sums were paid without due legal protest and appeal: *Provided,* That satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the said Secretary that at the time the said taxes were imposed the said vessels were in Brazil specially exempted from similar exactions to which other vessels were in the ports of that country liable.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLIX. — *An Act to amend existing Laws relating to internal Revenue.*

Certain articles exempt

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, in addition to the articles now exempt by law, the articles

and products hereinafter enumerated shall be exempt from internal tax, from internal tax, namely: Canned and preserved fish, shell-fish, meats, fruits, and vegetables. *Ante*, p. 257.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River upon the military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas."* July 14, 1870.
1868, ch. 179.
Vol. xv. p. 121.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," be amended, so as to read as follows: SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, a corporation chartered and created by the laws of the State of Kansas, or their assigns, to build a bridge, and maintain the same, across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, on the terms, and subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in the first, second, and third sections of the act of Congress, passed July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post-roads," and that said corporation may have, hold, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises conferred by, and contained in, said last-mentioned act; and said company may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and for foot passengers, charging and receiving reasonable tolls therefor; and when said bridge is constructed under said limitations it shall be a lawful structure and be recognized and known as a post-route: *Provided,* That if said bridge shall be constructed as a drawbridge the spans of the draw shall not be less than two hundred feet in the clear on each side of the central point.

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. may bridge the Missouri at St. Joseph.

Rights, restrictions, &c. 1866, ch. 246, §§ 1-3. Vol. xiv. p. 244.

Bridge made a post-route.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXI. — *An Act to vacate the Fort Dakota military Reservation in the Territory of Dakota, and for other Purposes.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military reservation at Fort Dakota, in the county of Minnehaha, and Territory of Dakota, be, and the same is hereby, vacated, and the lands embraced in said reservation shall be subject to private entry under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in sections heretofore reserved for school purposes: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any rights which may have accrued previous to the withdrawal of said lands for the purposes of such reservation: *And provided also,* That any improvements on said reservation made by the military authorities prior to its relinquishment by the Secretary of War, shall be appraised by the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which said reservation is situated, and paid for by the purchaser of the lands on which the same are located: *And provided further,* That no patent shall issue for any portion of said lands until the improvements thereon shall have been paid for at their appraised value.

Military reservation at Fort Dakota vacated, and lands subject to private entry, &c.

Existing rights not affected.

Improvements to be appraised and paid for.

Patents not to issue until, &c.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.
1867, ch. 176, §33.
Vol. xiv. p. 533.

CHAP. CCLXII. — *An Act in Amendment of the Act entitled "An Act establishing an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."*

Law refusing discharge to bankrupt, unless assets pay 50 per cent. not to apply to debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1869.
1868, ch. 258.
Vol. xv. p. 227.
Acts of bankruptcy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act, as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the clause in the thirty-ninth section of said act which now reads "or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days," shall be amended so as to read as follows: "or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days."

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXIII. — *An Act authorizing the Establishment of Water-Meters for the Potomac Water, the Laying of an additional Water-Main from the distributing Reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, and for other Purposes.*

Potomac water may be shut off where waste occurs and notice is disregarded;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to prevent unnecessary waste of Potomac water, and in order to more fully enforce the laws of the corporation of Washington and Georgetown, in relation to the distribution of the same, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct is hereby authorized and empowered, after giving notice, to shut off the water when such notice shall be disregarded from any places where a waste of water is occurring.

to be allowed for mechanical, &c. purposes and private fountains, &c. only when, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the use of Potomac water for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, or for private fountains, street and pavement washers, shall be allowed only when, in the opinion of said engineer, it will not be detrimental to the general distribution of water in the two cities.

Supply to places requiring a large quantity to be determined by meters; charge for water.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the supply of water to all manufacturing establishments, hotels, livery-stables, and other places requiring a large quantity, shall be determined by meters erected and maintained at the expense of the consumer; and the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown shall charge and collect for the quantity so determined a price not exceeding three cents per hundred gallons.

Iron main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said engineer officer shall cause to be furnished and laid from the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct to Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington, along such route as he shall determine, an iron main of thirty-six inches in diameter, connected with the present mains at such points as he shall direct, and that the entire cost thereof shall be borne proportionately by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and in order to provide for such cost, the said corporations are hereby empowered and authorized to increase the present water rates and water taxes to such an amount as may by them be deemed necessary.

Expense how to be paid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem necessary, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the city of Washington, and forty thousand dollars for the city of Georgetown, redeemable within a period of ten years, out of any revenue to be derived from water rents.

Washington and Georgetown may borrow the necessary money, to be paid out of revenue from water rents.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXIV. — *An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to remove the limitation of the number of ordinary members of said academy as provided in said act. Limitation to number of ordinary members removed. 1863, ch. 111, § 2. Vol. xii. p. 806.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXV. — *An Act to amend Section four of the Act of March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall not be assessed or collected, under or by virtue of section four of an act approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," any internal tax upon pork-packers, lard-renderers, or those engaged in smoking hams, curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, as manufacturers within the meaning of the said section; and if any such tax shall have been assessed, but not collected, the same is hereby remitted. Internal tax not to be assessed upon pork-packers, &c.; 1868, ch. 41, § 4. Vol. xv. p. 59.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXVI. — *An Act to declare forfeited to the United States certain Lands granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in constructing a Railroad therein.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands which were granted by Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad, and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the said State under said grant, which has expired by limitation, or by act of Congress since the original grant, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and these lands shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States. Certain lands granted to Louisiana in aid, &c. declared forfeited to the United States. 1856, ch. 42. Vol. xi. p. 18.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXVII. — *An Act to discontinue the Clarksville, Arkansas, Land District and the Establishment of an additional Land District in that State.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of lands now subject to disposal at Clarksville, Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, discontinued from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that thereafter the said land district be divided as follows: Beginning at the corner common to townships twelve and thirteen north, ranges seventeen and eighteen west, and running thence west between said townships to the corner common to townships twelve and thirteen north, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven west; thence south with said range line to the corner common of townships nine and ten north; thence west on the line between said townships to the western boundary of the State, the lands lying north of said division line, and within the limits of the said Clarksville district, to be subject to disposal at Harrison, Arkansas, and those lands lying south of said division line within said district to be subject to disposal at Dardanelle, Arkansas, to be known and designated as the Harrison and Dardanelle land district. Clarksville land district, Arkansas, discontinued. Harrison and Dardanelle land district established in Arkansas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and con- Register and receiver.

Residence, duties, and fees.

sent of the Senate of the United States, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next ensuing session, a register and receiver for each of said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation and fees shall be respectively the same per annum as are now allowed by law to other land offices in said State.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXVIII. — *An Act to establish a Port of Delivery at Kansas City, Missouri.*

Kansas City, Mo., made a port of delivery in the collection district of New Orleans.
1831, ch. 87.
Vol. iv. p. 480.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided or which may hereafter be provided by law for surveyors of the same grade.

Surveyor, residence, duties, and pay.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXIX. — *An Act to create a Port of Delivery at Houston, Texas.*

Houston, Texas, made a port of delivery in collection district of Galveston.
Surveyor, residence, duties, pay.
1831, ch. 87.
Vol. iv. p. 480.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Houston, in the State of Texas, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Galveston, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXX. — *An Act to annul a Portion of a certain Statute of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other Purposes.*

A certain portion of a statute of the Territory of New Mexico declared void.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following recited portion of a statute of the Territory of New Mexico, approved February second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, viz.: "And no writ of execution shall on any account be executed on the real estate of any person, if there be no mortgage made by the husband and wife owning the said property, and the mortgage must have been executed with all the formalities required by law," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and declared null and void: *Provided,* That there shall be exempt from levy and forced sale under any process or order from any court of law or equity in said Territory the lot or parcel of ground and the buildings thereon occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of one thousand dollars. And if, in the opinion of the creditors, the premises claimed by such debtor as exempt are worth more than one thousand dollars, then it shall be lawful for the officer to advertise and sell the said premises and out of the proceeds of

Homestead to the value of \$1,000 exempt from levy, &c.

If premises are worth more than \$1,000.

such sale to pay to such execution debtor the said sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be exempt from execution for one year thereafter, and apply the balance on said execution: *And provided further*, That no sale shall be made unless a greater sum than one thousand dollars shall be bid for said premises.

No sale unless over \$1,000 is bid.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act amendatory of the organic Law of Colorado Territory, and for other Purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy.* July 14, 1870.
1870, ch. 73.
Ante, p. 96.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An act amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory, and for other purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is so far amended, that writs of error shall be allowed from any decision of a probate court to the supreme court of said Territory, in the same manner they were allowed before the passage of the act to which this is amendatory.

Writs of error allowed from probate court in Colorado to the supreme court of the Territory.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXII. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of the Pre-emption Laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other Purposes.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the act of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," be, and the same are hereby, extended to Colorado; and the proviso of the first section of the act approved June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to establish a land office in the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Pub. Res. No. 52.
Post, p. 601.

Pre-emption laws, &c. extended to Colorado.
1862, ch. 86.
Vol. xii p. 409.
Repeal of part of 1862, ch. 94, § 1.
Vol. xii. p. 413.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the act of Congress approved March twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," shall be construed to relieve such settlers from the obligation to file the proper notices of their claims, as in other cases, and all claimants of pre-emption rights shall hereafter, when no shorter period of time is now prescribed by law, make the proper proof and payment for the lands claimed, within eighteen months after the date prescribed for filing their declaratory notices shall have expired: *Provided*, That where said date shall have elapsed before the passage of this act, said pre-emptors shall have one year after the passage hereof in which to make such proof and payment.

Settlers to file notices of their claims.
Pre-emption claimants when to make proof and payment.
1854, ch. 25.
Vol. x. p. 269.
Proviso.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXIII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:—

Ante, p. 69.
Post-roads established in

ALABAMA.

Alabama.

- From Scottsboro to Lebanon.
- From Evergreen to Cokerville.
- From Abbeville, via Martinsville and Smithville, to Columbia.
- From Huntsville to Center Hill.
- From Huntsville, via Meridianville, to Fayetteville.
- From New Market to Elora.
- From Larkin's Fork to Hunt's Station.

Post-roads es-
tablished in

From Troy to Ozark.
From Tomlins to Vernon.
From Ozark, via Haw Ridge and Elba, to Bullock.
From Garrison Point to Hanby's Mills.

Arkansas;

ARKANSAS.

From De Vall's Bluff to Pine Bluff.
From Batesville to Ash Flat.
From Marshall to Dover.
From Cotton Plant to Desarc.
From Brinkley to Augusta.
From Dardanelle to Waldron.
From Galena to Carrollton.
From Harrison to Forsythe, Missouri.
From Monticello to Auburn.
From Little Rock to Austin, via Purdon's, Bayou Metre, Yates Mill,
and Bellamy's and Saunders.

Arizona;

ARIZONA.

From Walnut Grove to Wickenburg.
From Prescott to Williamson's Valley.
From Prescott, via Walnut Grove, to Wickenburg.
From Prescott to Woolsey Valley.
From Wickenburg to Vulture Mine.
From Woolsey Valley, Big Bug, and Maple Shades, to Black Canon
and Wickenburg.

California;

CALIFORNIA.

From Millville, via Oak Run, Round Mountain, Cayton's Mill Bridge,
and George Lake, to Lake City.
From Yuka to Little Shasta.
From Calistoga to Kelsey.
From Tuolumne City to Millerton.
From San Rafael to Nicasio.
From Ukiah to Round Valley.
From Millville to Fort Bidwill
From Santa Rosa to Sonoma.
From San José to Santa Clara.
From Happy Camp to Waldo, in Oregon.
From Susanville to Rumberg.
From Tuolumne City, via Ward's Landing and Applings, to Millerton.
From San Rafael, via Nicias, to Petaluma.
From Oroville, via Taylorville, Crescent Mills, and Greenville, to Round
Valley.
From San Diego, via San Bernardino, to Salt Lake City, Utah.
From Vacaville, via Vaca, Pleasant Valley, Scoggins, near the mouth
of Puta Canon, and Buck-Eye, to Woodland.
From Napa City, via Sonoma, to Santa Rosa.
From Snelling, via Hopeton, Alexandria, Dover, Hill's Ferry, and
Cottonwood, to San Luis.
From Camp Bidwell, California, via Goose Lake Valley, to Camp
Warner, Oregon.

Colorado.

COLORADO.

From Canyon City to Colfax.
From Evans to Blackhawk Point.
From Canyon City to Greenhorn.
From Pine Bluff to Golden City.

DAKOTA.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Dakota;

From Algona to Yankton.
From Lemars to Sioux Falls.
From Algona, in Iowa, to Yankton.
From Lincoln to Whitehall.
From Camp to Yankton.
From Lemars to Yankton.
From Vermillion to Laybrook.

FLORIDA.

Florida;

From Coon Bottom to Quincy.
From Jesse Edge's to Almivante, in Alabama.
From Palatka to Okahumpka.
From Ocala to Camp Izard.
From Camp Izard to Crystal River.
From New Troy to Clear Water Harbor.
From Starke to Lake City.
From Tampa to Fort Harrison.
From Palatka to Dunn's Lake.
From Iola to Abe Spring.
From Ochesse to Marianna.
From Lake City to Waldo.
From Leesburg to the county site of Manatee County.
From Pensacola to Freeport.
From Leesburg, via Sumpterville, Benton, and Fort Meade, to the county seat of Manatee.
From Tallahassee, via Jackson's Bluff, to Bristol.
From Tallahassee, via Centerville and Iamonia, to Thomasville, Georgia.
From Lake City, via Providence and Harneyville, to Waldo.
From Sopchopy to Henry Anderson's, on the Ocklocknee River.
From Marianna to Abe Springs.
From Stark, via Lake Butler, to Lake City.

Idaho;

IDAHO.

From Weiser to Salubria.
From Idaho City to Loon Creek Mines.
From Payetteville to Salubria.
From Pierce City to Missoula, in Montana.

INDIANA.

Indiana.

From Lima to Scott.
From Coster's Cross Roads to Boone Grove.
From Indian Field to Kewanna.
From Newville, via Canoper and Salem, to Wilshire.
From Acton to Clarksboro.
From Fillmore to Belle Union.
From Carpentersville, via Faircastle, to Russellville.
From Evansville, via Hickory Branch, to Mount Vernon.
From Mooresville to Monrovia.
From Martinsville to Cope.
From Hamrick's Station to Poland.
From Chestertown, via Jackson Centre, to Valparaiso.
From Porter's Cross Roads, via Boone Grove, to Tassinong Grove.
From Kentland, via Morocco, to Hervey.
From Monterey to Indian Field.
From Rochester to Kewanna.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Indiana;

From Manhattan to Poland.
From Loogootee, via Ragle'sville, to Clark's Prairie.
From Clarksburg, via Spring Hill, to Richland.
From Greer'sburg, via Spring Hill, to Richland.
From Brownville, via Eureka, to Enterprise.
From Oil Creek to Celina.
From Greensburg, via Milford, to Hope.
From Bloomfield, via Hofiersville, to Owensburg.
From Owensburg, via Pleasant Ridge and Scotland, to Bloomfield.
From Corydon, via Salisbury and Barren, to Milltown.

Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Bridgeport, via Charlottesville and New Hebron, to Robinson.
From Martinsville to Bellair.
From Carbondale to Pully's Mill.
From New Bedford to Rock Falls.
From Clarksville to Pleasant Hill.
From Centreville to Mahomet.
From Oakland, via Brushy Fork, Newman, and Palmer's, to Fairmount.
From Yorkville to Winooka.
From Belle Prairie, via Sailors' Mills, to Fairfield.
From McLeansboro, via Vickers' Precinct, to Equality.
From Benton, via Frankfort, to Marion.
From Yorkville to Minooka.
From Olney, via Onion Hill, Wakefield, and Ingraham, to Mason.
From Robinson to Martinsville.
From Lawrenceville to Robinson.
From Newton, via Pickwick and Bible Grove, to Louisville.
From Vandalia, via Howard's Point and Freemanton, to Effingham.
From Mount Vernon, via Long Prairie, to Fairfield.
From Marshall to York.
From Mount Vernon to Keeneville.

Iowa.

IOWA.

From Waverly to Hampton.
From Washington to Wassonville.
From Atlantic City to Hamburg.
From Ackley to Albert Lea, in Minnesota.
From Concord to Albert Lea, in Minnesota.
From Corning to Marysville, in Missouri.
From Port Byron, in Illinois, to Le Claire.
From Maquoketa to Dubuque.
From Pella to Knoxville.
From Storm Lake to Spencer.
From Manchester to Monticello.
From Mount Pleasant to Ainsworth.
From London to Monticello.
From Melrose to Garden Grove.
From Floyd Valley to Redwood, in Minnesota.
From Webster City to Belmond.
From Belmond to Concord.
From Marion to Manchester.
From Algona to Spencer.
From Dunlap to Castana.
From Grundy Centre to New Providence.
From Atlantic to Valiska.
From Little Sioux to Charter Oak.

From Mount Ayr to Corning.
 From Fort Madison, via Denmark, to Danville.
 From Panora to Jefferson.
 From Knoxville to Hammondsburg.
 From Valiska to Marysville, in Missouri.
 From Cromwell to New Jefferson.
 From Melrose to Garden Grove.
 From Victor to Springfield.
 From Albia to Bloomfield.
 From West Point to Salem.
 From Onawa to Maple Landing.
 From Floyd's Valley to Luvern, in Minnesota.
 From Macedonia to Red Oak Junction.
 From Stewart to Jefferson.
 From Postville, via Myron and Ludlow, to Waukon.
 From Strawberry Point, via Saint Sebold and Volga City, to Elcader
 From Anita, via Hamlin's Grove, Oakfield, Exira, Lucock's Grove,
 Mack's, and Carrollton, to Carroll Center.
 From Fort Madison, via Denmark and Parish, to Danville.
 From Toledo, via Spring Creek, to Badger Hill.
 From Cottage Grove to Deerfield.
 From Cold Spring to Fort Atkinson.
 From Mechanicsville, via Cedar Bluffs, to Zoar.
 From Marion, via Wild Cat Grove, to Masonville.

Post-roads es-
 tablished in
 Iowa;

KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Salina to Wilkeson.
 From Ottawa to Corona.
 From Pleasanton to Humboldt.
 From Osage to Morgan.
 From Holton to Topeka.
 From Ottawa to Lane.
 From Muscotah to Hiawatha.
 From Emporia to Arkansas City.
 From Humboldt to Wichita.
 From Independence to Winfield.
 From Chetopah to Sherman, in Texas
 From Parker to Sherman, in Texas.
 From Girard to Jacksonville.
 From Girard to Fredonia.
 From Girard to Lama, in Missouri.
 From Fredonia to Saint Clair.
 From Fredonia to Eureka.
 From Lawrence to Lyndon.
 From Lyndon to Burlington.
 From Wilmington to Alma.
 From Topeka to Auburn.
 From Wamego to Alma.
 From Ogden to Parallel.
 From Junction City to Manhattan.
 From Manhattan to Irving.
 From Irving to Clay Centre.
 From Delphos to Beloit.
 From Ottowa to Osage City.
 From Waterville to Scandinavia.
 From Washington to New Scandinavia.
 From Washington to Junction City.
 From Muscotah to Westmoreland.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Kansas;

From Garnett to Fredonia.
From Hiawatha to Brownsville.
From Rock Creek to Elizabeth.
From Baxter Springs to Sherman.
From Ogden to Randolph.
From Osage to Papinsville, in Missouri.
From Eureka, via Upper Elk River and Grouse Creek, to Cresswell.
From Eureka to Arkansas City, via Grouse Creek.
From Howard, via Elk River, to the Verdegris River.
From Jeffersonville, via Cana River, to the State Line.
From Wichita, via Arkansas River, to the mouth of Grouse Creek.
From Eldorado to Arkansas City.
From Hay's City to Fort Dodge.

Kentucky;

KENTUCKY.

From Estill Furnace to Winchester.
From Hillsboro' to Bangor.
From Beattysville to Compton.
From Hardinsburg to Hudsonville.
From Augusta to Germantown.
From Madisonville to Garnettsville.
From Mount Sherman to Landville.
From Paintsville to Blair.
From Winchester to Fitchburg.
From Winchester to Indian Old Fields.
From Hartford to Madisonville.
From Cadiz to Rockford.
From Wilburn to Clinton.
From Florence to Benton.
From Sugartown, via Babb's Bridge, to Cheneyville.

Louisiana;

LOUISIANA.

From Houma to Live Oak.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

From Carthage to Galesburg.
From Osceola to Pleasanton, in Kansas.
From Butler to Little Osage.
From Princeton to Half Rock.
From Marshfield to Gainesville.
From Hartville to Aurora.
From Forsythe to Gainesville.
From Long Lane to Hartville.
From Carthage to Keetsville.
From Victoria to Rush Tower.
From Minerville to Berryville.
From Clinton to Quincy.
From Memphis to Vernon, in Iowa.
From Marble Hill to Perryville.
From Carthage to Girard, in Kansas.
From Pierce City to Washburn.
From Montgomery to Clarksville.
From Trenton to Wintersville.
From Osceola to Springfield.
From Billings to Washburn.
From Markward to Appleton.
From Conway to Bristol.

From Gallatin to Camesville.
 From Gallatin to Alta Vista.
 From Milan to Owesco.
 From Lebanon to Lewisburg.
 From Seneca to Buxter.
 From Sabine to Butler.
 From Marionville to Ozark.
 From Nevada City to Crawford, in Kansas.
 From Nevada City to Girard, in Kansas.

Post-roads es-
 tablished in
 Missouri;

MAINE.

Maine;

From New Portland to North Anson.
 From West Paris to Sumner.
 From Hudson to Bradford Corner.
 From Fort Kent to Saint Francis.
 From Pembroke to North Perry.
 From Springfield to Winn.
 From North Newport to Corinna.
 From East Corinth to Garland.
 From South Weston to Glenwood.
 From Mount Desert, via Seal Cove and Bass Harbor, to South West Harbor.
 From Cooper's Mills, via West Washington, Washington, and North Union, to Union.

MARYLAND.

Maryland;

From Beaver Creek to Funkstown.
 From Saint Leonard to Solomons.
 From Westminster to Freedom.
 From Linwood to Frizzelsburg.
 From Greenwood to Long Green.
 From Gorsuch to Strawbridge.
 From Chestertown to the Trappe.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan.

From Mayville to Hurd's Corners.
 From Novi to Walled Lake.
 From Richmond to Saint Clair.
 From Emmett to Peck.
 From Emmett to Memphis.
 From Peck to Newberry.
 From Mount Clemens to Ray Centre.
 From Mount Clemens, via Mead, to Ray Centre.
 From Ortonville to Stony Creek.
 From Averill's Station to Edenville.
 From Martinsburg, via Denver, to Pent Water.
 From Lowell to Middleville.
 From Mount Pleasant to Tobacco River.
 From Bloomingdale to Breedsville.
 From Hastings to Lowell.
 From Vermontville to Ionia.
 From Morley to Millbrook.
 From Mount Pleasant to Big Rapids.
 From Bowne to Caledonia.
 From Central Lake to Torch Lake.
 From Atweed to Charlevoix.
 From Little Traverse to Mackinaw City.
 From Cheboygan to Mackinaw City.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Michigan;

From Muskegon to Fremont Centre.
From Bay City to Sand Beach.
From Port Austin to Bad Axe.
From Mendon to Nunitz Corners.
From Hersey, via Muskrat Lake, to Traverse City.
From Port Huron to Flint.
From Sturgis, via Nottawa, to Centreville.
From Nottawa to Mendon.
From Holland to Saugatuck.
From Little Prairie to Cassopolis.
From Capac, via Belle River and Berville, to Armada.
From Pinckney, via Pettysville, to Boughton.

Minnesota,

MINNESOTA.

From Beaver Falls to Wilmer.
From Waubesa to Green Bay, in Wisconsin.
From Lake City to Eyota.
From Luzerne to Plymouth.
From Faribault to Glencoe.
From Wabashaw, Minnesota, via Nelson, Maxville, Prairie Durand, and Rock Falls, to Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
From Munniska, Minnesota, via Buffalo City, Anchorage, Womandee, Montania, and Osseo, to Augusta, Wisconsin.
From Lake Lillian, via Kandiyohi, to Summit Lake.
From Willmar, via New London, Burbank, Crow Lake, North Fork, [and] Getty, to Sauk Centre.
From Norway Lake to Foot Lake.
From Alexandria, via Holmes City, to Gager's Station.
From Litchfield, via Menannah, to Painesville.
From Sand Creek, via Helena, to Oral.
From Le Roy, via Frankfort and Hamilton, to High Forest.
From Isaac Thorson's, in the county of Stearns, via Gilchrist and Grove Lake, to Sauk Centre.
From Willmar, via Norway Lake and West Lake, to Lake Johanna.
From Kerkhoven, via Granite Falls, to Lynd.
From Blue Earth City, via Ewald and Clayton, Minnesota, to Forest City, Iowa.
From Willmar, via Eagle Lake and West End of Lake George and West Lake, to New London.
From Chippewa City to Donaldson and Chalmers' Store, on the Lac qui Parle River.
From Holden to Northfield.
From Janesville to Alma.

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Long Creek to Ellicott's Mills.
From Baldwin to Pleasanton.
From Coldwater to Holly Springs.
From Strayhorn to Tyro.
From Nesbitt's Station to Pleasant Hill.
From Abbeville to Pontotoc.
From Kosciuska to Greensboro.
From Philadelphia to Meridian.
From Shannon Station to Fulton.
From West Station to Sidon.
From Louisville to Carthage.
From Goodman to Thomaston.
From Houston to Kosciusko.

From Orizaba to Baldwin.
From Kosciusko to Centre.

Post-roads es-
tablished in

MISSOURI.

Missouri;

From Charleston to Price's Landing.
From Commerce, via Benton, to Morley.
From Morquand, via Patton and Buhle's, to Appleton.
From Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, to Pierce City, Lawrence County.

MONTANA.

Montana;

From Missoula to Pierce City, in Idaho.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska;

From Lincoln, via Camden and Pleasant Hill, to Meridan.
From Nemaha, via Sherman, Monterey, Long Branch, and Table Rock, to Lawrence City.
From Columbus, Nebraska, via Pleasant Run and Saint Helena, to Yancton, Dakota Territory.
From Lincoln to Beatrice.
From Norfolk to Dresden.
From Brownsville, Nebraska, via Weddlie's Bridge, Steinman, Moses Milk's, Table Rock, Pawnee City, West Branch, and Mission Creek, to Marysville, Kansas.
From Pawnee City, via Steinman, Stewart's, and Muddy, to Beatrice.
From Big Sandy to Glengary.
From Blair to Logan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire;

From Strafford Corner to Northwood.
From Gilmanton to Pittsfield.
From Centre Ossipee to Moultonville.
From Bennington to Peterborough.
From Gonic to Centre Strafford.
From Rochester to Alfred, in Maine.
From Gilmanton, via Lower Gilmanton, London Ridge, and London Centre, to Pittsfield.
From Bath to Dansville.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Tonna to Saint Joseph.
From Hamilton, via Hako, to Callville.
From Hamilton to Reveille.
From Hamilton to Egan Canon.
From Elko to Silver City.
From Hamilton to Montezuma.
From Carlin to Eureka.
From Hamilton to Mount Ophir.
From Palisade, via Mineral Hill, Secret Canon, Hamilton, and Treasure City, to Shermantown.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey;

From New Germantown to Pottersville.
From Andover to Lincoln.
From Andover, via Lincoln and Tranquil[li]ty, to Hunt's Mills.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

From Monroe to Jefferson.
From Dobson to Nuckolsville, in Virginia.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
North Carolina;

From Lexington to Milledgeville.
From Marshall to Haysville, in Tennessee.
From Leesburg to Parker's Store.
From Marshall to Stocksville.
From Rutherford to Spartanburg, in South Carolina.

New Mexico;

NEW MEXICO.

From Las Vegas to Fort Bascom.
From Albuquerque to Prescott, in Arizona.
From Las Cumas to Ralston City.
From Las Vegas to Mora.

New York;

NEW YORK.

From Smyrna to Pitcher.
From Newport to Gray.
From La Fargeville to Alexandria Bay.
From Oriskany Falls to Munsville.
From Hunter to Phœnicia.
From Highland to Clinton Dale.
From Greenport to Shelter Island.
From Waterboro to Clyde.
From Pultney to Prattsburg.
From Elizaville to Pine Plains.
From Tivoli to Elizaville.
From Lamson's to Pennellville.

Ohio.

OHIO.

From Mendon to Celina.
From Clarksfield to Olena.
From New Castle to Gambier.
From Jasper to Locust Grove.
From Omer to Bellevue.
From Sharon, via Byesville, to Cambridge.
From Franklin Furnace, via Powellsville and Lyra, to Sciota Furnace.
From Warsaw to Coshocton.
From Nonpareil to Coshocton.
From Galesville to Whigville.
From Vinton Furnace to Vail's Mills.
From West Unity to South Wright.
From Van Wert to Gilbert's Mills.
From Hillsboro' to Locust Grove.
From Hillsboro' to Washington.
From Little Hocking to Cutler.
From Athens to New Plymouth.
From Athens to Pratt's Fork.
From Jasper, via Elm's Grove, to Locust.
From Keystone, via Chestnut Grove, to Ewington.
From Lucasville, via mouth of Bear Creek, Bandnout's Store, and Mount Joy, to Rarden.
From Scio to Carrollton.
From Jeddo to Island Creek.
From McCoys to Knoxville.
From Milford to Belfast.
From Nelsonville to Hartleyville.
From Pomeroy to Athens.
From Hillsboro to Sabina.
From Edgarton to Hicksville.

OREGON.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Oregon;

- From Forest Grove to Astoria.
- From Camp Bidwell, in California, via Goose Lake Valley, to Camp Warner, in Oregon.
- From Hot Springs, via Fort Klamath, to Jacksonville.
- From Astoria, via Military Road, to Forest Grove.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania;

- From Horton's to Brady.
- From Osceola to Smiths Mills.
- From Scotch Hill to Cookesburg.
- From Hanlin Station to Bethany, in West Virginia.
- From Troy Centre to Tyronville.
- From Flicksville to Penargil.
- From Seidersville to Steinsburg.
- From Dixon to Pierceville.
- From Warren Centre to Le Raysville.
- From Milroy to Siglerville.
- From Sandy Lake to North Sandy
- From Millerstown to McKee's Half Falls.
- From Ansonville to Lumber City.
- From New Milford to Lumber City.
- From Edge Hill Station to Prospectville.
- From Newport, via Acker's Store and Montgomery's Store, to Liverpool.
- From Tobyhanna to South Sterling.
- From Zion Hill to Coopersburg.
- From Curwinsville to Ansonville.
- From Ansonville, via Bloomington, to Curwinsville.
- From North East to Wattsburg.
- From Herrick to Rummerfield.
- From Wyalusing to Herrick.
- From Russell Hill to Keiserville.
- From Coopersburg to Centre Valley.
- From Phoenixville, via Pickering and West Pikiland, to Chester Springs.
- From Seidersville, via Limeport and Locust Valley, to Coopersburg.
- From Petroleum Centre to Cherry Tree.
- From Cochranville to Londonderry.
- From Lanark to Allentown.
- From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina;

- From Jefferson to Brewer Mine.
- From Bennettsville to Richmond, in North Carolina.
- From Monroe, North Carolina, to Brewer Mine, South Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee.

- From Shaw's Cross Roads to the Mouth Elk, in North Carolina.
 - From Mount Horeb to Massey Creek.
 - From Sylco to Spring Plum, in Georgia.
 - From Surgoinville to Spears.
 - From Hickman, via Wilsonville, Obron City, Robinson's Store, and Kelly's Store, to Dyersburg.
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Post-roads es-
tablished in
Texas;

TEXAS.

From Navasota to Montgomery.
From Linden to Randolph, in Arkansas.
From Jasper to Newton.
From Jasper, via Homer, to Rusk.

Vermont;

VERMONT.

From Tinmouth to Wallingford.
From Shoreham to Larrabee's Point.
From Moretown to North Fayston.
From Plainfield to East Plainfield.
From Rutland to Stockbridge.

Virginia;

VIRGINIA.

From Dublin to Muck's Creek.
From Acquia Creek to Richland Mills.
From Naff's to Callaway's.
From Baynesville to Farmer's Fork.
From Christiansville to Whittel's Mills.
From Shady Grove to Burnt Chimney.
From Bachelor's Hall to Shady Grove.
From Liberty to Otter Hill.
From Hansonville to Bickley's Mills.

West Virginia;

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Pleasant Dale, via Newport, to Smith's Gap.
From Stump's Store to Braxton Court House.
From Slanesville to South Branch Depot.
From Brownstown, on South Side of Kanawha River, via Coalsburg, Clifton, the Mouth of Loup Creek, Johnson's Mills, Laurel Creek, and Cassidy's Mills, to Fayette Court House.
From Red Creek to Mouth of Seneca.
From Wardensville to Columbia Furnace, in Virginia.
From Buffalo, via Wilson Priddy's, John Hambrie's, and Benjamin Day's, to Point Pleasant.
From Rich Creek, via Iseland Creek, Gilbert Creek, and Beach Creek, to the Mouth of Pond Creek.
From Upland, via Butler's Mills, Bicker's Store, and Howell's Mills, to Cabell Court House.
From Ritchie Court House to Bone Creek.
From Townsend's Mills to Braxton.
From Clendenen, via Green Shoals, Porter's Creek, and Big Sycamore, to Clay Court House.
From Charleston to Bell Creek Church.
From Pennsborough to Cox's Mills.
From Harrisville to Bone Creek.
From Townsend's Mill, via Butcher's Run, German Settlement, and the Head of Little Otter Creek, to Braxton Court House.

Washington;

WASHINGTON.

From Vancouver to Strong's Battle Ground.

Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

From Cottage Grove, via Nora, to Deerfield.
From Minneska, in Minnesota, to Augusta.
From Ripon to Oshkosh.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Wisconsin;

- From Fort Atkinson to Cold Spring.
- From Belmont to Fennimore.
- From Prairie Du Chien to De Sota.
- From Mineral Point to Blanchardville.
- From Sparta to Orlando.
- From Green Bay to Eau Claire.
- From Eau Claire to Waukesha.
- From Saint Paul, in Minnesota, to Saint Croix.
- From Utica to Stoughton.
- From Door Creek to Lake Mills.
- From Groutsbury to Trade Lake.
- From Nicodah to Sherwood Forest.
- From Saint Croix Falls to Clam River Falls.
- From Humbird to Staffordsville.
- From Stillwater to Lincoln.
- From Menomonee to Erin.
- From Glendale to Hillsboro.
- From Buffalo City to Augusta.
- From Nasawaupee to Sturgeon Bay.
- From Viola to Viroqua.
- From Diamond Bluff to Ellsworth.
- From Green Bay, via New London, Stevens Point, Neillsville, and Augusta, to Eau Claire.
- From Eau Claire, via Rock Falls, Luna, Durand, and Nelson, to Wabasha, in the State of Minnesota.
- From Cottage Grove, via Nora, to Deerfield.
- From Fort Atkinson to Cold Spring.
- From Eaton to Kiel, Manitowac County.
- From Fort Howard to Flintville, Brown County.

WYOMING.

Wyoming.

- From Fort Halleck to White River.
 - From Laramie City to Cinnebar City.
 - From Laramie City to Gilman City, in Colorado.
- APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCII. — *An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, viz. : — Civil ex-
penses appro-
priation.

Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels. — For carrying out the provisions of the acts of the thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, viz. : — Supervising
inspectors of
steam vessels.
1852, ch. 106.
Vol. x. p. 61.
Vol. xvii. p. 8.

For salaries of fifty-nine local inspectors of steam vessels, and clerk in local offices at New York and New Orleans, fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars. Local inspec-
tors and clerks.

For ten supervising inspectors of steam vessels, nine at two thousand dollars each and one at two thousand five hundred dollars, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Supervising
inspectors.

For special agent of the department, two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars. Special agent.

Contingent expenses. Travelling expenses. — For contingent expenses, viz.: Travelling expenses of ten supervising inspectors at, not to exceed eight hundred dollars in any one year each, eight thousand dollars.

For travelling expenses of fifty-nine local inspectors, fifteen thousand dollars.

For travelling expenses of the special agent of the department, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Annual meeting of inspectors, manual and report. — For expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel and necessary incidental expenses and printing of manual and report, four thousand dollars.

Furniture, repairs, &c. — For stationery, furniture for offices, and repairs of same, transportation of instruments, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Life-saving stations on Long Island and New Jersey. — *Life-saving Stations.* — For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

Pay of superintendents and keepers. — For fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Humane Society of Massachusetts. — The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for continuing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck as heretofore established by life-boats and other means on the coast of Massachusetts, to be expended by the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Surfmen to life-boats in New Jersey. — For pay of six experienced surfmen to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, commencing at the first station from Sandy Hook, from December fifteenth to March fifteenth, to be appointed by the keepers thereof, at forty dollars per month, ten thousand and eighty dollars.

Contingent expenses. — For contingent expenses of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Revenue-cutter service. — *Revenue-Cutter Service.* — For pay of officers and pilots, four hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For rations for officers and pilots, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

For pay of petty officers and crew, three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For rations for petty officers and crew, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For fuel, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and outfits, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For supplies of ship chandlery, seventy thousand dollars.

For travelling expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Loans and Treasury Notes. — For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes. — For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Detection of counterfeiting and frauds upon government. — *Public Lands.* — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Public lands. Office of surveyor-general in Louisiana; Louisiana; Florida; — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Minnesota; — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Dakota. — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Office of surveyor-general in Kansas; Colorado;
For office rent of surveyor-general of Colorado, fuel, books, stationery, and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	
For rent of office of surveyor-general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars.	New Mexico;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, four thousand dollars.	California and Arizona;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Idaho;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, four thousand dollars.	Nevada;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Oregon;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Washington Territory;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Nebraska and Iowa;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.	Montana;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of the Territory [of] Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Utah.
<i>Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands.</i> — For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys at sixty-six land offices, three hundred and five thousand six hundred dollars.	Expenses of collection of revenue from sales of public lands. Registers and receivers.
For incidental expenses of the land offices, twenty thousand six hundred dollars.	
For salaries, commissions, and incidental expenses of two additional land offices created by the act of May five, eighteen hundred and seventy, twelve thousand dollars.	Expenses of new land offices. 1870, ch. 84. <i>Ante</i> , p. 117.
For salaries, commissions, and incidental expenses of four additional land offices created by the acts of May eleven and twenty-seven, eight hundred and seventy, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the land office at Le Grand, in the State of Oregon, shall be allowed its incidental expenses, commencing with its organization.	1870, ch. 98, 113. <i>Ante</i> , pp. 122, 139. Land office at Le Grand, Oregon.
<i>Metropolitan Police.</i> — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the district of Columbia, two hundred and eleven thousand and fifty dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, (beyond the limits of said cities,) in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and the levy court of said county, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one third of one per centum, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.	Metropolitan police. Washington and Georgetown to contribute. Special tax to be levied, and how to be expended.
<i>Government Hospital for the Insane.</i> — For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane, of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.	Government Hospital for the Insane.

Extension of the government hospital for the insane.

For the erection, heating, lighting, furnishing, and fitting up an extension of the hospital for the accommodation of one hundred patients in the three upper stories, and to contain separate tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and lodging rooms, and a day room for twenty employe[e]s, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. — For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, forty thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars: *Provided*, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States authorized by the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, may be increased to forty; but no student now at said institution, coming from said States under said acts, shall be supported therein by the United States, from and after the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and no student hereafter coming to said institution from either of said States under said acts and this act, shall be supported by the United States during any portion of the time he remains therein.

Number of students in, &c. may be increased to forty.

1867, ch. 167.
Vol. xiv. p. 464.
1868, ch. 262.
Vol. xv. p. 232.

Provision as to students now in institution, &c.

For completion of the main central building, ninety-four thousand and eighty-seven dollars.

Main central building.

Columbia Hospital for Women, &c.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. — For the support of the institution, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rent of building and necessary repairs, three thousand dollars.

National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington.

For the support of the National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington, in the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home.

National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home. — For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Transient paupers.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the surgeon-general of the army.

Contract to be made.

Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution. — For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, ten thousand dollars.

Toward the completion of the hall required for the government collections, ten thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.

Botanic Garden. — For completing the main walk through the Botanic Garden, to be expended under the direction of the joint committee on the library, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For concreting, three hundred dollars.

For labor and materials for gutters around the walks, seven hundred dollars.

Buildings.

For putting Mansard story on the western office buildings, and for casual repairs, for iron floor grating, iron screen for rotunda, and for glass screens, five thousand and twenty-five dollars.

Fencing.

For fencing the Botanic Garden on the Maryland Avenue side in the same manner as it is fenced upon the Pennsylvania Avenue side, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Public buildings under Treasury Department.

Public Buildings under Treasury Department. — For inclosing the custom-house building at Astoria, Oregon, fifteen thousand dollars.

Custom-house at Astoria;

For completing the custom-house building at Cairo, Illinois, including paving, curbing, grading, and fencing, sixty thousand dollars.

Cairo;

For completing the custom-house building at Portland, Maine, including paving, grading, curbing, and fencing, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Portland, Me.

- For continuing the construction of the custom-house building at Portland, Oregon, forty thousand dollars. Custom-house building at Portland, Oregon;
- For completing the custom-house building at Saint Paul, Minnesota, one hundred thousand and fifty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents: *Provided*, That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into, by the proper authorities, with the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. But this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the payment of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts. Saint Paul; proviso;
- For repairs and preservation of the custom-house building at New Orleans, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars. New Orleans;
- For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building in San Francisco, California, ten thousand dollars. San Francisco;
- For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building in Chicago, Illinois, twenty thousand dollars. Chicago;
- For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building at Baltimore, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars. Baltimore;
- For repairs and improvement of custom-house building at Petersburg, Virginia, ten thousand dollars. Petersburg;
- For repairs of the old custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, to fit the same for a post-office, twenty thousand dollars. Charleston;
- For completing the custom-house at Wiscasset, Maine, and grading and fencing the grounds surrounding it, four thousand dollars. Wiscasset.
- For completion of the work on the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, including paving, grading, and curbing, forty-six thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars; and for four tanks, four steam-pumps, hose, and four projecting lifts for loading and unloading heavy goods, eight thousand two hundred dollars; and for six hoisting machines, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars. Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia.
- For completing the work on the marine hospital in Chicago, Illinois, thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained. Marine hospital, Chicago. Contracts in advance for completion.
- For finishing the interior of the court-house building at Madison, Wisconsin, and for paving, grading, curbing, sewage, and fencing, forty thousand dollars. Court-house at Madison;
- For completing the court-house building at Portland, Maine, including paving, curbing, and grading, twenty-five thousand dollars. Portland;
- For completing the interior of the court-house building at Des Moines, Iowa, and for curbing, paving, grading, and sewerage, sixteen thousand dollars. Des Moines.
- For continuing the construction of the court-house, post-office, and custom-house building at Omaha, Nebraska, fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That the total cost of the building shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and estimates and plans for the same shall be approved by the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury. Court-house, post-office, &c. in Omaha. Proviso.
- For continuing the construction of the building for post-office and court-house in New York city, five hundred thousand dollars, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained; and the Continuing construction of post-office and court-house in New York city. *Ante*, p. 85. Contracts for completion.

Proviso to former appropriation modified.

proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction of said building contained in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to adopt as a part of the contract therein provided for, any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before said April twenty: *Provided*, That the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected: *And provided further*, That hereafter, before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced, plans and full estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior, and the cost of the building shall not exceed the amount of said estimate.

Cost.

Plans and estimates for buildings for the United States to be made before, &c. and cost not to exceed the estimate.

Court-house in Philadelphia.

For repairs and alterations of the court-house in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

Post-office and sub-treasury in Boston.

For continuing the work on the post-office and sub-treasury building in Boston, Massachusetts, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained; and the

Ante, p. 85.

Contracts for completion.

Proviso to former appropriation modified.

proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction contained in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to adopt as a part of the contracts therein provided for, any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before said April twenty: *Provided*, That the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected.

Cost.

Barge office.

For barge office at New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

Branch mint in Dalles City, Oregon.

For inclosing and putting in safe condition the building for branch mint in Dalles City, Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

Branch mint building in San Francisco.

For continuing the work on the branch mint building in San Francisco, California, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total cost of the building, exclusive of the sum paid for the site thereof, shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That it shall be lawful, until after the completion and occupation of said branch mint building, to exchange, at any mint or branch mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the government: *Provided*, That the weight, fineness, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall be determined by the mint assay: *And provided further*, That the authority hereby given shall not be construed so as to interfere with the rights and privileges now or heretofore enjoyed by depositors of bullion at said mints.

Total cost not to exceed.

Unrefined or unparted bullion may be exchanged at any mint, until, &c.

Weight, &c. of bullion determined by mint assay.

Proviso.

Public buildings under Treasury Department.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Furniture for custom and court houses, &c.

For furniture for custom-house in Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for court-house in Portland, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture for court-house in Madison, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture for custom-house in Cairo, Illinois, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

For fuel and lights for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Heating.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty thousand dollars.

Vaults, safes, &c.

For vaults, safes, and locks for the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

<p>For repairs and preservation of the lazaretto property, near Philadelphia, eight thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Lazaretto property.</p>
<p>For the erection of a public building in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, for the use of the custom-house and other civil officers of the government of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i>, That the authorities of the city of Saint Louis shall donate to the United States, by a proper instrument of conveyance, to be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, a lot of ground in said city, of suitable dimensions and centrally located: <i>And provided further</i>, That the State of Missouri shall cede to the United States jurisdiction over the lot donated, and release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way to assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: <i>Provided</i>, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause plans and estimates for the completion of the building to be prepared and submitted to Congress at its next session.</p>	<p>Erection of building at St Louis. Vol. xvii. p. 12. Site to be given, jurisdiction ceded, and taxation relinquished.</p> <p>Plans and estimates.</p>
<p><i>Lighthouses, Beacons, and Stations.</i>— For Whale's Back lighthouse, off Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for rebuilding the lighthouse and pier, seventy thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Lighthouses, beacons, and stations.</p>
<p>For three beacon-lights to complete the system for the harbor of Salem, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Portsmouth. Post, p. 510. Salem.</p>
<p>For fog-signal at Beavertail light station, Rhode Island, three thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	<p>Rhode Island.</p>
<p>For the construction of three permanent lights in Providence river, Rhode Island, above Sabin's point, twenty thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>For shed and open wharf on northern boundary of Staten Island lighthouse depot, twenty-five thousand dollars, and for a wharf covered with sheet-piling in point of basin at same place, ten thousand dollars, — in all, thirty-five thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Staten island.</p>
<p>For rebuilding beacon-light at Bridgeport, Connecticut, forty-five thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Bridgeport.</p>
<p>For continuing construction of lighthouse on Race rock, Long Island sound, ten thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Race rock.</p>
<p>For a lighted beacon on Long Beach bar at the entrance to Peconic bay, eastern end of Long island, seventeen thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Long Beach bar.</p>
<p>For protecting site of Execution Rocks light station, New York, eight thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Execution Rocks.</p>
<p>For repairing the stone piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, two thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	<p>New Castle, Del.</p>
<p>For the improvement of Bulkhead rock in Providence river, Rhode Island, two thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	<p>Bulkhead rock.</p>
<p>For protecting site of Princess Bay light station from encroachments of the sea, twelve thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Princess bay.</p>
<p>For rebuilding Esopus Meadow light station, Hudson river, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Esopus meadow.</p>
<p>For building a lighthouse at Colchester point, or in its vicinity, Lake Champlain, twenty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Colchester.</p>
<p>For protection of Absecom lighthouse site from encroachments of the sea, ten thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Absecom.</p>
<p>For a new lantern at Maurice River, Delaware, light station, two thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Maurice river.</p>
<p>For rebuilding Fort Mifflin light station, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	<p>Fort Mifflin.</p>
<p>For building wharves, sheds, and otherwise fitting the Christiana light station as a buoy depot, and winter harbor for light-vessels, at the mouth of the Christiana river, near Wilmington, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Christiana.</p>
<p>For rebuilding the light station on White shoals, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.</p>	<p>White shoals.</p>

- Point of Shoals. For rebuilding the lighthouse on Point of Shoals, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Penfield reef. For commencing construction of lighthouse on Penfield reef, near Bridgeport, Connecticut, Long Island sound, thirty thousand dollars.
- Love point. For building a lighthouse on Love point, in Chesapeake bay, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Bodies island. For building a lighthouse at Paul Gamiel's hill or at or near Bodies island, about midway between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, sixty thousand dollars.
- Alligator reef. For beginning the construction of a first-class lighthouse on Alligator reef, Florida, being part of the system for lighting the Florida reefs, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Cape San Blas. For rebuilding the keeper's dwelling at Cape San Blas light station, Florida, ten thousand dollars.
- Bolivar point. For rebuilding the lighthouse at Bolivar point, near Galveston, Texas, forty thousand dollars.
- Buoy depot. For building sheds, wharves, and so forth, at the buoy depot at the head of the passes of the Mississippi, twelve thousand dollars.
- Decros point. For range-light on Decros point, at the entrance of Matagorda bay, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Southwest pass. For an iron lighthouse at Southwest pass of the Mississippi river, forty-one thousand dollars, in addition to former appropriations.
- Barber's point. For building a lighthouse on Barber's point, Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Bluff point. For building a lighthouse on Bluff point, Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Buffalo. For two lights on the breakwater now being built at Buffalo, New York, thirty thousand dollars.
- Waugoschance. For rebuilding keeper's dwelling at Waugoschance light station, Lake Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.
- Norwalk island. For a spindle or beacon off the reef near the Norwalk island, Connecticut, one thousand dollars.
- Pere Marquette. For beacon-light at Pere Marquette harbor, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.
- Black Lake. For beacon-light at Black Lake harbor, Michigan, six thousand dollars.
- Saint Joseph. For beacon at Saint Joseph, (on the pier,) Lake Michigan, three thousand dollars.
- North bay. For range-light at North bay, Lake Michigan, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Whale's Back reef. For day beacon on Whale's Back reef, Green bay, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Round island. For repairs and renovations at Round Island light station, eight thousand dollars.
- Point Iroquois. For rebuilding Point Iroquois light station, Lake Superior, eighteen thousand dollars.
- Saginaw river. For range-lights at the mouth of Saginaw river, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.
- Presque Ile. For a lake coast lighthouse at Presque Ile, Lake Huron, twenty-eight thousand dollars, in addition to former appropriations for rebuilding keeper's dwelling.
- Spectacle reef. For continuing the construction of a lighthouse on Spectacle reef, Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to former appropriations.
- South Manitou. For improvements at South Manitou light station, Lake Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Eagle harbor. For repairs and renovations of Eagle Harbor light station, Lake Superior, fourteen thousand dollars.
- Point Reyes. For lighthouse and fog-signal at Point Reyes, California, forty-five thousand dollars, in addition to former appropriations.

For building a lighthouse at or near the mouth of the Oak Orchard creek, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, New York, twenty thousand dollars.	Oak Orchard.
For two harbor range-lights to mark the entrance to Aquina bay, Oregon, twenty thousand dollars.	Aquina bay.
To establish a light to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, in the State of Massachusetts, seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-three cents.	Plymouth and Kingston.
For a new lighthouse at Punta Arenas, California, in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand dollars.	Punta Arenas.
For a new lighthouse at Cape Blanco, Oregon, in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand dollars.	Cape Blanco.
For rebuilding a first-class lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, in addition to former appropriations, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Cape Hatteras.
For a beacon on White rock, Wickford harbor, Rhode Island, six thousand dollars.	White rock.
For <i>Lighthouse Repairs</i> . — In the third district. For repairs and renovations at Poplar Point, Watch Hill, Gardner's Island, and Horton's Point light station, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.	Lighthouse repairs. Third district.
For repairs and renovations at North Dumpling light station, fifteen thousand dollars.	
For repairs and renovations at Falkner's Island light station, eight thousand five hundred dollars.	
For repairs and renovations at the New Haven light station, four thousand eight hundred dollars.	
In the tenth district. For repairs and renovations at Ogdensburg light station, thirteen thousand dollars.	Tenth district.
For repairs and renovations at Horse Island light station, twelve thousand dollars.	
For repairs and renovations at Big Sodus light station, fourteen thousand dollars.	
For repairs and renovations at Stoney Point light station, Lake Ontario, thirteen thousand dollars.	
In the eleventh district. For repairs at Beaver Island, Port Du Mort, Sheybogan, and other light stations, three thousand dollars.	Eleventh district.
In the thirteenth district. For lighthouse and buoy-tender for the thirteenth district, ninety thousand dollars.	Thirteenth district.
<i>Armories and Arsenals</i> . — For repairs and improvements at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.	Armories and arsenals. Springfield. Rock island.
For continuing the development of water-power at Rock Island armory and arsenal, two hundred thousand dollars.	
For completing workshops numbers one and two at the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	
For macadamizing its main avenues and streets, five thousand dollars.	
For repairing quarters at the same, five thousand dollars.	
For Allegheny arsenal, for one half the cost of grading, curbing, and paving Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, from Butler Street, to Allegheny Valley railroad, seven thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-five cents.	Allegheny.
For Benicia arsenal, for repairs of buildings and grounds, three thousand dollars.	Benicia.
For Columbus arsenal, for grading, making roads and drains, five thousand dollars.	Columbus.
For Fort Monroe arsenal, for painting and repairing, one thousand dollars.	Fort Monroe.
For Indianapolis arsenal, for preservation of buildings and grounds, two thousand dollars.	Indianapolis.

- Leavenworth. For Leavenworth arsenal, for repairs of building, streets, and walks, one thousand dollars.
- San Antonio. For San Antonio arsenal, for repairs of officers' quarters, office, and painting fences and roofs, five hundred dollars.
- Vancouver. For Vancouver arsenal, for repairs of buildings, fences, and walks, five hundred dollars.
- Watervliet. For Watervliet arsenal, to complete the old wharf to the prescribed wharf line and connect it with the new work, and to complete the filling in behind the new wharf, ten thousand dollars; and for removing and replacing the present overshot water-wheel by a turbine, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for flooring in new shop for wood machine, four hundred dollars.
- Watertown. For Watertown arsenal, for repairs at the post, three thousand dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingencies at all the arsenals, five thousand dollars.
- Survey of northern and northwestern lakes and rivers. For the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Rock Island bridge. For continuing the construction of Rock Island bridge, three hundred thousand dollars.
- Public works in and around Washington. For examinations and surveys on western and northwestern rivers, fifty thousand dollars.
- Repairs, &c. under direction of chief engineer. *Public Works in and around Washington.*— For repairs, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, viz.:—
- Bridges. For casual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridges, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- President's house. For fuel for the President's house, five thousand dollars.
- Public squares and grounds. For repairs and refurnishing the President's house, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Snow and ice. For public reservation number two and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars.
- Reservations. For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's house, two thousand dollars.
- Iron fences, &c. For removing snow and ice from pavements and public walks, five hundred dollars.
- President's house. For manure, and hauling the same to public grounds and reservations, five hundred dollars.
- Ventilation of Senate chamber. For improvement and care of reservations on New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and other avenues, three thousand dollars.
- Public grounds. For painting iron fences around Lafayette Square, in front of War and Navy Departments, and Judiciary Square, three thousand dollars.
- For inclosing, paving, and improving the circle at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues, eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.
- For an iron fence, and paving and improving around Franklin Square, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- For annual repairs, and repainting the exterior of the President's house, ten thousand dollars.
- For flower-pots, mats, and twine, one thousand dollars.
- For fuel for centre building of the Capitol, five hundred dollars.
- For enlarging the shafts of escape for the impure air of the Senate chamber, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For propagating house for the use of the public grounds, under the public gardener, three thousand dollars.
- For hire of carts on public grounds, three thousand dollars.
- For hire of three horses and carts in the public grounds, fifty cents per day additional each, five hundred dollars.
- For purchase and repair of tools for public grounds, one thousand dollars.

- For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to whitewash tree boxes, and so forth, two thousand dollars. Trees, &c.
- For annual repairs of fences around reservations, two thousand dollars. Fences.
- For cleaning out sewer traps along Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred dollars.
- For lighting President's house, Capitol, and public grounds, forty thousand dollars. Lighting buildings and grounds.
- For pay of lamplighters, plumbing, and gas-fitting, five thousand dollars.
- For contingencies of office of public buildings, one thousand dollars,
- For expenses to be incurred in the improvements of streets, avenues, and alleys, passing by or through the property of the United States, and to abate nuisances, twenty thousand dollars. Improvements of streets, &c.
- For improvement and care of seats and fountains in the Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars.
- For construction of circular fence around and through the President's grounds to Seventeenth Street, including foundation walls, curbing, flagging, and iron fencing, ten thousand dollars.
- For additional repairs to the greenhouse at the President's house, two thousand five hundred dollars. Greenhouses.
- For repairs of the greenhouses at the propagating garden, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For taking out private stairway leading from law library to Supreme Court room, and fitting up the rooms thus made with shelving for library, two thousand dollars. Law library.
- Washington Aqueduct.* — For the completion of the Washington aqueduct, except coping and covering of bridges; for rent and purchase of five and forty-four one hundre[d]ths acres of land, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. Washington aqueduct.
- For purchase of roadway from Great Falls to conduit road, two and three tenths miles, eighteen and four tenths acres, one thousand and twelve dollars.
- For purchase of roadway across land owned by William Brooke, five hundred and fifty dollars.
- For rent and purchase of land at High Service reservoir, in Georgetown, three thousand three hundred dollars.
- For rent and purchase of land at bridge number six, in Georgetown, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.
- For clearing out obstructions near the dam to give free access in low water to the head of the aqueduct, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- For repairs in tunnel number one, and removing fallen stones, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For preserving the new or Dalecarlia tunnel from falling in, and protecting bank of connecting conduit, twenty thousand dollars.
- For completing the distributing reservoir according to the original plan: First, slope wall for protection of banks, thirty thousand dollars; second, repairing earthen banks, and completing dividing bank and setting iron valve gate therein, five thousand dollars; third, completing the two gate-houses of this reservoir, twenty thousand dollars.
- For arrears of superintendence and repairs to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand dollars.
- For completing work at arch over High Service reservoir, and placing rail round the same, four thousand dollars.
- For superintendency and general repairs, twelve thousand dollars.
- For macadamizing the top of the conduit now used as the main road to Washington, ten thousand dollars, — in all one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated for the Washington aqueduct shall be applied to the objects named herein, and to no others: *Provided further*, That all Appropriation, how to be applied.

Water rents,
how to be ap-
plied.

water rents derived from the Washington aqueduct shall be applied to the improvement and repair of the same, and for no other purpose, until otherwise provided by law.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Depart-
ment.

Repairs, &c.
at navy yard at

Portsmouth;

Boston;

New York;

Philadelphia;

Washington;

Norfolk;

Pensacola;

Mare island.

Naval station
at Sackett's har-
bor;

Mound city.

For the necessary repairs and improvements at the following navy yards:—

Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.— For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Boston.— For repairs of buildings, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at New York.— For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Philadelphia.— For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Washington.— For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Norfolk.— For preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Pensacola.— For preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Mare Island.— For completing foundry and boiler establishment, fifty thousand dollars; for saw-mill machinery, twenty thousand dollars; for machinery for house-joiners' shop, five thousand dollars; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor.— For repairs and the general care of the public property, one thousand dollars.

Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois.— For necessary repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public build-
ings.

Under direc-
tion of architect
of Capitol exten-
sion.

Capitol.

Under the Direction of the Architect of the Capitol Extension.— For finishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, and for curbing and flagging upper terraces, one hundred thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol building, painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, water-pipes, pavements, and approaches to the building, and extension of the steam-heating apparatus, ten thousand dollars.

Dome.

For finishing and repairing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

Capitol
grounds.

First expendi-
ture how to be
applied.

For continuing the work of grading and filling the grounds around the Capitol, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the first expenditure of this appropriation shall be devoted to grading and putting in order the plateau of the east front of the Capitol, and making proper approaches thereto.

Patent-office
building.

Patent-Office Building.— For grading the southern half of G Street, from Seventh to Ninth streets, and paving the same, seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the corporation of Washington city cause the north half of G Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets to be paved at the same time, the cost thereof to be assessed against the private property fronting thereupon in the manner usual in cases of such improvements.

Grading part
of G Street.

City of Wash-
ington to cause
other part to be
graded.

Rooms for De-
partment of In-
terior.

For rent of additional rooms for the use of the Department of the Interior, four thousand dollars.

Agricultural
department.

Building on
reservation num-
ber two.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Building on Reservation Number Two.— For the erection of glass structures for the culture of medical, textile, and economic plants, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For labor in improvement of the grounds, eight thousand dollars.
 For terrace walls and gateway, five hundred dollars.
 For material for roads and walks, seven thousand dollars.
 For vases, two hundred dollars.
 For new tools, repairing, and blacksmithing, one thousand dollars.

Agricultural
 Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office
 Department.

For repairs and improvements for the proper ventilation of the rooms used by the dead-letter branch of the Post-Office Department, ten thousand dollars.

Ventilation of
 dead-letter
 branch.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Lighthouse
 establishment.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Repairs of
 lighthouses
 and buildings.

For salaries of six hundred and twenty lighthouse keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Salaries.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-five light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Seamen's
 wages, &c.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Buoys and
 beacons.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, thirty thousand dollars.

Fog-signals.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

Visiting and
 inspecting
 lights.

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts, with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for lighthouses, and other incidental necessary expenses, two hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

Supplies for
 lighthouses and
 beacon lights.

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

Coast survey.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

Atlantic and
 Gulf coast.

For continuing the survey of the Pacific coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, two hundred thousand dollars.

Pacific coast.

For pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, five thousand dollars.

Pay, &c. of
 engineers.

For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the government printing office, two thousand dollars.

Publication of
 observations.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, forty-five thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c.
 of vessels.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Surveying
public lands in

- Louisiana;** For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, including the survey of township twelve south, range eleven east, in which the city of New Orleans is situated, at twenty-five dollars per lineal mile, ten thousand dollars.
- Florida;** For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six for section lines, ten thousand dollars.
- Minnesota;** For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Dakota;** For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That ten thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be expended for surveys in the Pembina land district.
- Pembina land district;**
- Montana;** For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.
- Nebraska;** For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Kansas;** For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Colorado;** For surveying the public lands in Colorado, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Idaho;** For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.
- New Mexico;** For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.
- Arizona.** For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of Arizona, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain and report upon the origin, nature, character, and extent of the claims to lands in said Territory under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and for this purpose he shall have all the powers conferred, and shall perform all the duties enjoined upon the surveyor-general of New Mexico by the eighth section of an act entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor-general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and his report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as shall be deemed just and proper.
- Surveyor-general of Arizona to report upon the nature and extent of claims to lands therein, under the laws and usages of Spain and Mexico.** 1854, ch. 103, § 8. Vol. x. p. 309. Reports to be laid before Congress.
- Survey of public lands in California.**
- Proviso.** For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That wherever lands in California subject to private entry have been or shall
- Lands subject to private entry and withdrawn,**

be withdrawn from market for any cause, such lands shall not thereafter be held subject to private entry until they shall have first been opened for at least ninety days to homestead and pre-emption settlers, and again offered at public sale.

to be open to homestead and pre-emption settlers before, &c.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines.

Survey of public lands in Oregon; proviso;

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land-office, in his discretion, may authorize public lands in said Territory, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines.

in Washington Territory; proviso;

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

in Utah Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That seventeen thousand dollars (including the sum of ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, appropriated by act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight) may be used for the survey of the eastern boundary line of said State, but no higher sum than forty dollars per lineal mile shall be paid for such survey.

in Nevada.

Survey of eastern boundary of State of Nevada.

For the survey of public lands within the limits of the land grant of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, as follows:—

Limit to price.

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Colorado at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard lines, twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.

Survey of public lands within the land grant of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Colorado;

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Utah at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard, twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.

Utah;

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard lines, twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations for surveys of public lands within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's land grant shall be conditional upon the compliance of said company or party in interest with the requirements of the twenty-first section of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Wyoming.

Survey of public lands in Wyoming Territory and rates.

Surveys of Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s land grant to be conditional upon, &c. 1864, ch. 216, §21. Vol. xiii. p. 365. 1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489.

For the survey of the public lands within the limits of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in a direct line extending from Du Luth, on Lake Superior, to Georgetown, on the Red river of the North, ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That five thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be expended for office work by the surveyor-general of Minnesota: *And provided further*, That before any land granted to said company by the United States shall

Survey of public lands within the grant to Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Part to be expended where. Cost of surveying, &c. to

be paid before conveyances are made.

be conveyed to any party entitled thereto under any of the acts incorporating or relating to said company, there shall first be paid into the treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same, by the said company or party in interest.

Miscellaneous.

Survey of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for ship canal.

Prosecution and collection of claims due the United States.

Certain appropriations transferred to Department of Justice.

Pay of clerks in office of Secretary of Treasury.

Consul at Port Said.

Defence of suits for seizure of captured and abandoned property.

Statistics of mines and mining.

Geological survey.

Law library for certain Territories.

Post, p. 518.

Payments Paul S. Forbes;

Horatio Ames;

Jacob P. Leese, assignee of Thomas O. Larkin;

Henry S. Halladay and Dyas T. Parker;

employees at Flathead and Blackfeet agencies, supplies and expenses.

Miscellaneous. — For an examination and survey, under the direction of the President of the United States, of the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, in order to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal at these places between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thirty thousand dollars.

To meet expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That appropriations for salaries and pay of officers and others heretofore employed in other departments and now employed in the Department of Justice, are hereby transferred to the said Department of Justice, to be disbursed in accordance with the law organizing the same.

For compensation of clerks, and for additional compensation to the same, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay salary of the consul at Port Said, Egypt, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured and abandoned property, and for the defence of the United States in respect of such property in the court of claims, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the geological survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide a law library for each of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, respectively, is hereby appropriated.

To pay Paul S. Forbes the balance due him under contract with the Navy Department for a steam-engine for the Algonquin, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To pay Horatio Ames the amount now due him for wrought-iron rifled guns made by him for the navy by order of the bureau of ordnance, and tested and accepted by them, seventy-two thousand and sixty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Jacob P. Leese, assignee of Thomas O. Larkin, in conformity to a judgment of the court of claims, rendered December twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty, less the interest and the sum paid on account, viz.: the balance of three thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-five cents, which sum shall be in full satisfaction of all demands against the government for said account.

To pay Henry S. Halladay and Dyas T. Parker the sum of seven thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars, in full satisfaction of a judgment in rem recovered in the district court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for services rendered by employees at the Flathead and Blackfeet agencies, in the Territory of Montana, and for supplies furnished and for travel [] and incidental expenses of agents during a period of about four years, commencing in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-four cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay an indebtedness on account of Indian service in California, incurred and left unpaid by Charles Maltby, late superintendent of Indian affairs, as per accounts in the Indian office, eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Indian service in California.

Charles Maltby,

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay deficiencies incurred for the Indian service in California by Austin Wiley, former superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Austin Wiley.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay outstanding liabilities incurred in fitting up the branch mint at Carson city since its completion, thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-six cents.

Branch mint at Carson city.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John Finn the amount due him for supplies furnished for the Indian service as per audited vouchers on file in the Indian office, fifty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars and ninety-four cents.

John Finn for supplies for Indian service.

To pay the outstanding indebtedness contracted in the Sioux Indian district, under act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, vouchers for which have been approved by General Harney, and are now filed in the Interior Department, and have been or shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Indebtedness contracted in the Sioux Indian district.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior of fifteen sets, or so many as may be necessary, of the United States Statutes at Large, from volume one to nine, both inclusive, four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents; and the judges of the circuit courts of the United States who have not already received them, shall, severally, be entitled to receive, for his use while in office, a copy of each volume of the Statutes at Large, and also a copy of each volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, succeeding the third volume of Wallace's Reports, and such copies of th[e] statutes and reports received by any one of the said judges, shall, upon his resignation, removal from office, or death, be delivered up to his successor in office.

Purchase of sets of the Statutes at Large.

Judges of circuit courts entitled to volumes of Statutes and certain Reports, &c.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for payment for services rendered and supplies furnished for and on account of the Indian service at the Fort Berthold agency, Dakota Territory, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in a communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated February sixteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of sixty-three thousand two hundred and three dollars and five cents, or so much thereof as shall be found by the Secretary of the Interior upon examination to be justly due.

Indian service at the Fort Berthold agency.

To reimburse E. M. Sargent money expended by him in carrying out a contract with the Post-Office Department for mail service from Lowell, Massachusetts, to adjacent points, two thousand dollars.

E. M. Sargent for mail service.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify A. M. Adams for losses by depredations committed by Kiowa and Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-two cents.

A. M. Adams for losses by Indians.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mr. Baca y Salasar for depredations committed by the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico, nine thousand dollars.

Baca y Salasar for losses by Indians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the account of Harvey D. Scott, for his per diem and mileage as commissioner for the examination of the first ten miles of the Minnesota Southern railroad, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and ten cents.

Harvey D. Scott for per diem, &c. while examining Minnesota Southern railroad;

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the account of Harvey D. Scott, for his per diem and mileage as commis-

Minnesota Valley railroad.

1871, ch. 18.
Post, p. 678.

sioner for the examination of the first ten miles of the Minnesota Valley railroad, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents.

Pardon H. Sibley, per diem and mileage.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the account of Pardon H. Sibley for his per diem and mileage in attending the session of the board of government commissioners, directors, and engineers assembled by the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, for the purpose of establishing a standard for the Pacific railroad, two thousand and sixty-three dollars.

William Syphax.

For additional pay heretofore withheld from William Syphax, to equalize his compensation with that of an assistant messenger, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Eclipse of the sun in December, 1870.

To enable the superintendent of the coast survey to make observations in Europe on the eclipse of the sun next December, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Norwegian bark General Birch, for rescue of master and crew of the Dreadnought.

To enable the Secretary of State to reimburse the owners of the Norwegian bark General Birch for the expenses incurred by them in the rescue and care of thirty-four American citizens, master and crew of the American ship Dreadnought, wrecked on Cape Penas, on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars, in gold.

C. B. H. Fessenden.

To pay C. B. H. Fessenden for amount found due him as collector of the port of New Bedford, for commissions on lighthouse disbursements outside of his district, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventeen cents.

Supreme and district courts of the United States, jurors, witnesses, &c.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, including legal assistance to the Attorney-General, and other special and extraordinary expenditures in cases of the Supreme Court of the United States in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses of suits, &c.

Bronze equestrian statue of Winfield Scott. Pub. Res. No. 45. Vol. xiv. p. 571.

To secure the making of a contract by the Secretary of War with Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, New York, for a bronze equestrian statue of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the sum appropriated by the joint resolution for that purpose, approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Special agent on trade with British North America.

For special agent to report on the trade between the United States and the dependencies of Great Britain in North America, as provided for by joint resolution approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand dollars.

Pub. Res. No. 80. *Post*, p. 381.

Surveys, &c. west of the Mississippi river.

For geographical surveys and military reconnoissances west of the Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of ordnance, &c. Court of inquiry.

To enable the Secretary of War to defray the necessary expenses of the bureau of ordnance and its officers, in connection with the court of inquiry, held in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of which Major-General George H. Thomas was president, five thousand dollars.

No advertisement, &c. for any office connected with the executive department to be published in any newspaper except, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any executive department of the government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department; and no bill, for any such advertising, or publication, shall be paid, unless there be presented, with such bill, a copy of the written authority aforesaid.

Bill not to be paid unless, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to authorize the lighthouse board to properly mark all pier-heads belonging to the government on the northern and northwestern lakes, when completed or repaired, and duly notified of such completion or repairs by the department in charge of such construction or repairs; and the provision requiring that five of the six revenue cutters upon the northern and northwestern lakes be laid up is hereby repealed, and as many of them as the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, shall put in commission, shall be specially charged with aiding vessels in distress on said lakes, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, shall be and is authorized to sell two of said revenue cutters, now on the northern lakes, for such consideration and under such regulations as he may prescribe, and that the proceeds be covered into the treasury.

Lighthouse board to mark all government pier-heads on northern, &c. lakes, &c.

Repeal of provision requiring that certain revenue cutters be laid up.

1868, ch. 177. Vol. xv. p. 114.

Certain to be put in commission and how, and two to be sold.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection in the Congressional Cemetery of monuments in memory of those representatives who have died since eighteen hundred and sixty; said monuments to be of uniform size and style with those previously erected; and this sum to be disbursed under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives, upon contracts made by him with the lowest responsible bidders therefor, after due public notice given.

Erection of monuments in Congressional Cemetery to certain members, &c.

Style of monuments.

Appropriation how to be disbursed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the mayor of the city of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, the architect of the Capitol extension, and their successors in office, together with two men to be appointed by the mayor of the city of Washington, by and with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen of said city, are hereby appointed a commission who shall cause the Washington City canal, either in whole or in part, to be dredged, or, if deemed best, dredged and narrowed, or arched and converted into a sewer; and for the purpose of making this improvement, the corporate authorities of the city of Washington are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax of one hundred thousand dollars upon all taxable property in said city, for defraying part of the expenses thereof, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying in part the expenses of the same; and out of any moneys arising from the sale of any real estate, should any take place belonging to said canal, the government shall first be indemnified for any moneys hereby appropriated; the improvements aforesaid to be paid for at the rate of one third by the government and two thirds by the city as the work progresses, and the total expenditure not to exceed the amount herein provided for.

Commission for dredging, &c. the Washington City canal.

Vol. xvii. p. 10.

Tax of \$100,000 may be levied, &c. by Washington therefor.

Appropriation.

Government how to be indemnified.

Expenses of improvements how to be borne.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation of Washington shall have power to issue certificates of indebtedness not to exceed in amount two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore authorized, and to bear interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum per annum, and to be redeemable within five years from the date of issue. The said certificates not to be of a less denomination than fifty dollars, and to be receivable for taxes due said corporation to such amount yearly as said corporation may designate by law; not, however, to exceed fifty per centum of the amount due by any tax-payer. And said certificates shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of the ascertained indebtedness of the corporation of Washington to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Washington may issue additional certificates of indebtedness for not over \$200,000.

Interest and when redeemable.

Denominations and for what receivable.

Use limited.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase two

Removal of impure air from Senate chamber.

Improvements to be made under whose supervision.

Committee on ventilation to inquire into, &c. making alterations in Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives.

Construction and intent of act of 1869, ch. 122, Vol. xv. p. 305. as to custom-house, &c. at Knoxville, East Tennessee.

Payment to John E. Reeside how to be made. See Priv. Res. No. 14. Post, p. 661.

Report to be made as to expenses incurred by Montana for suppression of Indian hostilities.

Pay of persons employed in the insurrectionary States in connection with the Treasury Department. Vol. xvii. p. 10.

Appropriation.

Appropriation for stone, &c. pier in Delaware bay. Vol. xvii. p. 9.

Junction and Breakwater railroad may run over pier, &c.

Patents for Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas may be withheld, and all transfers thereof, &c.

exhaust fans, one engine, exhaust pipes, and so forth, for the removal of the impure air of the Senate chamber, and there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars to purchase the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the improvements be made under the supervision of the engineer of the Senate, and that the joint committee on ventilation be directed to inquire into the practicability and expense of making such alterations in the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives as will bring said chamber and hall to the exterior of the building.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making an appropriation for the completion of the custom-house, court-house, and post-office building in Knoxville, East Tennessee, was intended to include and revive, and shall be deemed and held to include and revive, all former unexpended appropriations for the same object.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the payment for transportation of public stores, provided for in "A resolution for the relief of John E. Reeside," passed by the present Congress, shall be made in accordance with the orders and decrees of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to ascertain, or cause to be ascertained, the amount of expense necessarily incurred by the territorial authorities of Montana for arms and supplies of the volunteer forces called out to suppress Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and report to Congress at the next session the names of the persons entitled to relief, together with a statement of the facts and sums upon which such report may be based.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay such persons as were actually employed in the insurrectionary States in connection with the Treasury Department, as officers of the United States, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five or eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in connection with the revenues of the government, compensation at the rates provided by law for service rendered as such officers, and an amount sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to construct a good and substantial pier of stone or iron in the Delaware bay, at or near Lewes, in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it may and shall be lawful for the president, directors, and company of the Junction and Breakwater railroad, in the State of Delaware, to extend their railroad upon and over said pier, and freely to use said pier in connection with their said road, subject to such regulations and charges for maintenance and repairs as the Secretary of War may adopt.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to withhold patents for any portion of the lands known as the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas, and also to withhold his approval of all transfers of said lands, and to permit peaceable occupancy by all settlers or Indians now residing thereon, until further action of Congress in relation thereto, without prejudice to existing rights.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCIII. — *An Act making additional Appropriations and to supply the Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely: —

Deficiency appropriations for 1870 and 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney-General. — For salary of the solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of Justice.
Office of Attorney-General.

For additional salary of two assistant attorneys-general, two thousand dollars.

Solicitor-general.

For additional salary of solicitor of internal revenue, one thousand dollars.

Assistant attorneys-general.
Solicitor of internal revenue.

For salary of stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For three additional fourth-class clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz.: For fuel, labor, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For stationery and books, one thousand dollars.

For additional contingent, because of the transfer to the Department of Justice of the solicitor of internal revenue, naval solicitor, and the law office of the Department of State; for stationery and books, one thousand dollars.

For the salaries of three commissioners appointed for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, for one year, at five thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars.

Commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States.

For the reasonable incidental expenses of the commission for clerk hire, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 96.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For clerks in the office of the chief of ordnance, two thousand dollars, to supply an omission in the total amount for that office for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

War Department.
Office of chief of ordnance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, and three clerks of class one, nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.
Office of comptroller of the currency.

For ventilating the attic rooms in the west wing of the Treasury Department building, twelve thousand dollars.

Ventilation.

For ventilating the attic rooms in the east wing, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the treasury building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Annual repairs.
Furniture, &c.

For file cases, shelving for vaults, permanent counters, desks, tables, and other necessary fixtures, and for renovation of walls and floors, for the proper arrangement and preservation of the records and files of the Treasury Department, twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-two cents.

For fitting, putting up, and casing old vaults, for casing, and shelving, and for book-cases for records in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, and others, fourteen thousand and thirty-five dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no alteration shall be made, or work done upon the treasury building, except for ordinary repairs, except upon authorization of and in accordance with specific appropriations therefor.

Work, unless for ordinary repairs, not to be done on treasury building except, &c.

- Fuel, &c. for public buildings.** For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings throughout the United States, under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Custom-house at Ogdensburg; at Charleston.** For balance due on completion of the custom-house at Ogdensburg, New York, seven hundred and one dollars and eighty-eight cents.
- Proviso.** For continuing the construction of the custom-house building at Charleston, South Carolina, in accordance with the modified plans of the supervising architect of the treasury, as submitted in his letter of June twenty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no further sum than two hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-six cents shall be appropriated or expended by the government for the entire completion of said building and its approaches.
- Purchase of land in Springfield, Illinois.** To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a parcel of ground, twenty feet by one hundred feet, adjoining and on the east side of the site of the United [States] court-house and post-office building at Springfield, Illinois, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- House of Representatives.**
- Pay of officers, clerks, messengers, &c.** For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the House of Representatives, six thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifty cents. And that there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred dollars each, per annum, to the chief, journal, assistant disbursing, file, printing, petition, stationery, and engrossing clerks of the House; and the sum of four hundred and five dollars per annum to the librarian in charge of the hall library; and the sum of four hundred and five dollars per annum to the assistant librarian in charge of the hall library; and the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars per annum to the clerk of the committee of claims; and to the reading clerks and tally clerk, three hundred and forty dollars each, for the thirty-ninth Congress, as provided for by resolutions of the House of the first session of the said Congress.
- Folding.** For folding documents, including materials, five thousand five hundred and four dollars and twenty-seven cents.
- Clerks.** For clerks to committees and temporary clerks, ten thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents.
- Laborers.** For laborers, two thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents.
- Committee on education and labor;**
- on the ninth census.** For miscellaneous items, to defray the expenses of the committee on education and labor, incurred during their late investigation, one thousand dollars.
- Edward Jarvis.** For additional expenses of the committee on the ninth census, to be added to the contingent fund of the House, two hundred and ten dollars.
- Official reporters of the Globe.** To Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, for services rendered to committee on the ninth census, five hundred dollars.
- 1866, ch. 296, § 18.
Vol. xiv. p. 323.
- To pay the official reporters of the Globe in each House the amount which the comptroller of the treasury may find severally due them for services during the sessions of the forty-first Congress, under the eighteenth section of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.
- Lighting and ventilation.** For ceiling with iron laths under the copper roof of the hall of the House of Representatives, and for additional glass panels, flues, doors, and apparatus for improving the lighting and ventilating of said hall, to be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the Senate, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.	Senate. Miscellaneous. Clerks, pages, &c.
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, five thousand dollars.	
For the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by the joint select committee on retrenchment in investigating the contracts of the Navy Department for steam machinery, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents: <i>Provided</i> , That the appropriation of seventy-eight thousand dollars for lithographing for the patent office, in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby carried to the fund for lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives.	Committee on retrenchment. Transfer of appropriation for lithographing. 1870, ch. 251. <i>Ante</i> , p. 233.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To pay the government of Peru the sum of fifty-seven thousand and forty dollars in coin, being the amount awarded to Esteban G. Montano by the joint commission at Lima, Peru, February twenty-five, eighteen hundred [and] seventy, acting under the claims convention between the United States and Peru, of December four, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.	Miscellaneous. Award to Esteban G. Montano. <i>Post</i> , p. 751.
To meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the Territory of Montana, ten thousand dollars.	
For printing the journal of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana for the second and third sessions of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy cents.	Legislative expenses in Montana;
For balance in full to John P. Bruce for printing for the third session of the Montana legislature, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents.	John P. Bruce.
For a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the assembly of the Territory of Idaho, for rent, furniture, wood, storage, oil, and candles, printing, stationery, and incidental expenses, three thousand four hundred dollars.	Idaho.
To pay the increased compensation of the chief justices and associate justices of the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, and Dakota, under the provisions of an act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars.	Increased pay of judges in certain Territories. 1870, ch. 130. <i>Ante</i> , p. 152.
For amount due James S. Reynolds for paper, printing, and labor performed for the said legislative assembly of Idaho, two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirteen cents.	James S. Reynolds.
For a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-seven cents.	Legislative expenses of New Mexico.
For rent of office of the surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand seven hundred dollars.	Office of surveyor-general of Nevada;
For rent of office of the surveyor-general of Wyoming, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Wyoming;
For compensation of the surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, three thousand dollars; for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; and for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Arizona;
For repairs of custom-house at Detroit, Michigan, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.	Custom-house, Detroit.
To reimburse the United States marshal of the district of South Carolina for sums paid by him in excess of the sums provided by existing statutes, for summoning jurors in obedience to a jury order issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, June five, eigh-	Summoning jurors in South Carolina.

teen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Use of building by department of education.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for the use and occupation by the late department of education of a portion of the building located on the corner of G and Eighth streets in this city, from November twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until April sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Sick and disabled seamen.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars, and to meet a deficiency in the same fund for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Penitentiary buildings in Wyoming Territory.

For the erection of penitentiary buildings in the Territory of Wyoming, forty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the said sum be set apart from the proceeds of collections of internal revenue tax in that Territory, to be appropriated for said purpose only, and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.

Ninth census.

For expenses to be incurred in taking the ninth census of the United States, one million dollars.

Loyal citizens acting as United States marshals and assistants.

For payment of claims of loyal citizens for services rendered as United States marshals and their assistants, as provided in act approved June twenty-four, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

1870, ch. 164. *Ante*, p. 187. Public buildings and grounds.

For deficiency in the appropriation for public buildings and grounds, under the chief engineer of the army, ten thousand dollars.

Wilson's electric gas-lighter.

For materials and putting up Wilson's electric gas-lighter in the Senate chamber, four thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, [That] the same can be done under the control of the architect of the Capitol extension during the recess, and at an expense not exceeding the amount herein appropriated.

Proviso.

Election in Wyoming Territory.

For expenses of conducting the election, on second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in Wyoming Territory, one thousand dollars.

Assay office, New York.

For assay office, New York, salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, assistant assayer, and clerks, and wages of workmen, thirty thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 241.

Superintendent of building occupied by Department of Interior.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the superintendent of the building occupied by said Secretary and his department from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the allowance to be made to such superintendent, with his salary as clerk, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

Pay of employees in agricultural department.

For deficiency in the pay of certain employe[e]s in the agricultural department, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary: *Provided*, That their annual compensation is not increased thereby beyond the amount fixed by law.

Proviso.

Acting examiners and assistants in patent office.

For services performed in the patent office, under direction of the commissioner of patents, from August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by clerks and assistant examiners acting as assistant examiners and examiners, at the rates fixed by law for the respective grades in which such services were performed, the sum of ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-four cents: *Provided*, That the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly enrolled as examiners and assistant examiners during the same period.

Proviso.

Primary schools outside of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

For the support of primary schools in that part of the district of Columbia lying outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to be expended by the commissioners of primary school[s], under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the president of the levy court, ten thousand dollars.

To pay William Fisher, of San José, California, for supplies furnished seamen and marines of the United States navy who were employed with the army during the Mexican war in conquering California, three thousand and seventy-five dollars. William Fisher.

To compensate the widow of the late W. J. Hubbard, for the statue of Washington executed by him, said sum to be in full of all demands for said statue, two thousand dollars. W. J. Hubbard, statue of Washington.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to credit C. N. Felton, treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, with sixteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents, paid to Edward Wheaton for clerical services performed in his office. Credit to be allowed C. N. Felton.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the First National Bank of the city of Washington the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in satisfaction of money advanced to defray the expenses of the joint select committee on ordnance, and that the receipt of said bank shall be deemed a sufficient voucher in the settlement of the accounts with the Treasury Department. Payment to First National Bank of Washington, advance for expenses of committee.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands be, and he is hereby, directed, out of the fund in said bureau for the education of freedmen, to pay to Wilberforce University, situated in Greene county, Ohio, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and to Lincoln University, situated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, twelve thousand dollars, in aid of the objects of said institutions. Payments to Wilberforce University and Lincoln University.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: — Army appropriation.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, four hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars. Recruiting.

For pay of the army, twelve million nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars. Pay.

For commutation in lieu of forage for officers' horses, where the same is not furnished by the quartermaster's department, two thousand dollars. Commutation in lieu of forage.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars. And the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and required to transfer from any surplus of the past appropriations for the "pay of the army, or of the volunteers," not otherwise disposed of by law, such sum as may be sufficient to cover deficiencies in the appropriations "for payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn," for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. Discharged soldiers for clothing. Transfer of surplus of appropriations.

For subsistence in kind for regular troops and employe[e]s, four million thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-two cents. Subsistence.

For contingencies of the army, eighty thousand dollars. Contingencies.

For army medical museum, five thousand dollars. Museum.

For medical and other necessary works for the library of surgeon-general's office, three thousand dollars. Medical, &c. works.

For expenses of commanding-general's office, five thousand dollars. Commanding-general's office.

Signal service.
Quartermaster's
department.

For expenses of the signal service of the army, five thousand dollars.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field, and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank-books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Incidental ex-
penses of quar-
termaster's de-
partment.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July five, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz.: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army, not expressly assigned to any other department, eight hundred thousand dollars.

1802, ch. 9,
§§ 21, 22.
Vol. ii. p. 136.

1810, ch. 45.
Vol. iii. p. 488.
1864, ch. 247, § 6.
Vol. x. p. 676.

1838, ch. 162, § 10.
Vol. v. p. 257.

Mileage.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travel[ing] on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, fifty thousand dollars.

Meteorological
observations and
notice of storms.

For taking meteorological observations and giving notice on northern lakes and seaboard of approach and force of storms, fifty thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance

stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, five million dollars.

Public transports.

Water.

Obstructions, roads, harbors, rivers.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Hire, &c. of quarters, huts, repairs, &c.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals, of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies, of police and office duties, of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small-arms.

Ordnance service.

For establishing and maintaining national cemeteries, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That twenty thousand dollars of this amount be expended in planting and cultivating trees and shrubs in the several cemeteries.

No part to pay for new cannon or small-arms. National cemeteries. Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to thirty thousand, and thereafter there shall be no more than thirty thousand enlisted men in the army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law.

Number of enlisted men in the army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, honorably to discharge from the service of the United States officers of the army who may apply therefor on or before the first of January next; and such officers so discharged under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due them at the date of their discharge, one year's pay and allowances.

Certain officers, upon their application, may be honorably discharged with one year's pay, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to place on the retired list of the army, on their own application, any commissioned officers who have been thirty years in the service, and the officers who may be retired by virtue of this section shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed, or may be hereafter allowed, to officers retired from active service.

Certain commissioned officers may be placed upon the retired list; their pay and emoluments.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso of the sixteenth section of the act approved August three, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, limiting the number of officers on the retired list to seven per centum of the whole number of existing officers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and hereafter the number of officers who may be retired in accordance with existing laws shall be in the discretion of the President: *Provided*, That the whole number on the retired list shall at no time exceed three hundred.

Limit to number of officers on retired list repealed. 1861, ch. 42, § 16. Vol. xii. p. 289.

Number not to exceed three hundred.

Offices of general and lieutenant-general to continue only until a vacancy. Laws creating the offices then to be repealed.

No appointment to grade of major-general until, &c.;

to grade of brigadier-general until, &c.

Grade of regimental commissary in cavalry regiments abolished.

Disposition of such officers.

Regimental commissary-sergeant and hospital steward abolished.

Number of corporals reduced.

Present corporals may have honorable discharge, &c.

List of officers unfit for duty except, &c. to be sent to Secretary of War.

Board of officers established.

Officers reported to be mustered out upon, &c.

Officers may have a hearing.

Officers of regiments of the various arms may be transferred to list of supernumeraries.

Vacancies hereafter to be filled proportionably from such list.

Supernumeraries remaining Jan. 1, 1871, to be discharged.

Proviso as to filling lower

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of general and lieutenant-general of the army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer; and when such vacancy shall occur in either of said offices, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, from thenceforward be held to be repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no appointment to the grade of major-general shall be made until the number of officers of that grade is reduced below three, after which the number of major-generals shall not exceed three.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no appointment to the grade of brigadier-general shall be made until the number of officers of that grade is reduced below six; after which the number of brigadier-generals shall not exceed six.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the grade of regimental commissary in the several cavalry regiments is hereby abolished; and the lieutenants now holding the appointments of regimental commissary may be assigned for duty to companies of their regiments, and shall fill the first vacancies that may occur in their respective grades of first or second lieutenant in the regiments to which they now belong; and nothing herein contained shall affect their relative rank with other lieutenants of their grade.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades of regimental commissary sergeant and regimental hospital steward are hereby abolished. The number of corporals in each company of cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be reduced to four; and the said non-commissioned officers shall have the privilege of receiving an honorable discharge, with full pay and allowances to the actual date thereof, if they shall so elect, in preference to remaining in the service in such other grades as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the general of the army and commanding officers of the several military departments of the army, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers serving in their respective commands deemed by them unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty, setting forth specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to constitute a board to consist of one major-general, one brigadier-general, and three colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the regular army on account of distinguished services in the volunteer force during the late war, and on recommendation of such board the President shall muster out of the service any of the said officers so reported, with one year's pay; but such muster-out shall not be ordered without allowing such officer a hearing before such board to show cause against it.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to transfer officers from the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry to the list of supernumeraries; and all vacancies now existing, or which may occur prior to the first day of January next, in the cavalry, artillery, or infantry, by reason of such transfer, or from other causes, shall be filled in due proportion by the supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness, as provided in existing law regulating promotions in the army. And if any supernumerary officers shall remain after the first day of January next, they shall be honorably mustered out of the service with one year's pay and allowances: *Provided*, That vacancies now existing in the grade of second lieutenants, or which may occur prior to said date, may be filled by the assignment of supernumerary first lieutenants, or officers of higher grades, who, when so

assigned, shall rank as second lieutenants, *providing* [provided] such officers shall prefer to be so assigned, instead of being mustered out under the provisions of this section; and officers so assigned shall take rank from the date of their original entry into the service: *And provided further*, That no chaplain be appointed to posts or regiments until those on waiting orders are assigned.

grades by those of higher grades desiring it.

Chaplains.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the professors of the United States Military Academy, whose service in the army and at the academy exceeds thirty-five years, shall have the pay of colonel, and those whose like service is less than thirty-five, but exceeds twenty-five years, shall have the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and all other professors shall have the pay of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' continuous service: *Provided*, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing as regards retirement from active service as officers of the army.

Pay of professors of the Military Academy.

Ten per cent. of current pay for every five years' service. Proviso.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and allowances of the enlisted men of the army shall remain as now fixed by law until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and it shall be unlawful for any officer to use any enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever.

Enlisted men, pay and allowances of; not to be used as servants by officers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Law establishing headquarters of the general of the army at Washington, &c. repealed. 1867, ch. 170, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 436.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no officer shall be entitled to wear while on duty any uniform other than that of his actual rank, on account of having been brevetted; nor shall he be addressed in orders or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank.

Officers on duty to wear uniform only of actual rank, and to be so addressed.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to drop from the rolls of the army for desertion any officer who is now, or who may hereafter be, absent from duty three months without leave; and any officer so dropped shall forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and shall not be eligible for reappointment.

Officers absent from duty three months without leave to be dropped from the rolls, and not reappointed.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be vacated thereby.

Officers on active list not to hold civil office; accepting or holding, to vacate commission.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the assignment to duty, as additional second lieutenants, of the graduates of the Military Academy.

Graduates of Military Academy may be assigned.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall prepare a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, which, when approved by Congress, shall be in force and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority; and said regulations shall be reported to Congress at its next session: *Provided*, That said regulations shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Army regulations to be prepared by, &c.;

effect of, when approved. Proviso.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed so to arrange the course of studies and the order of recitations at the Military and Naval Academies that the students in said institutions will not be required to pursue their studies on Sunday.

Students in Military and Naval Academies not to be required to study on Sunday.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of

Trading establishments at military posts on the frontier.

Proviso.

Repeal of Pub. Res. No. 33. Vol. xv. p. 29.

Retired officers may serve as professors of colleges.

Pay of officers of the army established.

To officers below rank of brigadier-general ten per cent. of yearly pay to be allowed for each five years' service.

Proviso.

Pay of colonel and lieutenant-colonel not to exceed.

Monthly pay.

Fuel, quarters, and forage.

Allowances for travel under orders.

Payments to officers to be by paymaster only.

Pay of retired officers.

Officers, soldiers, seamen,

this act the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit one or more trading establishments to be maintained at any military post on the frontier not in the vicinity of any city or town, when, in his judgment, such establishment is needed for the accommodation of emigrants, freighters, and other citizens; and the persons to maintain such trading establishments shall be appointed by him: *Provided*, That such traders shall be under protection and military control as camp followers. The joint resolution approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to authorize the commanding-general of the army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts is hereby repealed.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any retired officer may, on his own application, be detailed to serve as professor in any college; but while so serving such officer shall be allowed no additional compensation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the officers of the army shall be as follows: The pay of the general shall be thirteen thousand five hundred dollars a year; lieutenant-general shall be eleven thousand dollars a year; the pay of major-general shall be seven thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of brigadier-general shall be five thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of colonel shall be three thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of lieutenant-colonel shall be three thousand dollars; the pay of major shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of captain, mounted, shall be two thousand dollars; the pay of captain, not mounted, shall be eighteen hundred dollars; the pay of adjutant shall be eighteen hundred dollars; the pay of regimental quartermaster shall be sixteen hundred dollars; the pay of first lieutenant, mounted, shall be sixteen hundred dollars; the pay of first lieutenant, not mounted, shall be fifteen hundred dollars; the pay of second lieutenant, mounted, shall be fifteen hundred dollars; the pay of second lieutenant, not mounted, shall be fourteen hundred dollars; the pay of chaplain shall be fifteen hundred dollars; the pay of aide-de-camp to major-general shall be two hundred dollars per annum in addition to pay of his rank; the pay of aide-de-camp to brigadier-general shall be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum in addition to pay of his rank; the pay of acting assistant commissary shall be one hundred dollars in addition to pay of his rank; and there shall be allowed and paid to each and every commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years of service: *Provided*, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of his grade as established by this act: *And provided further*, That the pay of a colonel shall in no case exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, nor the pay of a lieutenant-colonel four thousand dollars per annum, and these sums shall be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages and clothing, longevity rations, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever, and shall be paid monthly by the paymaster: *Provided*, That fuel, quarters, and forage in kind may be furnished to officers by the quartermaster's department, as now allowed by law and regulations: *And provided further*, That when any officer shall travel under orders, and shall not be furnished transportation by the quartermaster's department, or on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, he shall be allowed ten cents per mile, and no more, for each mile actually by him travelled under such order, distances to be calculated according to the nearest post-routes; and no payment shall be made to any officer except by a paymaster of the army. Officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the re-

bellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any register or receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

and marines serving, for ninety days, in the rebellion and remaining loyal, may enter a quarter section of land on lines of railroads, &c. 1862, ch. 75. Vol. xii. p. 392. 1864, ch. 38. Vol. xiii. p. 35. 1866, ch. 127. Vol. xiv. p. 66. 1866, ch. 262, § 10. Vol. xiv. p. 253.

CHAP. CCXCV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Navy appropriation.

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers, and for mileage or transportation of officers travel[ing] under orders, and for pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men for the engineers' force, eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars each per annum, seven million dollars.

Pay of officers and seamen, mileage, &c.

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. — For annual repairs of buildings and care of grounds, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks. Naval Asylum.

For improvement of cemetery, five hundred dollars.

For support of the beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars; and this and the two preceding sums shall be paid out of the naval pension fund.

For civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery, New Hampshire. — For civil engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to receiver and inspector, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars; making in all fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Navy yard at Kittery;

At the navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts. — For civil engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; for

Boston.

- Navy yard at chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- New York; At the navy yard, New York city. — For civil engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- Philadelphia; At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — For civil engineer, two thousand dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger to the commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Washington; At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia. — For civil engineer, two thousand dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Norfolk; At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia. — For civil engineer, two thousand dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand five hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Pensacola; At the navy yard, Pensacola, Florida. — For superintendent of yard improvements, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars; in all, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars.
- Mare island. At the navy yard, Mare island, California. — For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; for assistant civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for clerk to commandant, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Naval Asylum. At the Naval Asylum. — For secretary to the governor, one thousand dollars; for steward, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for matron, three hundred dollars; for six washers, at one hundred and twenty dollars

each; for cook, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; first assistant cook, one hundred and twenty dollars; second assistant cook, ninety-six dollars; six laundresses, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; eight scrubbers and house-cleaners, at ninety-six dollars each; four laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; master-at-arms, three hundred dollars; and for ship's corporal, two hundred and forty dollars; in all, six thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars.

Naval asylum.

For contingent expenses of bureau of yards and docks, viz.: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising; books; models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery and patent rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines and attendance on same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber; wheels for navy-yard purposes, and tools and repairs of same; postage on letters on public service, and telegrams; furniture for government houses and offices in navy yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oils, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yard, and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labor at navy yards; water tax; and for toll and ferriages; pay of the watchmen in the yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For equipment of vessels. — For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, labor; hemp and other materials for the manufacture of rope; wire-rope, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron, cables, anchors, furniture, galleys, and hose; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of equipment and recruiting.
Equipment.

Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars; and for time clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery;

At the navy yard, Boston. — For superintendent of ropewalk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; clerk to same, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two store and time clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, seven thousand dollars.

Boston;

At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy yard, Washington. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars, one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars; and for time clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For equipment office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars, and for the store clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy yard, Mare island. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; and for time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Mare island.

- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of bureau of equipment and recruiting, viz.: For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Bureau of navigation. Pilotage and towage. Correcting, &c. and compasses. *Bureau of Navigation.* — For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars. For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.
- Nautical books, charts, instruments, &c. For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, ten thousand dollars.
- Books for libraries. Navy signals, &c. For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars. For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, including running lights, drawings, and engravings for signal books, six thousand dollars.
- Compass fittings. For compass fittings, including binnacles, pedestals, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards, five thousand dollars.
- Logs. For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads, and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.
- Lanterns, &c. For lanterns and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermasters' use, six thousand dollars.
- Flags. For bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds, three thousand dollars.
- Oil. For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles, when used as a substitute for oil in running lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department, forty thousand dollars.
- Stationery. For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, five thousand dollars.
- Musical instruments. For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.
- Maps, charts, &c. For preparing and publishing maps, charts, nautical books, and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars.
- Signal communication. For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board ships of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Nautical Almanac. For expenses of Nautical Almanac: — For pay of computers and clerk for compiling the Nautical Almanac, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. For labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Naval Observatory. For expenses of Naval Observatory, viz.: — For pay of one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars. For three aids or assistant observers, four thousand dollars.
- Great transit circle. For regrinding object-glass of the great transit circle, eight hundred dollars.
- Wages. For wages of one instrument maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light, and office furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Civil establishment. Civil establishment. — For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy yards, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation; freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores, postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, six thousand dollars. Bureau of navigation.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For ten fifteen-inch guns, needed for the battery of the Colossus, and to meet contingencies, seventy thousand dollars. Bureau of ordnance. Guns.

For gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars. Gunpowder.

For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, seventy-five thousand dollars. Fuel.

For labor at navy yards, two hundred thousand dollars. Labor.

For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun parks, machinery, boats, fifteen thousand dollars. Repairs.

For miscellaneous items, freight, twenty thousand dollars. Miscellaneous.

For experiments in ordnance, eight thousand dollars. Experiments.

For expenses of the torpedo corps, including, viz.: The purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton; purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, wire; purchase of copper, wood, iron, and other materials used in the manufacture of torpedos, with work on the same; construction of torpedo boats, purchase of coffer works, or hulks, and contingent expenses; labor, including one chemist, at two thousand dollars, one foreman machinist, at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and clerk hire; in all, sixty thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars of which may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of services heretofore rendered in the invention and application of torpedos. Expenses of torpedo corps.

Civil establishment. — For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars. Civil establishment.

For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars. Contingencies.

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; preservation of material; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; discharge of liabilities, and general maintenance of the navy, as follows: — Bureau of construction and repair. Preservation of vessels, and purchase of materials, labor, &c.

For expenses of receiving ships, fifty thousand dollars.

For preservation of iron-clad vessels, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For coast defense and practice vessels, eighty thousand dollars.

For tools and machinery in navy yards, one hundred thousand dollars.

For sheds over timber, and over ships, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels abroad, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation, fifty thousand dollars.

For materials by contract, one million dollars.

For materials by purchase, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For labor in navy yards and on foreign stations, two million dollars.

For purchase and preservation of timber and general maintenance of the navy, eight hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to discharge liabilities provided for by contracts made previous to March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-two cents, for so much thereof as may be necessary: Liabilities under contracts made prior to March 4, 1869.

Provided, That before paying the claim of the Corliss Steam-Engine Company, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a re-examination of said claim to be made by the law officers of the Navy Department, and two competent engineers to be detailed for that purpose, who shall de- Claim of Corliss Steam-Engine Company.

duct from the contract price with said steam-engine company whatever sum it would have cost said company to have completed their said contract.

- Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery; Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, draughtsman, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- Boston; At the navy yard, Boston. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; second clerk to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, ten thousand three hundred dollars.
- Brooklyn; At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; second clerk to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; ten thousand three hundred dollars.
- Philadelphia; At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, draughtsman for naval constructor, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- Washington; At the navy yard, Washington. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, seven thousand dollars.
- Norfolk; At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; draughtsman to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.
- Pensacola; At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- Mare island. At the navy yard, Mare island. — For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk of storehouses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating dock, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; ten thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Bureau of steam engineering. *Bureau of Steam Engineering.* — For repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, tools, labor, transportation, materials, stores, one million dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.
- Repairs of machinery, &c. Proviso.
- Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery; Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Boston; At the navy yard, Boston. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; five thousand six hundred dollars.
- New York. At the navy yard, New York. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each, and time clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars; five thousand six hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Civil establish-
ment at navy
yard at
Philadelphia;

At the navy yard, Washington. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Washington;

At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Norfolk;

At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars. Pensacola;

At the navy yard, Mare island. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each, and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Mare island.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, including commutation of the spirit ration, and water for ships, seven hundred and eighty-one thousand and fifty dollars. Bureau of
provisions and
clothing.
Provisions, &c.

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau: — Civil establish-
ment at navy
yard at

At navy yard, Boston. — Two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents. Boston;

At the navy yard, New York. — Two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; assistant superintendent of mills, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. New York;

At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — Two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents. Philadelphia;

At the navy yard, Washington. — Writer, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. Washington;

At the navy yard, Norfolk. — Writer, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. Norfolk;

At the navy yard, Mare island. — Two writers, first at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, and second at one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; in all, two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents. Mare island;

At the naval asylum, Philadelphia. — Paymaster's assistant at naval asylum, one thousand dollars. Naval asylum.

For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car-tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars. Contingent
expenses.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For support of the medical department, for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, marine corps, coast survey, not including the families of officers on shore stations, fifty-one thousand dollars. Bureau of
medicine and
surgery.
Surgeons'
necessaries.

Repairs of
naval labora-
tory, hospitals,
&c.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, out-houses, steam-heating apparatus, sidewalks, fences, gardens, and farms, plumbers' and masons' work, painting, glazing, and outfits of hospitals at Annapolis and Mare island, when completed, forty thousand dollars.

Civil establish-
ment.

For pay of civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, fifty thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies, thirty thousand dollars.

Naval Acad-
emy.

Pay of
professors,
assistants,
teachers, &c.

Naval Academy. — For pay of professors and others: Four professors, viz.: of French, of Spanish, one of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars; *nineteen* [eighteen] assistant professors, viz.: five of French, two of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, three of mathematics, one of astronomy, navigation, one of natural and experimental philosophy, and three of drawing, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars; sword-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars; boxing-master and gymnast, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian and secretary, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars, three thousand dollars; clerk to commandant of midshipmen, one thousand dollars; two clerks to paymaster, one at one thousand dollars, and one at six hundred dollars, one thousand six hundred dollars; commissary at two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, messenger to superintendent at five hundred and eighty dollars, and cook at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, one thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents; armorer at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, quarter gunner at four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, and gunner's mate at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, one thousand four hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents; coxswain at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and three seamen in departments of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents each, one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars; band-master at five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and eighteen first-class musicians at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each, six thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars; seven second-class musicians at three hundred dollars each, and two drummers and one fifer (first-class) at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each, three thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars; in all, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Pay of watch-
men, mechanics,
and laborers.

For pay of one captain of the watch, nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Four watchmen, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day each.

Foreman at the gas and steam-heating works, at four dollars per day; ten attendants at the gas and steam-heating works at academy and schoolships, one at three dollars and twenty-five cents per day, three at three dollars per day each, and six at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; three joiners, two painters and two masons, at three dollars and fifty cents per day each; tinner, gas-fitter and blacksmith, at three dollars per day each; making in all twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

For pay of one mechanic at work-shop, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

Master-laborer to keep public grounds in order, at two dollars and twenty-eight cents per day; fourteen laborers, three at two dollars per day, and eleven at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day; laborer to superintendent, two dollars and twenty-eight cents per day; four attend-

ants at recitation rooms, library, chapel, and offices, at twenty dollars per month each ; twenty servants to keep in order midshipmen's quarters and public buildings, at twenty dollars per month each ; making in all, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For pay in department of steam engineering one machinist, at three dollars and fifty cents per day ; and one machinist at three dollars per day ; one blacksmith, one boiler-maker, one pattern-maker, and one molder, at three dollars per day each ; and two laborers at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day each ; making in all, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, ten thousand dollars. Public build-ings.

For contingent expenses : —

For material for heating and lighting the academy and school-ship's quarters, twenty thousand dollars. Heating and lighting.

For purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank-books, maps, and models, three thousand five hundred dollars. Books and sta-tionery.

For expenses of the board of visitors, two thousand dollars.

Board of vis-itors.

For postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Postage.
Furniture, &c.

For furniture and fixtures for public buildings, two thousand dollars.

For expenses in the astronomical and philosophical department, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of steam machinery, steam pipe and fixtures, rent of buildings, freight, cartage, water, musical instruments, uniforms for band, telegraphing, and repairs of all kinds, and incidental labor not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rent of quarters, for foreman of gas and steam heating works, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For engineers' stores, in department of steam enginery, five hundred dollars.

For material for repair of steam machinery, one thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the corps, seven hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventeen cents.

Marine corps.
Pay.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy cents.

Provisions.

For clothing, fifty thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For fuel, twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Fuel.

For military stores, viz. : For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accouterments, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, seven thousand dollars.

Military stores.

For transportation of officers and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, fifteen thousand dollars.

Transportation
and recruiting.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Barracks and
rent of offices.

For contingencies, viz. : Freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats ; compensation of judge advocates ; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and for constant labor ; house-rent in lieu of quarters and commutation for quarters to officers on shipboard ; burial of deceased marines ; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing ; apprehension of deserters ; oil, candles, gas ; repairs of gas and water fixtures ; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture ; furniture for officers' quarters ; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools ; keep of a horse for the messenger ; repairs to fire-engines, purchase and repair of engine hose ; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables ; bunks ; repairs to public carryall ; purchase and repair of harness ; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheelbarrows ; scavengering ; purchase and repair of galleys ; cooking-stoves, ranges ; stoves where there are no grates ; gravel for parade

Contingencies.

grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, fifty thousand dollars.

Repeal of law establishing pay of purser on duty in California, &c. 1853, ch. 102. Vol. x. p. 220.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," as provides that "the pay of a purser, when attached to and doing duty at the naval station of California, shall be four thousand dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed a clerk at a compensation not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum," is hereby repealed.

Pay of navy (active list) established.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the annual pay of the officers of the navy on the active list shall be as follows: —

- Admiral. The admiral, thirteen thousand dollars.
- Vice-admiral. The vice-admiral, when at sea, nine thousand dollars; on shore duty, eight thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, six thousand dollars.
- Rear-admirals. Rear-admirals, when at sea, six thousand dollars; on shore duty, five thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, four thousand dollars.
- Commodores. Commodores, when at sea, five thousand dollars; on shore duty, four thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.
- Captains. Captains, when at sea, four thousand five hundred dollars; on shore duty, three thousand five hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Commanders. Commanders, when at sea, three thousand five hundred dollars; on shore duty, three thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand three hundred dollars.
- Lieutenant-commanders. Lieutenant-commanders, during the first four years after date of commission, when at sea, two thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand dollars; after four years from such date, when at sea, three thousand dollars; on shore duty, two thousand six hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand two hundred dollars.
- Lieutenants. Lieutenants, during the first five years after date of commission, when at sea, two thousand four hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand six hundred dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, two thousand six hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Masters. Masters, during the first five years after date of commission, when at sea, one thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand five hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, two thousand dollars; on shore duty, one thousand seven hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- Ensigns. Ensigns, during the first five years after date of commission, when at sea, one thousand two hundred dollars; *one* [on] shore duty, one thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, one thousand four hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand dollars.
- Midshipmen. Midshipmen, after graduation, when at sea, one thousand dollars; on shore duty, eight hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, six hundred dollars.
- Mates. Mates, when at sea, nine hundred dollars; on shore duty, seven hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, five hundred dollars.
- Fleet surgeons, paymasters, and engineers. Fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, four thousand four hundred dollars.
- Surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers during the first five years

after date of commission, when at sea, two thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand dollars; during the second five years after such date, when at sea, three thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand eight hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand four hundred dollars; during the third five years after such date, when at sea, three thousand five hundred dollars; on shore duty, three thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand six hundred dollars; during the fourth five years after such date, when at sea, three thousand seven hundred dollars; on shore duty, three thousand six hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand eight hundred dollars; after twenty years from such date, when at sea, four thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty, four thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.

Pay of surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers.

Passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers, during the first five years after date of appointment, when at sea, two thousand dollars; on shore duty, one thousand eight hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand five hundred dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, two thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Passed assistant surgeons and paymasters and first assistant engineers.

Assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, during the first five years after date of appointment, when at sea, one thousand seven hundred dollars; *one* [on] shore duty, one thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, one thousand nine hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand six hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Assistant surgeons, paymasters and second assistant engineers.

Naval constructors, during the first five years after date of appointment, when on duty, three thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand two hundred dollars; during the second five years after such date, when on duty, three thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand four hundred dollars; during the third five years after such date, when on duty, three thousand seven hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand seven hundred dollars; during the fourth five years after such date, when on duty, four thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, three thousand dollars; after twenty years from such date, when on duty, four thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Naval constructors.

Assistant naval constructors, during the first four years after date of appointment, when on duty, two thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand five hundred dollars; during the second four years after such date, when on duty, two thousand two hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand seven hundred dollars; after eight years from such date, when on duty, two thousand six hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Assistant naval constructors.

Chaplains, during the first five years after date of commission, when at sea, two thousand five hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand six hundred dollars; after five years from such date, when at sea, two thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand three hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Chaplains.

Professors of mathematics and civil engineers, during the first five years after date of appointment, when on duty, two thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand five hundred dollars; during the second five years after such date, when on duty, two thousand seven hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars; during the third five years after such

Professors of mathematics and civil engineers.

date, when on duty, three thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand one hundred dollars; after fifteen years from such date, when on duty, three thousand five hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers.

Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, during the first three years after date of appointment, when at sea, one thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty, nine hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, seven hundred dollars; during the second three years after such date, when at sea, one thousand three hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars; during the third three years after such date, when at sea, one thousand four hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand three hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars; during the fourth three years after such date, when at sea, one thousand six hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand three hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand dollars; after twelve years from such date, when at sea, one thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand six hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Secretaries.

Secretaries to admiral and vice-admiral, each two thousand five hundred dollars; to commanders of squadrons, two thousand dollars.

Secretary of the naval academy, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Clerks.

Clerks to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, seven hundred and fifty dollars; first clerks to commandants of navy yards, one thousand five hundred dollars; second clerks to commandants of navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk to commandant of navy yard, Mare island, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerks to commandants of naval stations, one thousand five hundred dollars; clerks to paymasters at navy yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, one thousand six hundred dollars; to paymasters at navy yards, Kittery, Norfolk, and Pensacola, one thousand four hundred dollars; to paymaster at navy yard, Mare island, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to paymasters at other stations, one thousand three hundred dollars; to paymasters of receiving ships at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, one thousand six hundred dollars; to paymaster of receiving ship at Mare island, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to paymasters on other receiving ships, on vessels of the first rate, at the naval academy, and at the naval asylum, one thousand three hundred dollars; to fleet paymasters and paymasters of vessels of the second rate, one thousand one hundred dollars; to paymasters of vessels of the third rate, and supply vessels and store ships, one thousand dollars; to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at navy yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, one thousand six hundred dollars; to inspectors in like charge at other inspections, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Pay prescribed to be the full compensation.

No additional allowance.

Laws authorizing allowance repealed.

Rations and travelling expenses.

Allowance in lieu of spirit ration repealed.

1862, ch. 164. Vol. xii. p. 565.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay prescribed in the next preceding section shall be the full and entire compensation of the several officers therein named, and no additional allowance shall be made in favor of any of said officers on any account whatever, and all laws or parts of laws authorizing any such allowance shall, on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, be repealed; but this shall not be construed as repealing existing laws allowing rations and travel[ing] expenses to officers; and their travel[ing] expenses in foreign countries shall be considered to include such expenses of transportation of baggage as were necessarily incurred; but no charge for transportation of baggage in connection with travel in the United States shall be allowed. And from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, so much of the fourth section of the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other pur-

poses," as allows to persons in the naval service five cents per day in lieu of the spirit ration, is hereby repealed; and from and after that day thirty cents shall in all cases be deemed the commutation price of the navy ration.

Commutation price of navy ration.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the pay of all officers of the navy now on or hereafter placed on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one half of the highest pay prescribed by this act for officers on the active list whose grade corresponds to the grade held by such retired officers respectively at the time of such retirement, and no officer, heretofore or hereafter promoted upon the retired list, shall, in consequence of such promotion, be entitled to any increase of pay. And retired third assistant engineers shall continue to receive the same rate of pay they have received up to the time of the passage of this act; and the grade of third assistant engineer on the active list is hereby abolished.

Pay of officers on the retired list, not on active duty.

Officers promoted on retired list to have no increase of pay.

Third assistant engineers.

Grade on active list abolished.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer of the navy shall, because of misconduct, be placed on the retired list; but he shall be brought to trial by court-martial for such misconduct; nor shall any lieutenant-commander, lieutenant, master, ensign, midshipman, passed assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster, first assistant engineer, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, or second assistant engineer be placed on the retired list, except on account of physical or mental disability.

No officer to be placed on retired list for misconduct, &c.

Certain officers not to be put on such list except, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay of an officer of the navy, upon his original entry into the service, except where he is required to give an official bond, shall commence upon the date of his acceptance of his appointment; but where he is required to give such bond his pay shall commence upon the date of the approval of his bond by the proper authority; that hereafter the increased pay of a promoted officer shall commence from the date he is to take rank as stated in his commission; but if an officer of a class subject to examination before promotion shall be absent on duty, and by reason of such absence, or of other cause not involving fault on his part, shall not be examined at the time required by law or regulation, and shall afterwards be examined and found qualified, the increased rate of pay to which his promotion would entitle him shall commence from the date when he would have been entitled to it had he been examined and found qualified at the time so required by law or regulation; and this rule shall apply to any cases of this description which may have heretofore occurred. And in every such case the period of service of the party, in the grade to which he was promoted, shall, in reference to the rate of his pay, be considered to have commenced from the date when he was so entitled to take rank.

Pay of officers of the navy when to commence;

increased pay when to commence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer of the navy on the active list below the grade of commander, who, upon examination for promotion, shall not be found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination, he shall be dropped from the service.

Officers on active list below, &c. not found, upon examination, qualified for promotion, to be suspended, &c. for one year, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no promotion to the grade of lieutenant-commander on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade is reduced below eighty; and thereafter eighty shall be the number allowed by law on said list; and when the number of lieutenant-commanders shall have been so reduced, section five of the "Act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall stand repealed. And as the number of lieutenant-commanders is reduced, the number of lieutenants shall be increased, until the number in the grade of lieutenants on the active list shall be two hundred and eighty, which shall thereafter be the number of lieutenants allowed by law on said list.

Promotions and numbers in grade of lieutenant-commander.

Repeal of act 1866, ch. 231, § 5. Vol. xiv. p. 223.

Number of lieutenants to be increased as, &c. until, &c.

Number of masters and ensigns established.

Ensigns to be steerage officers, unless, &c.

Number of passed assistant paymasters and assistant paymasters established.

Students in Naval Academy to be called cadet midshipmen;

how to be selected and appointed.

1867, ch. 174, § 8.

Vol. xiv. p. 517.

When to receive appointments as midshipmen, how promoted, &c.

Acts authorizing temporary acting officers except, &c. repealed.

Summary courts-martial upon petty officers, &c.

1855, ch. 136.
Vol. x. p. 627.

Accounts of disbursing officers of the navy, how to be rendered.

Pub. Res.
No. 48, 1867.
Vol. xiv. p. 571.

Pay of chiefs of bureaus in Navy Department.

Expenses of naval officer for medicines and medical attendance not to be allowed unless, &c.

Funeral expenses.

Superintendent of Naval Observatory may contract for refracting telescope, &c.

Appropriation in Part.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of masters and ensigns on the active list authorized by law is hereby fixed and established at one hundred in each grade; and ensigns shall hereafter be steerage officers, unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers; but this shall not be construed as vacating the commission of any master or ensign now in the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That, until the number of passed assistant paymasters shall have been reduced below thirty, there shall be no promotion to that grade, nor any appointment to the grade of assistant paymaster; and after such reduction shall have taken place, the number in each of said grades shall not exceed thirty in the former and twenty in the latter.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the students in the Naval Academy shall hereafter be styled cadet midshipmen; and they shall be selected and appointed as prescribed in the eighth section of the "Act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy," passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall be subject to the laws applicable to the students at said academy, and receive the pay therein prescribed; but this shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of cadet midshipmen from among boys enlisted in the navy. When cadet midshipmen shall have passed successfully the graduating examination at said academy they shall receive appointments as midshipmen, ranking according to merit, and may be promoted to the grade of ensign as vacancies in the number allowed by law in that grade may occur.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the appointment of temporary acting officers in the navy be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except as to assistant surgeons.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings by the commandants of navy yards, naval stations, and marine barracks, in the cases, under the regulations, and with the effect provided for and specified in the "Act to provide a more efficient discipline for the navy," approved March two, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the "Joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall not be construed to apply to disbursing officers of the navy; but such officers shall render their accounts as the same were rendered before the passage of said joint resolution.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department shall be entitled to the pay of commodores on shore duty, and, if retired from said office by reason of age or length of service, to the retired pay of that grade.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That expenses incurred by any officer of the navy for medicines and medical attendance shall not be allowed unless they were incurred when he was on duty, and the medicines could not have been obtained from naval supplies, or the attendance of a naval medical officer could not have been had; nor shall any funeral expenses of a naval officer who died in the United States, or expenses for travel to attend the funeral of an officer who died there be allowed; but when an officer on duty dies in a foreign country the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding his sea-pay for one month, shall be defrayed by the government, and paid by the paymaster upon whose books the name of such officer was borne for pay.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of the Naval Observatory be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the construction of a refracting telescope of the largest size, of American manufacture, at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated in part payment therefor.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes. Appropriations for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Clerks.

For temporary clerks to superintendents, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of sixty-four interpreters, as follows: Twenty-one for the tribes in Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, at five hundred dollars each; thirty-six for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; three for the Indian service in Utah, at five hundred dollars each; one for the Shoshones and one for the Utahs, at one thousand dollars each; one for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, four hundred dollars; and one for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa, four hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars. Interpreters.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars. Agency buildings. Vaccination.

For presents to and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars. Presents and provisions. Rescue and return of prisoners from Indians. Arrest, &c. of persons charged with crimes against Indians.

For contingencies, including travelling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

For improvement of farms on which Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches are located in the Indian country, and for the support of schools among them, and other beneficent purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, farms, schools, &c.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the subsistence of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, who have been collected and located upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches upon reservations.

For this sum, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and under the third article of the treaty of same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars. Vol. xv. pp. 584, 589.

For purchase of clothing, as provide[d] in the same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For second payment, as provided in the same treaties, to be expended

in presents to the ten persons of the said tribes who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the period named, five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand dollars.

Arickarees,
Gros Ventres,
and Mandans.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employe[e]s, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Assinaboines.

Assinaboines. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employe[e]s, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Blackfeet,
Bloods, and
Piegans.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employe[e]s, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley. — For first of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Calapooias,
Molallas, and
Clackamas of
Willamette
valley.

Cheyennes and Arapahoos. — For third of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article, treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand [dollars.]

Cheyennes and
Arapahoos.
Vol. xv. p. 596.

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, as per fourteenth article same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, five thousand two hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, three thousand dollars.

Bois Fort Band
of Chippewas.
Vol. xiv. p. 765.

Bois Fort Band of Chippewas. — For fifth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of one school-teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty installments for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars. Chippewas.

For fifth of twenty installments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty installments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty installments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For sixteenth of twenty installments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars. Chippewas of
Lake Superior.
Vol. x. p. 1109.

For sixteenth of twenty installments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for six smiths, and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 766.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventh article of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be paid in coin, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfil treaty stipulations relative to the payment of annuities with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black river, the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, Indians of the Mackinaw agency, in the State of Michigan, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-seven cents; being the aggregate difference between the coin value of payments made in currency during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen

Chippewas.

hundred and sixty-four, at the dates of treasury warrants, and the amounts due in coin by treaty stipulations, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from dates of said treasury warrants, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

For the erection of a dock for the use of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior at L'Anse bay, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the relief of O-shou-wau-no, chief, on account of destruction of his buildings in the construction of the Sault Sainte Marie canal, eight hundred dollars.

For repairing agency buildings at Mackinaw and Sault Sainte Marie, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
the Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 592.
Vol. x. p. 1111.
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. — For fourth of ten instalments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Vol. x. p. 1187.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 904.

For twenty-fourth of twenty-six instalments to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Post, p. 720.

For third of ten instalments for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments to be expended in promoting the progress

of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

Chippewas.

For third of ten instalments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa Indians. — For seventh of ten instalments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handed), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars; and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travel[ing] expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article, treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

Board of visitors.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservations to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands. — For sixteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.

For sixteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1167.

For sixteenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas. Vol. xiii. pp. 668, 669.

Chippewas.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming-tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians; each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day, for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles travel, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, three thousand dollars.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For first of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one

Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99.
Vol. xi. p. 614.

Vol. vii. p. 212.
Vol. vii. p. 236.

Confederated
tribes and bands
of Indians in
middle Oregon.
Vol. xii. p. 965.

farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Indians in
Middle Oregon.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 36.
Vol. xi. p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel of shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

For this amount to be expended in the repair of the mission school building, near the Arkansas river, one thousand dollars.

For the fulfilment of the provisions of the third and fourth articles of the treaty with the Creek nation, concluded June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, from the proceeds of sales of lands to the Seminoles, to be applied pro rata on the several amounts awarded and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred thousand dollars, payment to be made to each claimant or to his or her heirs in person.

Crows. — For second of thirty instalments to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial wool[1]en clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and wool[1]en socks, as per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Crows.
Vol. xv. p. 651.

Crows.
Vol. xv. p. 651.

For second of thirty installments to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of wool[]en hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of thirty installments to supply three hundred boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of wool[]en hose for each, as per same article, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of ten installments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, one thousand souls, as per same article, ten thousand dollars.

For construction of an agency building, as per third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For building a residence for physician, as per same article, one thousand dollars.

For the construction of five buildings, for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician for two years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as per tenth article same treaty, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of twenty installments for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of seed and agricultural implements for those who have selected lands and intend in good faith to cultivate the soil, as per eighth article same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, five thousand two hundred dollars, as per tenth article same treaty.

For first of ten installments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, nine hundred and fifty-three souls, as per ninth article of the same treaty, nineteen thousand and sixty dollars.

For first of four installments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article same treaty, one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For purchase of cows and oxen under same article, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For first of three installments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe, who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops, as per twelfth article same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel, as per eighth article same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, ten thousand dollars.

Delawares.
Vol. vii. pp. 188,
327.

Delawares. — For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that one of the chiefs provided for by said private article is still alive.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution June

thirteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six [four], two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Delawares.
Vol. x. p. 1049.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Delaware Indians, by a division of money and stocks held by the United States in trust for them, between the twenty Delawares who have elected to become citizens and the residue of said nation, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents; of which eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-nine cents shall be deducted from the money credits of said nation, and thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, to be taken equitably from their several kinds of stock, shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and become the property of the United States.

Vol. xiv. p. 796.

D'Wamish and other Allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For eleventh installment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.
Vol. xii. p. 928.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other Confederate Tribes. — For the second of five installments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes.
Vol. xii. p. 976.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, [fifty-five] four thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for purchasing and transporting a saw and grist mill for the use of the Flathead Indians at their agency at Montana Territory, and for constructing the necessary buildings therefor, to replace those destroyed by fire in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Gros Ventres.

Gros Ventres. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Iowas.

Vol. x. p. 1071.

Iowas. — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas.
Vol. ix. p. 842.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.
Vol. x. p. 1079.

Kickapoos. — For seventeenth installment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For seventeenth installment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Klamath and Modoc Indians.
Post, p. 708.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. — For the last of five installments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty installments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty installments for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of

- October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars. Klamath and Modoc Indians.
- For fifth of twenty installments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- Makah Tribe.* — For first of ten installments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars. Makahs.
Vol. xii. p. 940.
- For eleventh of twenty installments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.
- For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.
- Menomonees.* — For last of fifteen installments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Menomonees.
Vol. x. p. 1065.
- For fifth of fifteen installments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.
- Miamies of Kansas.* — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars. Miamies of Kansas.
Vol. vii. p. 191.
Vol. x. p. 1095.
- For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 459.
- For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For eleventh of twenty installments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Miamies of Indiana.* — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents. Miamies of Indiana.
Vol. x. p. 1095.
- Miamies — Eel River.* — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Miamies, Eel river.
Vol. vii. p. 51.
- For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.
- For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 116.
Vol. vii. pp. 114, 115.
- Molels.* — For pay of teachers of manual labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, two thousand dollars. Molels.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navajoes.
Vol. xv. p. 669.

Navajoes. — For second of ten installments for such articles of clothing or raw material in lieu thereof for eight thousand Navajoe Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article of treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For second of three installments for seeds and agricultural implements for fourteen hundred families, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per family, as per seventh article same treaty, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments to be used by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, as per eighth article of the same treaty, fourteen thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, twenty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsistence of the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

[Amended,
1871, ch. 120.
Post, p. 569.]
Nez Perces
Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 958.

Nez Perces Indians. — For first of five installments of third series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of the sixteen installments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June Vol. xiv. p. 660. nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For sixteenth installment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians. Vol. x. p. 1133.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoës. — For second of thirty installments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars. Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoës. Vol. xv. p. 655.

For second of ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming, eighteen hundred souls, in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For second of four installments, as per same treaty, to furnish said Indians flour and meat, sixty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For pay of physicians, teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For second of three installments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, five hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, six thousand dollars.

Omahas. — For the third of fifteen installments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars. Omahas. Vol. x. p. 1044.

For fifth of ten installments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars. Vol xiv. p. 668.

For fifth of ten installments for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten installments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten installments for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten installments for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For third of ten installments for support of blacksmith shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and cost of delivery of annuities to the Omahas, five hundred dollars.

Osages. — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Osages. Vol. vii. p. 240.

- Osages.** For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semiannually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Vol. xiv. p. 687.** For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Great and Little Osage Indians, or so much thereof as may be necessary, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.** — *Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.* — For third of four equal annual installments in coin of the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per *third* [second] article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xi. p. 628.** For interest on fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, being the balance of two hundred and six thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Ottos and Missourias.** — *Ottos and Missourias.* — For third of fifteen installments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.
- Vol. x. p. 1039.** *Pawnees.* — For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.
- Pawnees.** For support of manual labor schools, per third article treaty September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five thousand dollars.
- Vol. xi. p. 729.** For transportation and insurance, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, two thousand dollars.
- For pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, one engineer, and two teachers, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.
- For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, five hundred dollars.
- For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, twelve hundred dollars.
- For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.
- Poncas.** — *Poncas.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xii. p. 997.** *Pottawatomies.* — For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August seventeen hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents.
- Pottawatomies.** For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents.
- Vol. vii. p. 114.** For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-three cents.
- Vol. vii. p. 185.** For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents.
- Vol. vii. p. 317.** For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents.
- Vol. vii. p. 320.**

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief or chiefs provided for by said articles are still living.

Pottawatomies.
Vol. vii. p. 433.
Proviso.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-three cents.

Vol. vii. p. 401.

Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand and forty-two dollars and ninety-four cents.

Vol. vii. p. 296.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and seventeen dollars and nine cents.

For interest on four hundred and sixty-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, at five per centum, in conformity with seventh article treaty of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twenty-three thousand three hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies
of Huron.
Vol. vii. p. 105.

Quapaws. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Quapaws.
Vol. vii. p. 425.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians. — For the first of five installments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and
Quil-leh-ute
Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

River Crows. — For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President from time to time may determine, including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

River Crows.

Rogue Rivers. — For first of five installments in blankets, clothing,

Rogue Rivers.

- Vol. x. p. 1018. farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 85. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 541. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 596. For second of five instalments for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- For second of five instalments for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For survey of the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi, three thousand dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 540. *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Seminoles. — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xi. p. 702. For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xiv. p. 756. For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.
- Senecas. — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 161. For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xv. p. 616. For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in seventh article treaty of February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 349. For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.
- Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.
- 1831, ch. 26. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Vol. iv. p. 442. For interest, at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.
- 1846, ch. 34. For interest, at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.
- Vol. ix. p. 35. *Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.
- Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employe[e]s, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, two thousand dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes.

Vol. xv. p. 517.
Vol. x. p. 1159.

For the amount required to defray the expenses of the examination and report of sales of land assigned and patented to incompetent Wyandottes, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as required by the fifteenth article, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfil the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid personally to each claimant, or his heir, according to tribal usage, pro rata on the awards, as set forth in report of commissioners dated April twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, excluding therefrom the claim (number one hundred and sixty-four) of Meskarte for twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, which is hereby rejected.

Vol. xv. p. 516.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty concluded with the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, on the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which contemplates the withdrawal from said confederation of such of its members as may elect to become citizens of the United States, and the payment to such withdrawing members their proportion of the common fund of said of *said* confederation, thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and six cents, for the purpose of paying fifty-five members who have signified their intention and taken the necessary steps required for such withdrawal, which sum shall be deducted from the money credits of such confederated bands. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an equitable and just division of all stocks held by the United States in trust for said confederated bands between those who have elected to become citizens and those who retain their tribal relation, and sell the portion awarded to the citizen part of said bands; and both which sums shall be applied by said Secretary in satisfying the claims of such members of said confederate bands as have thus signified their desire to become citizens, as stipulated and provided in said treaty.

Vol. xv. pp. 518-520.

Shawnees. — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. x. p. 1056.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 161.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SHOSHONES. — *Western Bands.* — For seventh of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or

Shoshones.
Westernu bands.

- Shoshonees. herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.
- Eastern bands. *Eastern Bands.*— For seventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.
- Northwestern bands. *Northwestern Bands.*— For seventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.
- Vol. xiii. p. 663. *Goship Band.*— For seventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, one thousand dollars.
- Goship band. Vol. xiii. p. 682. *Shoshones and Bannocks.*— For surveying or running the external lines of the reservation to be set apart for the Shoshones, as per second article of the treaty of July three, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- Shoshones and Bannocks. Vol. xv. p. 674. For erection of warehouse for storing goods, residence for physician, agency building, five buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, (to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars each,) school-house or mission building, erection of steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, per same treaty, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- For surveying the reservation selected by Indians for farming purposes, two thousand one hundred dollars.
- For purchase of seed to be furnished heads of families who desire to commence farming, as per eighth article same treaty, ten thousand dollars.
- For first of thirty installments to purchase eight hundred and thirty-three suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics, for eight hundred and thirty-three females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred and thirty-four boys and girls, as per ninth article same treaty, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
- Bannocks. *Bannocks.*— For first of thirty installments to purchase five hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for three hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for three hundred boys and girls, ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For first of ten installments for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for eighteen hundred persons roaming, and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.
- For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For first of three installments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.
- For insurance and transportation of goods that may be purchased for said Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Shoshones and Bannocks and other bands in Idaho and southeastern Oregon. *Shoshones and Bannocks and other Bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.*— For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and in-

firm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota Sioux. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, infirm, and sick, for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota Sioux.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty *seventeenth* [eleventh] November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

Sioux of different Tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska. — For erection of warehouse or store-room, as per fourth article treaty of the twenty-ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska. Vol. xv. p. 636.

For erection of an agency building for residence of the agent, three thousand dollars.

For erection of a residence for a physician, three thousand dollars.

For erection of five buildings for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost two thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars.

For erection of a school-house or mission building, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished the heads of families in lodges, six hundred, who desire to commence farming, as per eighth article treaty April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, sixty thousand dollars.

For first of thirty installments to purchase five thousand suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics required for five thousand females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for five thousand boys and girls, as per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For first of thirty installments to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for eleven thousand four hundred persons roaming, and three thousand six hundred engaged in agriculture, per same article, one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

For purchase of five million four hundred and seventy pounds of beef and the same quantity of flour, per same article, nine hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of one American cow and one pair of American oxen for each lodge or family that commence[s] farming, six hundred lodges, per same article, one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of one physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article same treaty, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of three installments to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, as per fourteenth article same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods to be purchased for the different bands of Sioux Indians, under treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For payment of outstanding indebtedness on account of Indian service

in the Sioux Indian district in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the supervision of General W. S. Harney, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sisseton, and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's lake.

Sisseton, and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

S'Klallams.
Vol. xii. p. 934.

S'Klallams. — For first of five installments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth October [January], eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty June [January] twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Tabeguache band of Utah Indians.
Vol. xiii. p. 675.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For the seventh of ten installments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten installments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and tools necessary for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, three thousand dollars.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah band of Utes.
Vol. xv. p. 622.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Band of Utes. — For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, per same article, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods as may be purchased for said Indians, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Umpquas (Cow Creek band).
Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). — For seventeenth of twenty installments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty

nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.— For first of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, Oregon. Vol. x. p. 1126.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Wichitas, and other Affiliated Bands; and Indians in Country leased from Choctaws.— For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits; in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars. Wichitas, and other affiliated bands; and Indians in country leased from Choctaws.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes.— For first of five instalments of third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars. Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes. Vol. xii. p. 947.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school building, and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, [and] Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars, and the amount of six hundred dollars, balance of appropriation for salary of the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, is hereby covered into the treasury.

Winnebagoes.— For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars. Winnebagoes. Vol. vii. p. 545. Vol. xii. p. 628.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. ix. p. 878.

For insurance and transportation of goods that may be purchased for said Indians, one thousand dollars.

For the purpose of refunding to the Winnebago Indians the amount taken from their tribal funds to pay the expenses of their removal from Minnesota, the sum of two hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents, of which two hundred thousand dollars shall be placed to the credit of these Indians upon the books of the treasury, on which shall be allowed five per cent. per annum, the income therefrom to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, the improvement of their allotments of land, the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes.

Wall-pah-pe
tribe of Snake
Indians.
Vol. xiv. p. 683.

Wall-pah-pe Tribe of Snake Indians. — For fourth of five installments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

Yakama nation.
Vol. xii. p. 953.

Yakama Nation. — For first of five installments of third series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article of treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Yanoton tribe
of Sioux.

Yanoton Tribe of Sioux. — For second of ten installments (second series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

Vol. xi. p. 744.

For rebuilding grist and saw mill, ten thousand dollars; also,

For beneficent purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of any tribe of Indians, may use such portion of their annuities, appropriated by this act for the purchase of provisions, as in his judgment the necessities of said tribe may require.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service.

- Arizona.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy thousand dollars. Arizona.
- California.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy five thousand dollars. California.
- Colorado Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. Colorado Territory.
- Dakota Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. Dakota Territory.
- Idaho Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. Idaho Territory.
- Montana Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars. Montana Territory.
- Nevada.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars. Nevada.
- New Mexico.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars, including five thousand dollars to be expended in establishing schools among the Pueblo Indians. New Mexico.
- Oregon.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, forty thousand dollars. Oregon.
- Washington Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and trans- Washington Territory.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service.

portation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Utah Territory.

Utah Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of good[s], agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, ten thousand dollars.

1864, ch. 77.
Vol. xiii. p. 63.

For this amount, to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle said Indians in Uintah Valley," ten thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory.

Wyoming Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by [the] pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Delivery of annuities, &c. in Minnesota and Michigan.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Surveys and subdivisions of reservations.

For surveys of exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and subdividing portions of the same, and for survey of diminished reserve of the Osage Indians, four hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for surveys of Choctaw or Chickasaw lands, unless the same shall be requested by the Choctaw or Chickasaw people, through their respective legislative councils, in accordance with article eleven of the treaty with said nations, concluded April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Proviso.

Vol. xiv. p. 774.

For this amount to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency in the arts of civilization with a view to their self-support, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary.

Interest on trust fund stocks.

Interest on Trust Fund Stocks. — For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, on certain Virginia State stocks, as follows: —

Interest on stocks, &c. belonging to the Cherokees;

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Cherokee national fund, eighteen thousand six hundred and two dollars and eighty-six cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Cherokee school fund, three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

Chickasaws;

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Chickasaw incompetents, one hundred dollars.

Choctaws;

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Choctaw general fund, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Creeks.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Creek orphans, six thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Delaware general fund, eleven thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Iowas, three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, six thousand and seventy dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-three cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Pottawatomies education fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to collect bands of Kickapoo or other Indians roving on the borders of Texas and Mexico, and to locate and subsist them in the Indian Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of holding a "general council" of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, as provided by the treaties with said tribes in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any other Indian tribe permanently located in said Indian Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to elect and send to said "general council" one delegate, and in addition one delegate for each one thousand Indians or fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of, such tribe, on the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges, including right to compensation, as is provided for delegates of the tribes hereinbefore mentioned, and a sufficient sum to pay the per diem and mileage of such additional delegates is hereby appropriated: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall not call any such council if objected to by said Indians, nor until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

For the purchase of wagons, teams, tools, agricultural implements, live stock, seeds, and so forth, and for the erection of houses for the Indians in the northern superintendency, to be distributed among the different tribes at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

For the support of industrial and other schools among the Indian tribes not otherwise provided for, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred thousand dollars.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for goods issued by S. E. Ward to Indians at Fort Laramie by order of the Indian peace commissioners in May and June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand dollars.

For payment for goods issued as presents by John E. Tappan, by direction of General Alfred Sully, to the Kiowa Indians at Fort Larned, Kansas, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the time of the delivery of two white captives held by them, the sum of one thousand one hundred and one dollars and sixty-five cents.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the removal of stray bands of Pottawattomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin from their present homes in that State to the tribes to which they respectively belong, as follows: —

For transportation and subsistence of one thousand Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to Nebraska, at fifteen dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of five hundred Pottawatomies and two hundred Chippewas, intermarried with them, from Wisconsin to the Indian country south of Kansas, at thirty dollars each, twenty-one thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay that amount found due

Interest on stocks, &c. belonging to the Delawares; Iowas;

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws; Menomonees;

Ottawas and Chippewas;

Pottawatomies.

Collection and subsisting of Kickapoos and other roving Indians in Indian Territory.

Expenses of general council of Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. Vol. xiv. pp. 802, 788, 758, 772.

Certain other Indian tribes may be represented in the council.

Council not to be called if, &c.

Indians in northern superintendency.

Industrial and other schools.

Payment for goods issued by S. E. Ward;

by John E. Tappan.

Removal of Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, &c. from Wisconsin to Nebraska and Kansas.

R. H. Taylor
for herding
cattle.

Thomas P.
Fenlon and
James S. Emery
for legal ser-
vices.

Proviso.
No tax upon
annuities and
interest under
treaties.

Annuities to
be expended to
promote the com-
fort, &c. of the
tribes entitled
thereto.

Proviso.
Supplies pur-
chased without
authority not to
be paid, &c.

Indians to be
encouraged in
habits of in-
dustry and
peace.

Commission
of citizens to
continue so long
as, &c.

Ante, p. 40.
Duty of com-
missioners.

1871, ch. 120.
Post, p. 568.

Secretary and
his pay.

Salaries of
superintendents
and agents.

No part of
appropriation for
any tribe to be
used to pay
claims for depreda-
tions by such
tribe, &c.

Claims for In-
dian depreda-
tions not to be
paid until, &c.

Repeal of pro-
viso as to not
paying money
due minor chil-
dren of the
Pottawatomies
until, &c.

Ante, p. 29.

Vol. xii. p. 1192.

by the Interior Department, June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to R. H. Taylor, for herding cattle, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for legal services rendered by Messrs. Thomas P. Fenlon and James S. Emery, attorneys-at-law, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and subsequently, in defending suits instituted against the United States officers in Kansas, relating to the rights and property of Indians, by direction of the Interior Department, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this amount shall be received in full satisfaction for said indebtedness: *Pro- vided*, That upon annuities and interest of trust funds provided by treaties no taxes shall in any case be assessed or collected.

SEC. [2.] *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where annuities are provided to be paid to any Indian tribe, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to expend the same for such objects as will best promote the comfort, civilization, and improvement of the tribe entitled to the same: *Provided*, That the consent of such tribe to such expenditures can be obtained; and no claims for supplies for Indians purchased without authority of law shall be paid out of any appropriation for expenses of the Indian department or for Indians.

SEC. [3.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall so exercise the discretion vested in him by this act as to encourage able-bodied Indians in habits of industry and peace, and the commission of citizens, serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby continued so long as the appropriation heretofore made for their expenses shall last. And it shall be the duty of said commissioners to supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians in the United States, and to inspect all goods purchased for said Indians in connection with the commissioner of Indian affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult said commission in making purchases of such goods; and provided that the said commission shall have power to appoint one of its number as secretary, with such reasonable compensation as they may designate; and the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of salaries of superintendents and agents authorized by law.

SEC. [4.] *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this act, or which may hereafter be appropriated in any general act or deficiency bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, to pay annuities due to or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of any tribe or tribes of Indians named herein, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribe or tribes, or any member or members thereof; and no claims for Indian depredations shall hereafter be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. [5.] *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, relating to Pottawatomie Indians, as provides that no part of the money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until such children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, being in conflict with the third article of the treaty with said Indians of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by subsequent treaties, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. [6.] *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is

hereby, authorized to discontinue any one or more of the Indian superintendencies, and to require the Indian agents of such superintendencies to report directly to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Indian superintendencies may be discontinued.

SEC. [7.] *And be it further enacted,* That the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota," be so amended as to make the proceeds of the sale of the reservations in said act ordered to be sold applicable alike to all the reservations upon which Medawakanton, and Wapakoota and Sisseton and Wahpeton have been or may hereafter be located.

Indian agents to report.

Proceeds of sales of reservations of the Sisseton, &c. bands of Sioux Indians, how to be applied.

1863, ch. 119, § 4. Vol. xii. p. 819.

SEC. [8.] *And be it further enacted,* That said proceeds shall be distributed and paid equitably to the said Indians in proportion to their numbers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in accordance with existing laws: *Provided,* That this provision shall apply only to the funds to be hereafter distributed.

Same subject.

SEC. [9.] *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to cause to be investigated and to determine the claims of certain Indians of the Winnebago tribe now lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota; to issue patents without the right of alienation to those of them whom he shall find to be entitled thereto for the lands heretofore allotted to them in severalty, or which may have been designated by them for allotment, under the provisions of the treaty ratified March sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or of an act entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and which may not have been sold or disposed of by the United States; and in case of such sale, then such land as may be hereafter designated by them for allotment as aforesaid out of any unsold lands within the limits of said Winnebago reservation in Minnesota, and should it be impracticable to make such allotments within the limits of said reservation on good agricultural lands, then they may be made on any public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry within the State of Minnesota. And the said Winnebago Indians, and all others being members of said tribe lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota, shall hereafter be entitled to receive their pro rata distributive proportion of all annuities in goods, money, or property, and any other moneys to which said tribe is or may be entitled under any law or treaty now in force, at their homes in Minnesota, the same as though they had removed west and settled with the western Winnebagoes.

Claims of certain Winnebagoes in Minnesota to be investigated, &c.; patents to issue, &c.

Vol. xii. p. 1101. 1863, ch. 58. Vol. xii. p. 658.

Proviso if lands have been sold.

Winnebagoes in Minnesota entitled to their proportion of annuities.

SEC. [10.] *And be it further enacted,* That if at any time hereafter any of the said Indians shall desire to become citizens of the United States they shall make application to the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, and in open court make the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance as is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, and shall also make proof to the satisfaction of said court that they are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control their affairs and interests; that the[y] have adopted the habits of civilized life, and have for at least five years previous thereto been able to support themselves and families; whereupon they shall be declared by said court to be citizens of the United States, which declaration shall be entered of record, and a certificate thereof given to said party. On the presentation of the said certificate to the Secretary of the Interior, with satisfactory proof of identity, he may at the request of such person or persons cause the land severally held by them to be conveyed to them by patent in fee simple, with power of alienation, and may at the same time cause to be paid to them their proportion of all the moneys and effects of said tribe held in trust by or under the provision of any treaty or law of the United States. And on such patents being issued, and such payments ordered

Such Indians desiring to become citizens of the United States to do what;

may be declared to be citizens.

Lands may be conveyed to them in fee simple, and portion of money paid.

Such persons to cease to be members of the tribe, &c. upon, &c.

Eastern band of Cherokee Indians may institute suits against Indian agents of said band.

Law of limitation when and how to apply.

District attorneys to prosecute suits.

Great and Little Osage Indians may be removed from Kansas with their consent.

Permanent home in Indian Territory to be provided for them.

Appropriation for expenses of their removal and subsistence during the first year;

how to be expended and reimbursed.

Sale, &c. of the lands of said Indians in Kansas.

Interest upon proceeds of sale to be paid to the Indians.

Account to be kept, &c.

Diminished reserve of said Indians in Kansas to be surveyed.

Pay to Osages for stock and farming utensils

to be made, such persons shall cease to be members of said tribe, and thereafter the lands so patented to them shall be subject to levy, taxation, and sale, in like manner with the property of other citizens.

SEC. [11.] *And be it further enacted*, That the eastern band of the Cherokee Indians, by that name and style be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to institute and carry on a suit or suits in law or equity in the district or circuit courts of the United States against the present or former Indian agent or agents of said band, their administrators, executors, and heirs, and against the securities of such agent or agents, their administrators, executors, curators or trustees for all claims, causes of suit or rights in law or equity that said band may have against them or either of them; and the law of limitation shall apply to such claims, causes of action, and rights from and after the day this act takes effect. It shall be the duty of the district attorneys and the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute all suits, cause for which may arise under this section.

SEC. [12.] *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Great and Little Osage Indians shall agree thereto, in such manner as the President shall prescribe, it shall be the duty of the President to remove said Indians from the State of Kansas to lands provided or to be provided for them for a permanent home in the Indian Territory, to consist of a tract of land in compact form equal in quantity to one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe, or such part thereof as said Indians may desire, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in the State of Kansas, the price per acre for such lands to be procured in the Indian Territory not to exceed the price paid or to be paid by the United States for the same. And to defray the expenses of said removal, and to aid in the subsistence of the said Indians during the first year, there is hereby appropriated out of the treasury, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be reimbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of the lands of the said Indians in Kansas, including the trust lands north of their present diminished reservation, which lands shall be open to settlement after survey, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which shall be reserved to the State of Kansas for school purposes, and shall be sold to actual settlers only, said settlers being heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, in square form, to each settler, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; payment to be made in cash within one year from date of settlement or of the passage of this act; and the United States, in consideration of the relinquishment by said Indians of their lands in Kansas, shall pay annually interest on the amount of money received as proceeds of sale of said lands, at the rate of five per centum, to be expended by the President for the benefit of said Indians, in such manner as he may deem proper. And for this purpose an accurate account shall be kept by the Secretary of the Interior of the money received as proceeds of sale, and the aggregate amount received prior to the first day of November of each year shall be the amount upon which the payment of interest shall be based. The proceeds of sale of said land shall be carried to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum: *Provided*, That the diminished reserve of said Indians in Kansas shall be surveyed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as other public lands are surveyed, as soon as the consent of said Indians is obtained as above provided, the expense of said survey to be paid from the proceeds of sale of said land.

SEC. [13.] *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as compensation to Osages for the stock and farming utensils which the

United States agreed to furnish them by the second article of the treaty of January eleven, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and which were only in part furnished, twenty thousand dollars; and as compensation for the saw and grist mill[s] which the United States agreed by said treaty to maintain for them fifteen years, and which were only maintained five years, ten thousand dollars; which sums shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the following manner: twelve thousand dollars in erecting agency buildings, a warehouse, and blacksmith's dwellings, and a blacksmith shop, and the remaining eighteen thousand dollars in the erection of a school-house and church, and a saw and grist mill at their new home in the Indian Territory.

and grist mills agreed to be furnished them by treaty; Vol. vii. p. 576.

how to be expended. [For additional section, see 1871, ch. 120, § 2. Post, p. 570.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXC VII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the Construction of a military Wagon Road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern Boundary of said State."*

July 15, 1870.
1866, ch. 174.
Vol. xiv. p. 89.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of said State," be amended so as to strike out the words "by way of Canyon City," in the first section of said act, and insert instead thereof the words "by way of Camp Harney."

Route of certain military road in Oregon to be by way of Camp Harney.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXC VIII. — *An Act to provide for the Compensation of grand and petit Jurors in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the grand and petit jurors in the several circuit and district courts of the United States shall each receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for each day's actual attendance at court, and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same; and the sum of five cents per mile for the distance necessarily travelled from their residence in going to and returning from said court by the shortest practicable route.

Pay and travel of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be summoned as a juror in any circuit or district court more than once in two years, and it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any juror called to be sworn in any cause that he has been summoned and attended said court as a juror at any term of said court held within two years prior to the time of such challenge.

Jurors not to be summoned oftener than once in two years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the act of Congress, approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States," and the act of Congress, approved March nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to amend the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred, entitled An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,'" be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal of acts 1849, ch. 118. Vol. ix. p. 403. 1842, ch. 7. Vol. v. p. 471. See acts. 1800, ch. 61. Vol. ii. p. 82. 1789, ch. 20, § 29. Vol. i. p. 88.

[This section repealed, Pub. Res. No. 2. Post, p. 589.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXC IX. — *An Act relating to the State of Georgia.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Georgia having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and

State of Georgia declared entitled to repre-

sentation in Congress.

Right of the people of Georgia to elect members of assembly not affected hereby.
Term of office of any officer not affected.

Repeal of part of act 1867, ch. 170, § 6. Vol. xiv. p. 487. prohibiting the organization, &c. of the militia forces in certain States.

fifteenth articles of amendments to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the general assembly of said State, as provided for in the Constitution thereof; and nothing in this or any other act of Congress shall be construed to affect the term to which any officer has been appointed or any member of the general assembly elected as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as prohibits the organization, arming, or calling into service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCC. — *An Act to provide for Inventories and Accounts of the Property of the United States in the public Buildings and Grounds belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia.*

Inventories of the property of the United States in the rooms occupied by the several departments to be taken and kept.

Architect of Capitol to make a certain inventory.

Annual report thereof to Congress.

Certain items not to be included.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post-Master-General, and the Adjutant-General, and the commissioner of agriculture, each severally as soon as practicable to make a full and complete inventory of all of the property belonging to the United States in the buildings, rooms, offices, and grounds occupied by each of them, and under their charge. And hereafter to keep in proper books such inventories and accounts, adding thereto an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the same; and also an account of the sale or disposal of any of such property.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the architect of the Capitol extension shall make out an inventory, and keep a like account thereof, as provided in section one of this act, of all property in and about the Capitol, and Botanical Garden, and the President's house and grounds.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers hereinbefore required to make and keep such inventories and accounts, to make out an annual report thereof on the first day of December to Congress: *Provided*, That this law shall not apply to the books, pamphlets, papers, and documents in the library of Congress, nor to the supplies of stationery and fuel in the several public offices and buildings, which shall be accounted for as now provided for by law.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCI. — *An Act to confirm Title to certain Lands in Illinois.*

Title of the United States to certain lots, &c. in St. Clair county, Illinois, confirmed to said county.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the United States to all lots, out-lots, tracts, pieces, parcels, and strips of land in St. Clair county, State of Illinois, lying and situate outside of the United States surveys as noted in the field-notes of the United States surveyors, and on the Mississippi river near surveys seven hundred and sixty-six, six hundred and twenty-four, and five hundred and seventy-nine, and near and adjacent to fractional sections one, two, eleven, and twelve,

town[ship] one north, range ten west, third principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and granted to said St. Clair county, in said State: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to the ancient French commons in said county.

[Amended, 1871, ch. 58. Post, p. 416.] Proviso.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCII. — *An Act to provide for the Reports of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for other Purposes.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States severally to report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, and classifying them under the proper appropriations, showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and in their possession as such officers.

Secretary of Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives to report to Congress their receipts and expenditures in detail, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers hereinbefore named, and of the sergeant-at-arms, postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, to make out a full and complete account of all the property belonging to the United States in their possession, at such dates and at the expiration of their terms of service, as provided in section one of this act.

They and the sergeant-at-arms, postmasters, and doorkeeper to make full account of the property of the United States in their possession.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCIII. — *An Act donating for School Purposes a certain Lot of Land with the Building thereon erected, known as the Old Indian Dormitory, in the Village of Mackinac, Michigan.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to grant and convey to the trustees of the public schools for the village of Mackinac, Michigan, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain inclosed lot of land with the building thereon erected, known as the Old Indian Dormitory, situate in the said village of Mackinac, to be used for school purposes only. And whenever the same shall be converted to other uses, it shall revert to the United States.

Right of the United States to a lot of land in Mackinac given to the trustees of public schools in that place.

To revert if, &c.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCIV. — *An Act for the Creation of an additional Land District in the State of California.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands now subject to sale at Humboldt and Marysville, in the State of California, as are contained within the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Shasta district, bounded as follows: On the north and east by the boundary lines of the State; on the south by the fifth standard parallel north; and on the west by the line between ranges ten and eleven west of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and may be changed by him from time to time, as the public interest may seem to require.

Shasta land district in California established.

Boundaries.

Register and receiver;
their residence, pay, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation, as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land officers in said State.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCV. — *An Act to disapprove of certain Acts of the legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory, and for other Purposes.*

Disapproval of certain acts of the legislative assembly of Idaho Territory respecting tax, &c. upon Chinamen, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the revenue laws passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho, January thirteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as provides for a special license, or tax, to be collected of or paid by Chinamen, or persons of the Mongolian race, who may be engaged in mining, or hold mining claims in said Territory, and so much of all other laws of said Territory as discriminate between persons of said race and other persons, in regard to taxation, are hereby disapproved of and annulled.

Creating the office of district attorney, &c.;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory on the fifteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act creating the office of district attorney for each county in this Territory, and defining their duties and providing for their compensation," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and annulled.

giving extra pay to officers holding commissions by federal appointment, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory that provide for the payment of salaries or extra compensation out of the territorial treasury to officers holding commissions by federal appointment in said Territory, or which provide any compensation to the members of the legislative assembly, or the clerks, or attachés thereof other than that paid by the United States, are hereby disapproved of and annulled; and the legislative assembly is hereby prohibited from making any appropriation from the treasury of said Territory to any such officers or persons, under any pretence of adding to or increasing their compensation as fixed by the United States.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution in Relation to a Site for a Building for the State Department.* Dec. 14, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the architect of the Capitol extension, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to select a site for the erection of a building for a new State Department, subject to the approval of Congress; to cause plans to be made for the same, with an estimate of [the] probable cost thereof; and also to examine as to the propriety of making some arrangements for the War Department: *Provided,* That the commission should reach the conclusion that the present site of that department is the most suitable for the State Department, and report to Congress on the first day of next session.

Commission to select site for building for new State Department.

Plans and estimate. Arrangements for War Department, if, &c. Report to Congress.

APPROVED, December 14, 1869.

[No. 2.] *A Resolution appointing General Thomas Osborn a Manager of the national Asylum for disabled Soldiers.* Dec. 14, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That General Thomas Osborn, of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, appointed a manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, in the place of Richard J. Oglesby, resigned.

General Thomas Osborn appointed a manager of National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

APPROVED, December 14, 1869.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution disapproving of a Contract for leasing the Custom-house Block in San Francisco.* Dec. 22, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certain agreement made the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, between the United States acting by Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, of the one part, and John R. Buckbee and Henry F. Williams, of the other part, for the leasing of the lot in San Francisco, California, known as the custom-house block, for the period of twenty-five years, for certain considerations therein named, be hereby disapproved and annulled.

Contract for leasing custom-house block in San Francisco annulled.

APPROVED, December 22, 1869.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution suspending existing Provisions of Law for taking the Census.* Dec. 22, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of law relating to taking the census required by the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, suspended and postponed until the first day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy.

Existing laws for taking the census suspended, until, &c.

APPROVED, December 22, 1869.

Dec. 23, 1869. [No. 5.] *Joint Resolution relating to Steamboats and other Vessels owned in the loyal States.*

Claims for steamboats, &c. not debarred by act 1867, ch. 67, Vol. xiv. p. 397, if, &c.

[Amended, Pub. Res. No. 50. Post, p. 600. See also Vol. xvii. p. 12.]

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of February nineteenth, [twenty-first] eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to declare the sense of an act entitled 'An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims,'" and so forth, and so forth, shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the settlement of claims for steamboats or other vessels taken without consent of the owner, or impressed into the military service of the United States, during the late war, in States or parts of States declared in insurrection: *Provided,* That the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originated, and remained loyal thereafter, and were residents of loyal States, and such steamboats or other vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority, viz.: charter, contract, impressment, or in conformity with rules or regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

APPROVED, December 23, 1869.

Dec. 23, 1869.

[No. 6.] *Joint Resolution of Tribute to the Memory of George Peabody, deceased.*

Preamble.

Whereas, in the death of George Peabody, a native of the United States, and late a resident of England, our country and the world have sustained an irretrievable loss; and whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land: Therefore,

The President to make suitable preparation for the reception of the body of George Peabody.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparation for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity, and dignity of a great people.

Appropriation.

And be it further resolved, That the expenses incurred by such ceremonial as the President may adopt in the premises shall be paid by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, December 23, 1869.

Feb. 2, 1870.

[No. 7.] *A Resolution to extend the Port of Entry of the Collection District of New Orleans.*

Port of entry of New Orleans extended.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of the port of New Orleans as a port of entry be enlarged and extended so as to include all that portion of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, in the State of Louisiana, lying between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, and between the upper line of the parish of Orleans, left bank, and a line running parallel thereto, commencing at the Mississippi river, at the upper line of the city of Carrollton, and extending to Lake Pontchartrain.

Resolution when to take effect.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That this resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

APPROVED, February 2, 1870.

Feb. 3, 1870.

[No. 8.] *A Resolution authorizing the Passport Clerk at the Department of State to administer Oaths and Affirmations on Applications for Passports.*

Passport clerk in State Depart-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerk in the Department of State who may from time to time be assigned to the duty of

examining applications for passports, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and attest, but without charge to the affiant, all oaths, affidavits, or affirmations which are or may be required by law, or by the rules of the Department of State, to be made before granting such passport or passports; and such oaths, affidavits, or affirmations shall be deemed to be made under the pains and penalties of perjury.

ment may administer oaths, &c.

Perjury.

APPROVED, February 3, 1870.

[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological Observations at the military Stations and other Points in the Interior of the Continent, and for giving Notice on the northern Lakes and Seaboard of the Approach and Force of Storms.* Feb. 9, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the sea-coast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms.

Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations and to give notice of the approach and force of storms. See *Ante*, p. 90.

APPROVED, February 9, 1870.

[No. 13.] *A Resolution donating to the public Schools of Washington, District of Columbia, the Frame Building located at the southeast Corner of Twenty-second Street West and I Street North, in said City.* Feb. 12, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be donated to the city of Washington, for the use of the public schools of said city, the frame building now in the possession of the Freedmen's Bureau, located on the southeast corner of Twenty-second Street west and I Street north, and that the commissioner of said bureau be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to turn over said building to the mayor of Washington for the purpose stated, the transfer to take effect from December one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Building given to Washington for the use of the public schools.

APPROVED, February 12, 1870.

[No. 15.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of "Bridges' Battery Association," at Chicago, Illinois, certain captured Ordnance.* Feb. 21, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the "Bridges' Battery Association," at Chicago, Illinois, ten captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete patterns, now condemned and in store at the Rock Island Arsenal, to be placed around a large and beautiful lot in Rosehill Cemetery, at Chicago, Illinois.

Bridges' Battery association to have certain captured ordnance placed at its disposal.

APPROVED, February 21, 1870.

[No. 16.] *Joint Resolution to sell or exchange the Site of Custom-house in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, that a more suitable Location may be obtained.* Feb. 24, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the present site for a custom-house in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, or to exchange the same for a new and more eligible site, as directed in the following section.

Secretary of Treasury may sell or exchange the site of custom-house in Nashville, Tennessee.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That out of the proceeds of the said sale, or by such exchange, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and

New site may be procured.

Cost not to exceed proceeds of present site.

directed to purchase or procure a new and more eligible site for a custom-house in the said city of Nashville: *Provided*, That the cost of the new site shall in no event exceed the amount of the proceeds from the sale or exchange of the present site.

APPROVED, February 24, 1870.

March 1, 1870. [No. 18.] *A Resolution to pass to the Credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers the Funds belonging to it for the Relief of sick and wounded Soldiers.*

Balance of fund created by act 1864, ch. 13, § 17, Vol. xiii. p. 9, transferred to National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. Moneys withheld from volunteers, borne on the rolls as deserters, not to be paid, except, &c.; how to be disposed of.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventeenth section of the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, shall be transferred to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the support of its beneficiaries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the moneys withheld because of the desertion of any person from the volunteer forces of the United States, who is borne on the rolls as a deserter, shall not be paid to him except the record of desertion shall have been cancelled on the sole ground that such record had been made erroneously and contrary to the facts, but such moneys shall be and remain the property of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the support of its beneficiaries.

APPROVED, March 1, 1870.

March 14, 1870. [No. 21.] *A Resolution in Relation to Settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota.*

Certain settlers on the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota to have until March 1st, 1871, to make proof and pay. 1868, ch. 21. Vol. xv. p. 39.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to allow the settlers therein provided for until the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

APPROVED, March 14, 1870.

March 16, 1870. [No. 22.] *Joint Resolution making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives of the United States for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Deficiency appropriation for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

To defray expenses of folding documents, including materials and labor, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of three mail carriers, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each, three thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For pay of laborers, six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

APPROVED, March 16, 1870.

March 18, 1870. [No. 23.] *Joint Resolution relative to legislative Fund of Washington Territory.*

Appropriation for assembly of Washington Territory how may be expended. 1869, ch. 15, § 2. Ante, p. 12.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of twelve thousand dollars "for the per diem and mileage of the members of the territorial assembly of the Territory of Washington, at its second biennial session which meets on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for the incidental expenses of the same," contained in

the act "to supply deficiencies," approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be applicable to the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the territorial assembly of said Territory which met during the month of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the incidental expenses of said session.

APPROVED, March 18, 1870.

[No. 26.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Guns to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.* March 23, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, such number of condemned iron or bronze guns on hand, unfit for army purposes, as may be desired and sufficient for ornamentation of the cemetery and soldiers' monument at that institution.

Condemned guns granted to National Asylum, &c. at Dayton, O.

APPROVED, March 23, 1870.

[No. 28.] *A Resolution to transfer an Appropriation for the public Printing.* March 24, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to transfer from the paper fund, under "appropriations for printing and binding for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," as follows: For public printing, ninety thousand dollars; for public binding, sixty thousand dollars.

Appropriation for public printing transferred. 1868, ch. 176. Vol. xv. p. 95. Pub. Res. No. 6. Vol. xv. p. 343.

APPROVED, March 24, 1870.

[No. 29.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Construction of the Rock Island Bridge.* March 25, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress, across the Mississippi river, between Rock Island and the city of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single-track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, as recommended by the chief of engineers: *Provided,* That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

Rock Island bridge to be constructed for single-track railroad. Wagon road, where placed. Limit of expenditure. 1867, ch. 170. Vol. xiv. p. 485. Pub. Res. No. 60. Vol. xv. p. 258.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

[No. 30.] *Joint Resolution expressing the Sympathy of Congress at the Death of Major-General George H. Thomas.* April 5, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major-General George H. Thomas, endeared to the country by a series of unbroken, patriotic services during a period of thirty years.

Resolution in honor of the memory of Major-General George H. Thomas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That his distinguished career in the defence of his country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never-faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constitute a record in life made memorable in death.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will attest the sympathy of Congress at this national bereavement.

APPROVED, April 5, 1870.

April 6, 1870. [No. 31.] *A Resolution directing the Librarian of Congress to return to the Executor of Thomas Jefferson certain private Papers.*

Certain private papers to be returned to the executor of Thomas Jefferson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to return to the executor of Thomas Jefferson such of the papers of said Jefferson now in possession of the government as upon examination shall be deemed of a private character, reserving such as may be regarded public in their character, and report the same to the Committee on the Library.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

April 6, 1870.

[No. 32.] *A Resolution relating to Officers of the Soldiers' Home.*

Officers of Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia.
1870, ch. 9.
Ante, p. 62.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law passed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, prohibiting the assignment of retired army officers to duty, shall not apply to officers selected by the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for duty at that institution, such selection being approved by the Secretary of War: Provided, That they receive from the government only the pay and emoluments allowed by law to retired officers.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

April 7, 1870.

[No. 33.] *Joint Resolution directing an Inquiry into the Loss of the United States Steamer "Oneida."*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-fourth day of January last, the United States steamer "Oneida," when leaving the port of Yokohama, Japan, came in collision with the British Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer "Bombay," and sunk almost instantly, with the loss of nearly all her officers and the greater part of her men; and whereas the Navy Department has been unable, in answer to a request of the House of Representatives, to communicate any detailed or satisfactory information touching the circumstances of the loss, beyond its extent and the number of casualties; and whereas it appears that no full and impartial and satisfactory investigation has been made into the causes of the disaster, or into the conduct of the parties implicated in it: Therefore,

Inquiry to be made into the particulars of the loss of the United States steamer "Oneida."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, with the least practicable delay, order an inquiry to be made into the particulars of the loss of said United States steamer "Oneida," and of her officers and men, including the subsequent conduct of the captain of the steamer "Bombay," with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision by which she was destroyed, and for the destruction of life which attended the catastrophe, and make report of the same to Congress.

APPROVED, April 7, 1870.

April 16, 1870.

[No. 36.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Printing, for the Use of the Department of State, of additional Copies of Documents emanating from that Department.*

Additional copies of documents from State Department authorized for that department.

Proviso.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, in addition to the number of copies of documents emanating from the Department of State which may be ordered to be printed by either house of Congress, it shall be the duty of the congressional printer to cause to be printed for the use of that department five hundred copies of every such document, when requested to do so by the Secretary of State: Provided, That the expense of the same shall in no single case exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, April 16, 1870.

[No. 37.] *Joint Resolution donating captured Cannon for the Purpose of Constructing a Monument at West Point, New York.* April 28, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to Professor A. E. Church, treasurer of the Battle Monument committee, fifty bronze guns captured from the rebels, to be used in the construction of a monument at West Point, New York, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the regular army who fell in the late war, and in the ornamentation of the grounds around said monument.

Captured cannon donated for a monument at West Point, N. Y.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

[No. 38.] *Joint Resolution to construe an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.'" "* April 28, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico,'" as requires that derivative claimants under Vigil and St. Vrain shall establish their claims to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land district within one year from the passage of said act, shall be so construed as to authorize the presentation of such derivative claims within one year from the completion and approval of the subdivisional surveys contemplated by said act of twenty-fifth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

1860, ch. 167.
Vol. xii. p. 71.
1869, ch. 47.
Vol. xv. p. 275.
Time extended for presenting certain claims;

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That all settlers entitled by said act to the rights of pre-emption or homestead shall have the further time of thirty days, after notice in their favor of their respective claims, to file their declaratory statements as pre-emptors or to make entry under the homestead laws, as they may select.

for filing declaratory statements or making entry.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

[No. 39.] *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the Purpose of making Experiments in the Ventilation of the Halls of the Capitol.* May 4, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making experiments in the ventilation of the halls of the capitol, to be drawn by the clerk of the House, and expended under the direction of the joint committee of the two houses on that subject.

Appropriations for experiments in ventilation of the halls of the capitol.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

[No. 40.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Supply of Arms, for Instruction and Practice, to certain Colleges and Universities.* May 4, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of any small-arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the government and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university, under the provisions of section twenty-six of the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States"; the Secretary to require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required.

Secretary of War may issue small-arms, &c. to certain colleges and universities, for instruction, &c.
1866, ch. 299, § 26.
Vol. xiv. p. 336.
Bond, &c.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870. [No. 41.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Sale of certain Lands at Springfield, Massachusetts, and for other Purposes.*

Certain land in Springfield, Mass., may be sold to Horace Kibbe.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell to Horace Kibbe, of Springfield, Massachusetts, at its full value, to be determined by the superintendent and paymaster, jointly, with the approval of the Secretary of War, of the national armory in said Springfield, a small detached piece of land belonging to, but of no use or value to the public, lying at the junction of Federal and Armory streets in said Springfield, and containing about forty-three square rods, on the condition that the said Kibbe shall grant all that portion of said lot lying to the south of the north line of Grant Street to the city of Springfield, for use as a public park forever. And on full payment of the appraised value thereof, and compliance with the condition before stated, the Secretary of War shall execute all necessary deeds for the conveyance of the lot to the purchaser thereof.

Byers Street, Springfield, Mass., to be a public highway. See Pub. Res. No. 69.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That *Ryers* [Byers] Street, heretofore opened on the public land at Springfield, Massachusetts, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a public highway or thoroughfare for general use.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

Post, p. 379.

May 4, 1870. [No. 42.] *Joint Resolution for the Return of Evidence of honorable Discharge to Officers and enlisted Men.*

Evidence of honorable discharge to be returned to officers and enlisted men.

Proviso.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where it has become necessary for any officer or enlisted man of the army to file his evidence of honorable discharge from the military service of the United States, to secure the settlement of his accounts, the accounting officer with whom it has been filed shall, upon application by said officer or enlisted man, deliver to him such evidence of honorable discharge, *providing* [provided] his accounts shall have been duly settled; and provided that the fact, date, and amount of such settlement shall first be clearly written across the face of such evidence of honorable discharge, and attested by the signature of the accounting officer.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870. [No. 43.] *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation to defray the Expenses of the Committee on Education and Labor, incurred in Pursuance of Investigations ordered by the House of Representatives.*

Appropriation for expenses of committee on education and labor.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses to be incurred by the committee on education and labor, in conducting the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives by resolution of April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 5, 1870. [No. 47.] *A Resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to prescribe an earlier Time for the Execution of Contracts by accepted Bidders, and for other Purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS in the instructions appended to an advertisement issued by the Postmaster-General on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States for four years from the first July, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona, it is stipulated that the contracts are to be executed by or before the

first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy; and whereas, in view of the importance of the service to be performed and the damage to the public interests which would result from failure to put said service in operation at the proper time, it is desirable to fix an earlier period than the first of July for the execution of the contracts, and to adopt such other precautions as may seem necessary to guard against the failure of bidders or contractors to fulfil their obligations: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, to require accepted bidders under the advertisement of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States in the States and Territories above mentioned, to execute contracts and return them to the department at an earlier period than the first day of July, and, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, as early as the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 2 *And be it further resolved,* That in any case arising under the aforementioned advertisement in which the Postmaster-General shall have good reason to believe that any bid for carrying the mail on any route has not been made in good faith, he shall be authorized to summon the bidder or bidders to appear before him and show cause why such bid should not be set aside, or immediately executed by entering into contract with sufficient sureties; and the failure of the bidder or bidders to appear in response to such a summons and satisfy the Postmaster-General that said bid has been made in good faith, and that the guarantors thereof are duly responsible, or to enter into such contract, shall be deemed to be sufficient cause for setting such bid aside and entering into contract with the lowest of the bidders who will do so for the performance of the service. And all the bidders shall be seasonably notified that such summons has been issued and that they may be required to enter into such contract.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

Preamble.

Postmaster-General may require accepted bidders to execute contracts at an earlier time, &c.;

may summon certain bidders to show cause why such bid should not be set aside, or, &c.

Failure to appear, or, &c. to be sufficient cause for setting bid aside.

Notice to bidders.

[No. 48.] *A Resolution to provide for Survey and Estimates of Cost of removing Obstructions from the Bayou Teche, in the State of Louisiana.*

May 5, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a survey and estimates of cost of removing obstructions from and improving the navigation of the Bayou Teche, in the State of Louisiana: *Provided,* That the expense of said survey and estimate shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars. And the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

Survey and estimates to be made for removing obstructions from Bayou Teche. Proviso. Appropriation.

[No. 49.] *A Resolution for the Transfer of an unexpended Balance of Appropriation to the Book Fund of the Library of Congress.*

May 5, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by acts approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "for the expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments," the same being an unexpended balance not required for that purpose, be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the fund for the purchase of books for the library of Congress.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

Transfer of appropriation to purchase of books for library of Congress. 1868, ch. 176. Vol. xv. p. 95. 1869, ch. 121. Vol. xv. p. 286.

May 5, 1870. [No. 50.] *A Resolution relative to the Establishment of a Light Station on the Choptank River in Maryland.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Lighthouse Board be, and is hereby, authorized to establish a light station to mark the obstruction to navigation in the Choptank river, Maryland, in the vicinity of Castle Haven point.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

May 6, 1870. [No. 53.] *A Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the first Section of twenty Miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said road by the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied of such completion, then the said company shall be entitled to its lands in all respects and to the same extent as it would have been had said twenty miles been completed by the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provided by law relating to said railroad company.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 6, 1870. [No. 54.] *Joint Resolution granting an American Register to the British-built Schooner "W. D. B."*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an American register to the British-built schooner "W. D. B.," wrecked and found abandoned at sea, said vessel being now owned by citizens of Portland, Maine.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 6, 1870. [No. 55.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Guns for Soldiers' Monuments at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the managers of the Fairmount cemetery, at Newark, New Jersey, six pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns on hand, unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of the soldiers' monuments therein.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 7, 1870. [No. 57.] *A Resolution for setting apart a Portion of the Fort Snelling military Reservation for a permanent military Post, and the Settlement of all Claims in Relation thereto.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than one thousand acres, as the public interests may require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, upon principles of equity.

APPROVED, May 7, 1870.

[No. 59.] *Joint Resolution donating condemned Cannon to the McPherson Monument Association.* May 11, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the McPherson Monument Association such number of condemned bronze guns as may be required by said association to be used in the erection or ornamentation of a monument to the late Major-General James B. McPherson.

Condemned guns granted to the McPherson Monument Association.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

[No. 60.] *Joint Resolution to amend the Act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy.* May 11, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso in the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, which prescribes the conditions under which the disbursement of the appropriations therein contained, for defraying expenses incurred in carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall be made, shall not be held to apply to accounts for services rendered, or for supplies furnished, under regulations or orders issued by the respective commanders of the several military districts under the authority of the seventh section of the act of March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which accounts shall have been duly certified and audited and have been approved, and the payment ordered by said commanders.

First proviso of act, 1870, ch. 56, *Ante*, p. 89, not to apply to certain accounts.

1867, ch. 6, § 7. Vol. xv. p. 4.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

[No. 62.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Helen Lincoln and Heloise Lincoln, and for the Withholding of Moneys from Tribes of Indians holding American Captives.* May 15, 1870.

WHEREAS, The Kiowa Indians, on or about the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, captured in Cook county, in the State of Texas, two female children, whose family name is unknown, aged about three and five years, after having murdered the parents and all the known relatives of said children; and whereas said children have recently been recovered from said Indians, and are now in the care of J. H. Leavenworth, and are without any means of support; therefore,

Preamble.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to reserve from any annuities due or to become due to said Kiowa Indians the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for each one of said children, and cause the same to be placed to their credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and use from time to time the income from the same in such manner as he may deem expedient for their maintenance, education, and support, during their lifetime, until they attain the age of twenty-one years, when the principal shall be paid them; and the elder of said children shall be hereafter known as Helen Lincoln, and the younger as Heloise Lincoln.

Two thousand five hundred dollars each, to be reserved from annuities of Kiowa Indians for Helen and Heloise Lincoln.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That if either said Helen Lincoln or said Heloise Lincoln should die without issue, the entire amount due the decedent shall revert to the United States, and should both die without issue, the whole sum shall revert to the United States; but if either said Helen Lincoln or said Heloise Lincoln, or both, have lawful issue, then at the death of either parent the amount due to her in her own right shall become the inheritance of her issue.

Provision in case of the death of either

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and required to withhold from any tribe of Indians who may hold American captives any moneys due them from the United States

Moneys due any tribe of Indians, who hold American cap-

tives, to be retained until captives are given up.

until said captives shall be surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President May 4, 1870.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

May 23, 1870.

[No. 63.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, or other proper Authorities of the State of New York, the Steamer "Illinois," for Quarantine Purposes.*

The steamer "Illinois" placed at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine, &c. New York.

Pub. Res. No. 16.
Vol. xiv. p. 351.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to place gratuitously, for an indefinite period, at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine or the proper authorities of the State of New York, to be used for quarantine purposes, the steamer "Illinois," which said steamer was turned over to the quarantine commissioners under authority of joint resolution of March twenty-one [twenty-four], eighteen hundred [and] sixty-six, and has ever since been in their possession.

APPROVED, May 23, 1870.

May 27, 1870.

[No. 66.] *A Resolution to provide for the Appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, and for additional Clerks in the Department.*

Examiner of claims authorized for the Department of State.

Appointment, salary, &c.

Additional clerks for Secretary of State.

Appropriation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suitable person learned in the law, to be called the examiner of claims for the Department of State, who shall receive the annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, authorized to employ three additional clerks for indexing the books, papers, and documents of the department; two of them to be clerks of the fourth class, and the other of the third class; and for the payment of such examiner and clerks, and for the compensation of extra and temporary clerks, whose employment may be necessary, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, May 27, 1870.

May 31, 1870.

[No. 67.] *A Resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its Bonds for the Construction of its Road and to secure the same by Mortgage, and for other Purposes.*

Northern Pacific Railroad Company may issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Mortgage to be filed, &c. in &c. as proof of its execution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to issue its bonds to aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal, and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation; and, as proof and notice of its legal execution and effectual delivery, said mortgage shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and also to locate and construct, under the provisions and with the privileges, grants, and duties provided for in its act of incorporation,

its main road to some point on Puget Sound, via the valley of the Columbia river, with the right to locate and construct its branch from some convenient point on its main trunk line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound; and in the event of there not being in any State or Territory in which said main line or branch may be located, at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of lands per mile granted by Congress to said company, within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such State or Territory, within ten miles on each side of said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency, on said main line or branch, except mineral and other lands as excepted in the charter of said company of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of subsequent to the passage of the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. And that twenty-five miles of said main line between its western terminus and the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, shall be completed by the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and forty miles of the remaining portion thereof each year thereafter, until the whole shall be completed between said points: *Provided*, that all lands hereby granted to said company which shall not be sold or disposed of or remain subject to the mortgage by this act authorized, at the expiration of five years after the completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands, at a price to be paid to said company not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if the mortgage hereby authorized shall at any time be enforced by foreclosure or other legal proceeding, or the mortgaged lands hereby granted, or any of them, be sold by the trustees to whom such mortgage may be executed, either at its maturity or for any failure or default of said company under the terms thereof, such lands shall be sold at public sale, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, after not less than sixty days' previous notice, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder: *Provided further*, That in the construction of the said railroad, American iron or steel only shall be used, the same to be manufactured from American ores exclusively.

Location of road, &c. 1864, ch. 217. Vol. xiii. p. 365.

Deficiency in lands how may be made up.

Twenty-five miles of road to be completed by January 1, 1872, and forty miles each year thereafter. 1864, ch. 217, § 8. Vol. xiii. p. 370. Pub. Res. No. 34. Vol. xiv. p. 855. Pub. Res. No. 47. Vol. xv. p. 255.

Lands unsold, &c. after five years from completion of road to be subject to settlement and pre-emption at not over \$ 2.50 per acre.

Proviso in case of foreclosure.

American iron or steel made, &c. to be used exclusively.

Resolution may be altered, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution, having due regard to the rights of said company, and any other parties.

APPROVED, May 31, 1870.

[No. 69.] *Joint Resolution to correct an Error in the Enrolment of a joint Resolution therein named.* June 6, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the joint resolution "authorizing the sale of certain lands at Springfield, Massachusetts, and for other purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be so amended that it will read, "That Byers Street, heretofore opened," &c., instead of "Ryers Street," as it was erroneously enrolled.

Byers Street, Springfield, Mass., to be a public highway. Pub. Res. No. 41. Ante, p. 374.

APPROVED, June 6, 1870.

[No. 70.] *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American Register to the Bark "Live Oak" and to the Ship "Agra" of Boston.* June 7, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the bark

American register to issue to the bark

"Live Oak"
and the ship
"Agra."

can register to the British bark Live Oak, owned by citizens of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and to the ship Agra, of Boston, owned by Thomas B. Wales and Company.

APPROVED, June 7, 1870.

June 9, 1870.

[No. 72.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Compensation of assistant Marshals for taking the Census of 1870.*

Compensation
of assistant mar-
shals for taking
the census of
1870 to be in-
creased, when,
&c.

Proviso.

[Repealed,
1871, ch. 114, §8.
Post, p. 514.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the compensation of assistant marshals in taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, whenever, in his judgment, such increase shall be necessary: Provided, That in no case shall such increase exceed fifty per centum of the amount of compensation now allowed by law, and no such additional allowance shall be made except when by reason of the sparceness of the population the compensation heretofore allowed by law is not sufficient, nor shall the entire compensation be more than eight dollars per day, exclusive of mileage, for the time actually employed.

APPROVED, June 9, 1870.

June 9, 1870.

[No. 73.] *A Resolution appointing Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.*

Lewis B.
Gunkel, Jay
Cooke and John
S. Cavender ap-
pointed man-
agers of National
Asylum for Dis-
abled Volunteer
Soldiers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, appointed managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six: Lewis B. Gunkel, of Ohio; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; and John S. Cavender, of Missouri; whose terms expire on the twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, June 9, 1870.

June 21, 1870.

[No. 75.] *Joint Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned Property, derelict Claims, and Dues belonging to the United States.*

Secretary of
Treasury may
collect wrecked
and abandoned
property, dere-
lict claims, and
dues belonging
to the United
States;

may allow
pay to person
giving informa-
tion, &c.

No cost to be
incurred which
shall not be paid
from property
collected.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such contracts and provisions as he may deem most advantageous for the interests of the government, for the preservation, sale, or collection of any property, or the proceeds thereof, which may have been wrecked, abandoned, or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, and which ought to come to the United States, or any moneys, dues, and other interests lately in the possession of or due to the so-called Confederate States, or their agents, and now belonging to the United States, which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation, or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by, the United States; and in such contracts to allow such compensation to any person giving information thereof, or who shall actually preserve, collect, surrender, or pay over the same, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable: Provided, That no cost or claim, of whatever name or nature, shall become chargeable to the United States in so obtaining, preserving, collecting, receiving, or making available property, debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected, under each specific agreement.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

[No. 76.] *A Resolution authorizing a Distribution of the Copies remaining in the Department of State of the "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln."* June 21, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln," now remaining undisposed of in the possession of the Secretary of State, be distributed as follows, to wit: three copies to each senator and member of the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress, and the remainder to be distributed by the Secretary of State to such persons as he shall indicate, the Secretary of State having the authority to have refinished at the Government Printing Office such copies as may need the same.

Copies of "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln," how to be distributed.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

[No. 77.] *Joint Resolution granting an American Register to the British-built Schooner "Venilia."* June 22, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an American register to the British-built schooner "Venilia," wrecked and abandoned in waters of the United States, and now owned by citizens of Maine.

American register to the schooner "Venilia."

APPROVED, June 22, 1870.

[No. 78.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Guns to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan.* June 22, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Adrian, Michigan, four pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns, on hand unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of their soldiers' monument grounds.

Condemned guns granted to the Soldiers' Monument Association, Adrian, Mich.

APPROVED, June 22, 1870.

[No. 79.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the Judges of the County Court of Greene County, State of Missouri, certain captured Ordnance.* June 23, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the judges of the county court of the county of Greene, in the State of Missouri, eight captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete pattern, now condemned and in store at the Rock Island arsenal, to be placed in Franklin Square, North Springfield, Missouri, around a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, and the federal soldiers who fell with him at the battle of Wilson Creek.

Certain captured ordnance granted for monument to Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and federal soldiers.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

[No. 80.] *Joint Resolution relative to Trade with British North American Provinces.* June 23, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an inquiry to be made, for the information of Congress, relative to the extent and state of trade between the United States and the several dependencies of Great Britain in North America; and that he is hereby authorized to designate a suitable person to make such inquiry.

Inquiry to be made relative to trade with British North America. *Ante*, p. 308.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 28, 1870.

[No. 87.] *Joint Resolution concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.*

Southern Pacific Railroad Company may construct its road and telegraph line on the route, &c.

Patents for land to issue when, &c.
1866, ch. 278, § 18.
Vol. xiv. p. 209.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California may construct its road and telegraph line, as near as may be, on the route indicated by the map filed by said company in the Department of the Interior on the third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and upon the construction of each section of said road, in the manner and within the time provided by law, and notice thereof being given by the company to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall direct an examination of each such section by commissioners to be appointed by the President, as provided in the act making a grant of land to said company, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and upon the report of the commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior that such section of said railroad and telegraph line has been constructed as required by law, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued to said company for the sections of land coterminous to each constructed section reported on as aforesaid, to the extent and amount granted to said company by the said act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, expressly saving and reserving all the rights of actual settlers, together with the other conditions and restrictions provided for in the third section of said act.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 28, 1870.

[No. 88.] *Joint Resolution to amend Act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Former appropriation for survey of Isthmus of Darien, how may be expended.
1866, ch. 296.
Vol. xiv. p. 311.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, made in the act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that said appropriation, or any part thereof, may be expended under the direction of either the War Department or the Navy Department, in the discretion of the President.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 28, 1870.

[No. 89.] *Joint Resolution donating condemned Ordnance for a Soldiers' Monument at Poughkeepsie, New York.*

Condemned cannon granted to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the municipal authorities of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, three condemned iron cannon, two condemned brass cannon, and two hundred round-shot, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place.

APPROVED, June 28, 1870.

June 29, 1870.

[No. 90.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to female Clerks in the internal Revenue Bureau.*

Certain temporary female clerks continued in the bureau of internal revenue.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to continue in employment, as now employed, the temporary female clerks in the bureau of internal revenue, for the period of fifteen days from the thirtieth of June instant, unless provision therefor shall be sooner made by law.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

[No. 91.] *Joint Resolution Relative to the Champaign County, Ohio, Monumental Association.* June 30, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is authorized to donate to the Champaign County (Ohio) Soldiers' Monumental Association one condemned bronze or brass gun, with which to make and place the statue of a soldier on the monument erected, or to be erected, by said association, out of any such guns which the government now has or may hereafter have, and not required for public use.

A condemned gun granted to the Champaign County (Ohio) Soldiers' Monumental Association.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

[No. 93.] *A Resolution for the Relief of certain Officers of the Navy.* July 1, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to organize a board of three officers, not below the grade of rear-admiral, who shall examine into the cases of such officers as may deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. This board shall report their conclusions to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall report the same to Congress.

Complaints of navy officers of being unjustly passed over by promotions, to be examined. 1866, ch. 231. Vol. xiv. p. 222.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

[No. 94.] *A Resolution providing for the Admission of Photographs for Exhibition free of Duty.* July 1, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition at the exhibition of the National Photographic Association of the United States, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such pictures as shall not be re-exported prior to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Certain photographic pictures to be admitted free of duty.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

[No. 95.] *A Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to the Reception of a certain Bequest by the State of New Jersey under the Will of the late Edwin A. Stevens.* July 1, 1870.

WHEREAS, Edwin A. Stevens, who was in his lifetime the owner of the ship known as the Stevens Battery, originally commenced under contract for the United States government, and upon the building of which large sums of money were spent by his brother and himself, did, by his last will and testament (the United States having previously relinquished all claims to said ship), leave the same to be finished by his executors, at an expense not exceeding the sum of one million of dollars, and when finished to be offered to the State of New Jersey as a present, to be by her received and disposed of as the said State should deem proper; and whereas, doubts have been suggested as to the right of the said State to accept the said bequest, without the consent of Congress, under the prohibition of tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States: therefore,

Preamble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given that the State of New Jersey shall receive and dispose of the said ship according to the terms and conditions of said bequest.

State of New Jersey may accept bequest of Stevens Battery.

APPROVED July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. [No. 96.] *A Resolution to regulate the Effect of a Vote of the Thanks of Congress upon Promotion in the Navy.*

Effect of vote of thanks by Congress upon promotion in navy.

Proviso.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a vote of thanks by Congress to any officer of the navy shall be held to effect [affect] such officer only; and when, as an incident thereof, an officer who would otherwise be retired, has been or is retained on the active list, such retention shall not interfere with the regular promotion of others who would otherwise have been entitled by law to promotion; and where any officer has already been retired to a grade lower than he would have been had the provisions of this law been in force, he shall be entitled to the same position as if they had been in force at the time of his retirement: *Provided, however,* That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the final retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of an officer who has received a vote of thanks, unless the number of officers left in the grade where the vacancy occurs shall be less than the number authorized by law.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. [No. 97.] *A Resolution concerning the Pay of Customs Officers in North Carolina.*

Collectors of customs in North Carolina to receive a certain sum in addition to fees and commissions.
1867, ch. 82.
Vol. xiv. p. 411.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act relative to collection districts in North Carolina," in the first section and the last clause before the proviso, shall be, and hereby is, so amended as to include the words "and commissions" after the word "fees."

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. [No. 98.] *A Resolution instructing the President to negotiate with the Indians upon the Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon.*

Negotiation to be made with the Indians upon the Umatilla reservation, Oregon.

Appropriation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to negotiate with the Indians upon the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, with the view of ascertaining on what terms said Indians will relinquish to the United States all their claim or right to said reservation, and remove to some other reservation in said State, or Washington Territory, or take lands in severalty, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, on their present reservation, and to report to Congress; and to defray the expenses of such negotiation the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. [No. 99.] *A Resolution authorizing the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to change its Location and Name.*

First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, may be removed to Camden, when, &c.

Name to be changed; duties, liabilities, &c. to continue.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the stockholders, representing three fourths of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, shall elect to remove the said bank to the city of Camden, in the county of Ouachita, in said State, and the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, thereupon such change of location shall become effectual and valid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That when such change of location shall have been made as above provided, the name of said bank shall be changed to the First National Bank of Camden, Arkansas, and all debts,

demands, liabilities, rights, and powers belonging to said First National Bank of Fort Smith shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Camden, and all actions pending by or against said First National Bank of Fort Smith may be prosecuted by or against said First National Bank of Camden in the same manner and with the same effect as if such change of location and name had not been made.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That as soon as such change of name and location shall have been made, public notice thereof shall be given by publication in a weekly newspaper in both said city of Fort Smith and said city of Camden for four successive weeks.

Notice of change to be published.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

[No. 100.] *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Name of the Steam Yacht "Fanny."* July 1, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to change the name of the steam yacht "Fanny," owned by Charles H. Mallory, of Mystic, Connecticut, as *appears* [appears] by permanent enrollment number twenty-two, issued at Stonington, Connecticut, May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to that of "W. M. Tweed," and to grant said vessel an enrollment and license in said name, the said vessel being a pleasure yacht only, and not engaged in commercial or other business.

Name of steam yacht "Fanny" to be changed to that of "W. M. Tweed."

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

[No. 101.] *Joint Resolution granting four Pieces of condemned Cannon to the City of Lowell, for the Ornamentation of the Soldiers' Monument in that Place.* July 7, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the authorities of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, four pieces of condemned cannon, to be used in the ornamentation of the monument in said city, erected to the memory of the soldiers who first fell in the war of the rebellion.

Condemned cannon given to the city of Lowell.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

[No. 102.] *Joint Resolution amendatory of "Joint Resolution for the Relief of certain Officers of the Army," approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.* July 11, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army," approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be so construed and amended that in all cases arising under the same, the person to whom the commission shall have issued shall be considered as commissioned to the grade named therein from the date when the commission was issued by competent authority, and entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date: *Provided*, That, at the time of the issuing of the same, he was performing the duties of the grade to which he was commissioned, or from such time after the issuing of his commission as he may have actually entered upon such duties.

Pub. Res. No. 87. Vol. xiv. p. 368.

Officers receiving a commission to be considered as of the grade named therein from date of commission.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, persons held as prisoners of war by the enemy, or who may have been in hospital by reason of wounds or disability at the time of the issuing of their commissions, shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and benefits under this resolution as if actually performing the duties of the grade to which they were commissioned.

Those prisoners of war, or in hospital, to be considered as performing duties of grade, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That this resolution shall not be construed to apply to cases in which, under the laws and army regulations

This resolution not to apply

where there could have been no lawful muster. existing at the time, there could have been no lawful muster into service even after the actual receipt of the commission.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. [No. 103.] *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation to pay the Government of Great Britain and Ireland in Accordance with the Award of the Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to settle the Claims of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.*

Preamble.
Vol. xiii. p. 651.

WHEREAS, by the award made on the tenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by the commissioners under the treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was determined that, in full satisfaction of all the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, there should be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Great Britain and Ireland the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold coin, in two annual instalments, the first to be paid within twelve months after and the second within twenty-four months after the date of the said award: therefore,

Appropriation for payment of award to Great Britain.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of [to] the government of Great Britain and Ireland of the sum by the said award determined to be due on the tenth day of September next, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. [No. 104.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Improvement of the Grounds owned by the United States in the City of Buffalo, New York, known as Fort Porter.*

The grounds known as Fort Porter in Buffalo, N. Y. may be improved.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, through its park commissioners, to improve and beautify the grounds known as Fort Porter, situated in said city, and belonging to the United States, in connection with a public park to be laid out on land adjoining the said grounds, the plans for the same to be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That this resolution shall not be construed to pass any title in the said grounds, but that the ownership and control of the said grounds shall remain entirely in the United States, and shall be subject to such changes and uses for military purposes as the Secretary of War may direct.

No title to pass hereby, &c.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. [No. 105.] *Joint Resolution concerning Arsenal Grounds at Saint Louis, Missouri.*

Portion of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis, Mo. to be occupied for monument to General Lyon;

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts of twenty-eighth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in relation to the sale of Saint Louis arsenal, be, and are hereby, so far amended that the portion of ground to be granted for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, shall embrace all the ground lying between Carondelet Avenue and Fourth Street, as laid down on the plat of the ground now in the ordnance office; that all the ground and buildings thereon lying between Second Street and the river to be reserved for such use as the interest of the army may require; and that the remainder of the ground, lying between Second and Fourth streets, be sold at public auction, in the manner prescribed by the above-cited act of twenty-eighth July,

another portion to be reserved; the rest to be sold at auction.

eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the corporate authorities of the city of Saint Louis shall have the privilege of purchasing said ground at an appraised value before the sale; the appraisement to be made by two persons to be selected by the Secretary of War and two by the corporate authorities; the four appraisers to select an umpire in case of disagreement, but the result to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

St. Louis may buy at an appraised value. 1868, ch. 243. 1869, ch. 144. Vol. xv. pp. 187, 339.

[No. 106.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to Enlistments into the Marine Corps, and for other Purposes.* July 11, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, the enlistments into the marine corps shall be for a period of not less than five years; and that all payments of an increase of pay on account of re-enlistments, under the act of August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, heretofore made on a basis of four years' enlistments in said marine corps, shall be credited to the disbursing officer.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

Enlistments in marine corps to be for not less than five years. Payments of increased pay for re-enlistments to be credited, &c. 1854, ch. 247. Vol. x. p. 575.

[No. 108.] *A Resolution authorizing the Nomination and Appointment of Lieutenants Charles H. Pendleton and Richard P. Leary as Lieutenant-Commanders on the active List of the Navy.* July 12, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Lieutenants Charles H. Pendleton and Richard P. Leary as lieutenant-commanders on the active list of the navy.

APPROVED, July 12, 1870.

Charles H. Pendleton and Richard P. Leary may be appointed lieutenant-commanders, &c.

[No. 109.] *A Resolution to determine the Construction of an Act to provide internal Revenue to support the Government, and for other Purposes, approved June 30, 1864.* July 13, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the several amendments thereunto, shall not be construed so as to impose a tax on any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident, or like insurance company, or any unearned premium or premiums received for risks assumed by such companies, or any moneys paid by mutual life insurance companies to their policy-holders.

APPROVED, July 13, 1870.

No tax upon certain sums added to contingent funds of insurance companies, &c. 1864, ch. 173, § 120. Vol. xiii. p. 283. 1866, ch. 15. Vol. xiv. p. 4. *Anle*, p. 260.

[No. 110.] *A Resolution to pay Expenses of Delegations of Indians visiting the City of Washington.* July 13, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington, and to purchase presents for the members thereof in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, July 13, 1870.

Appropriation for expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington. *Post*, p. 568.

July 14, 1870. [No. 111.] *Joint Resolution granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the Right to build a Bridge across the Big Wabash River.*

Evansville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co. may construct a bridge across the Big Wabash river.

Proviso if company consolidates, &c.

Bridge how to be constructed.

Drawbridge not to interfere with navigation if, &c.

Bridge to be a legal structure and post-road. Span, piers, height, &c.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, a corporation organized under an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, is hereby granted the right to construct an iron or wooden bridge for railroad purposes and as a public highway, either with a draw or a continuous span, as it may determine, across the Big Wabash river at any point said corporation may select, either at the little chain, in or opposite White county, Illinois, and Posey county, Indiana, or at any point above the same, extending up said river as far as the town of New Harmony, in said county of Posey, and State of Indiana; and should said railroad company hereafter at any time consolidate with the Evansville, Carmi, and Paducah Railroad Company of Indiana, or any company now organized or hereafter to be organized in the said State of Indiana, that the rights and franchises hereby granted shall enure to and become vested in said consolidated company and its assigns forever: *Provided*, That the bridge to be constructed under the authority hereby granted shall not interfere with the free navigation of said stream beyond what is necessary in order to carry into full effect the rights and privileges hereby granted, and shall be built at right angles with the current of the stream where said bridge may be erected, and that a space of at least one hundred and seventy feet over the main channel of said stream shall be left between the piers of said structure: *And provided further*, That if said bridge shall be built with a draw of not less than one hundred feet in width, and said draw is kept in repair for the passage of boats at all times, the detention of passing said bridge shall not be construed as interfering with the navigation of the stream: *And it is further provided*, That said bridge shall be *and* considered a legal structure, and shall be a post-road for the transmission of the United States mails: *And provided further*, That in case said bridge is built with a continuous span, the piers shall be at least two hundred feet apart, and the bridge shall be built at such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river by steamboats.*

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 112.] *Joint Resolution to construe the Act of March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

Drawbacks upon exportation of certain cotton manufactures, the raw cotton in which has paid an internal tax. Construction of act. 1868, ch. 41. Vol. xv. p. 58. 1866, ch. 184, § 6. Vol. xiv. p. 99. Proviso.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter forty-one, shall be held and construed not to prohibit the drawback provided for by section six of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, chapter one hundred and eighty-four, of as many cents per pound of cotton cloth, yarn, thread, or knit articles, manufactured exclusively from cotton and exported prior to May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as shall have been assessed and paid in the form of an internal tax upon the raw cotton entering into the manufacture of said cloth or other article: *Provided*, That such drawbacks shall be limited to exportations made not more than six months after the date of supplemental regulations issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury May sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.*

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 113.] *A Resolution granting condemned Cannon for the Erection of a Soldiers' Monument at Omaha, Nebraska.* July 14, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of Nebraska four pieces of condemned iron cannon and twenty round shot, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at Omaha, Nebraska.

Cannon, &c. granted for soldiers' monument at Omaha, Nebraska.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 114.] *A Resolution directing the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the President certain Bronze Ordnance to aid the Erection of an equestrian Statue of General John A. Rawlins.* July 14, 1870.

WHEREAS it is in contemplation to erect a suitable bronze equestrian monument to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished deeds of valor and patriotism of the late honored Secretary of War, General John A. Rawlins, after the likeness of that taken in plaster from the face of the deceased; and whereas a donation on the part of the government of such bronze ordnance as may have been used or captured in the engagements in which the deceased participated, and which may be no longer useful, would greatly aid the erection of the same: Therefore,

Preamble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the President of the United States such bronze ordnance as may be no longer useful, to be by him contributed and applied to the furtherance and completion of the said monument in bronze; and that such number thereof as may be required in the execution of the same be given by him when the plaster model for the said statue shall have been completed: *Provided,* That the said monument, when completed, shall be erected upon such public grounds in the city of Washington as may hereafter be designated by the joint library committee of Congress, and the title to the same be vested in the United States.

Bronze ordnance to be used for equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins.
Monument to be erected in Washington.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 115.] *A Resolution in Regard to grading the Streets in the Vicinity of the Capitol.* July 14, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor of the city of Washington is hereby required to have the grades of the streets in the vicinity of the Capitol so modified and established, with the approval of the chief engineer of the army, or officer in charge of public buildings, and the architect of the Capitol extension, as may be necessary to effect an easy and proper approach to the Capitol, and to furnish a plan of the same to Congress at its next meeting.

Grades of streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, Washington, to be modified, &c.
Plan to Congress.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 116.] *A Resolution granting condemned Ordnance for a Soldiers' Monument at Providence, Rhode Island, and at Bucksport, in the State of Maine.* July 14, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of Rhode Island four condemned iron mortars, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at Providence, in said State.

Condemned ordnance for soldiers' monument at Providence, Rhode Island; at Bucksport, Maine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the municipal authority of Bucksport, in the State of Maine, four condemned iron cannon and one hundred shot or shell, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 117.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take Charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam national Cemeteries.*

Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam national cemeteries.

1867, ch. 61. Vol. xiv. p. 399.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to accept and take charge of the soldiers' national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the Antietam national cemetery at Sharpsburg, Maryland, whenever the commissioners and trustees having charge of said cemeteries are ready to transfer their care to the general government. That when the afore-mentioned cemeteries are placed under the control of the Secretary of War, that they be taken care of and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 118.] *A Resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint Guardians or Trustees for minor Indian Children who may be entitled to Pensions or Bounties under the existing Laws.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS sundry Indians served in the federal army, some of whom died in the service and others since, leaving minor heirs; and whereas there is no provision of law for said minor Indians to obtain bounties, back pay, or other benefits to which their ancestor was entitled: Therefore,

Guardians or trustees to be appointed minor Indian children entitled to pensions or bounties; to give bond, power, &c.

This not to apply to certain tribes, &c.

To extend only to whom.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of Indian affairs is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint guardians or trustees of any of said minors, and to take bond and security for the performance of such duties; and such guardian or trustee shall be authorized to collect from the government all such back pay, bounties, and pensions to which said minors may be entitled, and to expend the same for the use and benefit of such minors, with the consent and under the direction of any court of record of the United States or of any Territory having jurisdiction at the place where such minors may reside: *Provided,* That the terms of the foregoing resolution shall not apply to the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Seminole nations of Indians, or conflict in any manner with the provisions of the treaties of eighteen hundred and sixty-six with those nations: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this resolution shall extend only to Indians serving in the ninth regiment of Kansas cavalry.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 119] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to Keokuk, Iowa, condemned Ordnance for the Ornamentation of the Soldiers' Cemetery at that Place.*

Condemned ordnance for soldiers' cemetery in Keokuk, Iowa.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer from the most convenient point to Keokuk, Iowa, such condemned ordnance as he may deem proper, to be used in the ornamentation of the soldiers' cemetery at said city.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 120.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Stone presented by the Patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln.*

The stone presented by the

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the stone presented to the late

President Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome to be transferred to the possession of the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by said association in the monument now being erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

patriots of Rome to President Lincoln to be transferred to the Lincoln Monument Association.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 128.] *Joint Resolution giving condemned Ordnance to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, six pieces of condemned ordnance, to be placed in the soldiers' cemetery at Milwaukee.

Condemned ordnance to be placed in soldiers' cemetery at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 129.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Pay of the Capitol Police and Watchmen.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the men discharged by the reduction of the Capitol police and watchmen force be paid for the current month of July, and that the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate and House of Representatives in equal proportions.

Men discharged by reduction of Capitol police and watchmen to be paid for the month of July and from what funds.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 130.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Cannon for the Erection of Soldiers' Monuments.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the Ladies' Soldiers' Monument Association of the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut, eight pieces of condemned iron cannon, to be used in the erection of a monument on Sea Side Park, in said city of Bridgeport, to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the war of the rebellion.

Condemned cannon granted for the erection of soldiers' monuments in Bridgeport, Quincy, Morristown, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to deliver four condemned pieces of iron ordnance to each of the following places, viz.: Quincy, Illinois; Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey; Eastford, Connecticut; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Jersey City, New Jersey; Gardiner, Maine; Heightstown, New Jersey; the Ladies' Monument Association of Peoria, Illinois; the National Soldiers' Cemetery, at Grafton, West Virginia; the Franklin County Monumental Association, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; to be used in the erection of soldiers' monuments, or in the ornamentation of the same: Provided, That no expense be incurred by the government for the transportation of the same.*

No expense to the government for transportation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association, incorporated by act of Congress, so much damaged and captured bronze and brass ordnance as may be necessary out of which to cast the principal figures of said monument, from time to time as the models are completed.*

Damaged bronze and brass ordnance for the use of the Lincoln Monument Association.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 131.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Extension of the Supervision of the Capitol Police over the Botanical Garden.*

July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted [resolved] by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supervision of the Capitol police be extended over the Botanical Garden, and that,

Supervision of Capitol police

extended over
the Botanical
Garden.

until otherwise ordered, and especially during the period employed for rebuilding the fence surrounding the grounds, additional police force may be employed, if deemed necessary, the expense for which shall be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Senate and House of Representatives: *Provided, however,* That the additional number of policemen for this purpose shall not exceed three at any time.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

[No. 132.] *Joint Resolution giving condemned Cannon to decorate the Soldiers' Burial Plot, at White Plains, New York.*

Condemned
cannon for
soldiers' burial
plot at White
Plains, N. Y.

Be it enacted [resolved] by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to donate four condemned cannon and twenty-eight balls to the "White Plains Veteran Association," to decorate the soldiers' plot at that place.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

[No. 133.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Donation of certain Property of the United States, in the City of Galveston, State of Texas, to said City.*

Barracks, &c.
in Galveston,
Texas, given to
the city of Gal-
veston for public
uses.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the buildings, barracks, fences, sheds, cisterns, and so forth, the property of the United States, in the city of Galveston, State of Texas, now abandoned by the United States troops, and ordered to be sold at public auction, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, be, and the same are hereby, donated as hereinafter provided to said city of Galveston, for the purpose of aiding the said city in holding agricultural, mechanical, and horticultural fairs, and in developing the agricultural and mechanical resources of said State; or for such other public uses as may seem good to the authorities of said city of Galveston: *Provided,* That this resolution shall not be construed to convey any title in the grounds whereon the said buildings, barracks, fences, sheds, cisterns, and so forth, are situated, or any authority to demolish or destroy the same, but to be held to be returned to the United States whenever required for any purpose for the use of the government.

No title
granted to the
land, &c.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

[No. 134.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Cannon to the Delaware Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association.*

Condemned
brass cannon to
Soldiers', &c.
Association at
Wilmington,
Del.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association of Wilmington, Delaware, ten pieces of condemned brass cannon.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

[No. 135.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Cannon to "Soldiers' Plot" in Riverview Cemetery, at Trenton, New Jersey.*

Condemned
cannon for "Sol-
diers' Plot,"
Trenton, New
Jersey.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish six pieces of condemned cannon for ornamentation of the "Soldiers' Plot" in Riverview cemetery, at Trenton, New Jersey.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 136.] *Joint Resolution to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to allow certain Boats to carry Passengers and their Baggage between American Ports on Lake Ontario.* July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow the steamboats of the Canadian Navigation Company built in the United States, and now owned by that company, to carry passengers and their baggage between Rochester, Oswego, and other American ports on the south shore of Lake Ontario, subject to such regulations as he may establish.

The steamboats of the Canadian Navigation Company may carry passengers, &c. between Rochester, Oswego, and other American port &c.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, and was adjourned without day on Saturday the fourth day of March, A. D. 1871.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the probate Courts in Idaho Territory.* Dec. 13, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the probate courts of the Territory of Idaho, in their respective counties, in addition to their probate jurisdiction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to hear and determine all civil causes wherein the damage or debt claimed does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and such criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory as do not require the intervention of a grand jury: *Provided,* That they shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy, when the title, boundary, or right to the peaceable possession of land may be in dispute, or in chancery or divorce cases: *And provided further,* That in all cases an appeal may be taken from any order, judgment, or decree of said probate courts to the district court.

Probate courts in Idaho to have jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases;

but not in land, chancery, or divorce cases.

Appeals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That this act shall not affect any suit pending in the district courts of said Territory at the time of its passage.

Repealing clause.

Pending suits.

APPROVED, December 13, 1870.

CHAP. II. — *An Act granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company a Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph.* Dec. 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Utah Central Railroad Company, a corporation created under the laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from a point at or near Ogden City, in the Territory of Utah, to Salt Lake City, in said Territory; and the right, power, and authority *is* [are] hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on

Right of way through public lands granted to Utah Central Railroad Company for railroad and telegraph;

materials for construction; extent of grant.

Company to file map of location with Secretary of the Interior within three months.
Rates for transportation.

Running connections with certain other roads.

Express conditions of making and accepting grant.

Congress may enforce conditions.

Railroad to be a post route and military road.

Acceptance of grant by the railroad to be in writing and in three months.

Act may be altered, &c.

each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations: *Provided*, That within three months from the passage of this act the said Utah Central Railroad Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map to be approved by him, exhibiting the line of the railroad of said company, as the same has been located and constructed: *Provided further*, That said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Utah Central Railroad Company to permit any other railroad, which has been or shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the legislature of the Territory of Utah, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States make the grants herein, and that the said Utah Central Railroad Company accepts the same, upon the express condition that the said company shall not exercise the power given by section ten of chapter sixteen of the laws of the Territory of Utah, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and upon the further express condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, then in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States, by its Congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary for the enforcement of such conditions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said Utah Central Railroad shall be a post route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting the charges for such government transportation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act, by the said Utah Central Railroad Company, shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within three months after the passage of this act, and shall be served on the President of the United States; and if such acceptance and service shall not be so made, this grant shall be void.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Utah Central Railroad Company, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

APPROVED, December 15, 1870.

Dec. 15, 1870. CHAP. III. — *An Act donating Chattahoochee Arsenal to the State of Florida for educational Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public property, with the grounds, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated in Gadsden county, in the State of Florida, and known as the "Chattahoochee Arsenal," and at present occupied by said State as a penitentiary, be, and the same *are* [is] hereby, granted and donated to the State of Florida for educational purposes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to transfer said property to the board of internal improvement of the State of Florida, to be held by them in trust, for the use, benefit, and execution of the purpose of this grant, or for such other public purposes as said board may deem proper.

APPROVED, December 15, 1870.

Secretary of War to make the transfer, and to whom.

Chattahoochee Arsenal given to Florida for educational purposes.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.* Dec. 22, 1870.
1870, ch. 255, §21.
Ante, p. 262.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section twenty-one of the act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as relates to sugar, be amended so [that] it will read —

On all sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number seven, and not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all sugar above number ten, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number thirteen, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, two and three quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number sixteen, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers, in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package: *And provided further*, That all sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Customs duties on sugar.

Provision as to samples.

Weights how to be marked.

Sirups, &c. entered as molasses to be forfeited.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

CHAP. VII — *An Act making Appropriation for Revenue Cutters.*

Dec. 22, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to construct steam cutters for the revenue marine service, the same not to exceed in tonnage the maximum recommended by the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Appropriation for construction of steam cutters for the revenue service.

Tonnage not to exceed, &c.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank, Pennsylvania, to change its Location.*

Dec. 22, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Jersey Shore National Bank, now located in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Williamsport, Lycoming county, State of Pennsylvania. Whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Williamsport National Bank, in the city of Williamsport, Lycoming county, State of Pennsylvania.

Jersey Shore National Bank may change its location to Williamsport, Pa.

New name.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Notice of change of location to be published.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the aforesaid county of Lycoming, State of Pennsylvania, for not less than four successive weeks.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

Jan. 10, 1871.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act in Relation to certain Territorial Penitentiaries.*

Penitentiaries in Territories to be under the control of the marshals.

Attorney-General to prescribe rules for their government.

Compensation of marshals and expenses of prisoners.

Proviso.

Persons convicted in Territorial courts may be imprisoned in penitentiaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the penitentiary which has been, or may hereafter be, erected by the United States in any organized Territory thereof, shall, when the same is ready for the reception of convicts, be placed under the care and control of the marshal of the United States for the Territory or District in which such penitentiary may be situate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the government of such penitentiary, and the marshal having charge thereof shall cause them to be duly and faithfully executed and obeyed. The reasonable compensation of such marshal and of his deputies, for their services under this act and said regulations, shall be fixed by the Attorney-General; and it and the expense incident to the subsistence and employment of offenders against the laws of the United States, who have been or may hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in such penitentiary, shall be chargeable on and payable out of the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to increase the maximum compensation now allowed by law to those officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a Territory, for a violation of the laws thereof, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, at the cost of such Territory, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, be received, subsisted, and employed in such penitentiary during the term of his or her imprisonment, in the same manner as if he or she had been convicted of an offence against the laws of the United States.

APPROVED, January 10, 1871.

Jan. 10, 1871.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act relating to the Printing of the annual Report of the Secretary of War.*

Eight hundred full copies of the last annual report of the Secretary of War, &c. to be printed. 1866, ch. 287, § 1. Vol. xiv. p. 305.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the congressional printer, in place of the twenty-five hundred copies of the abridgment of the annual report of the Secretary of War ordered by section one of the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to cause to be printed and bound for the use of the War Department eight hundred full copies of the last annual report and accompanying documents.

APPROVED, January 10, 1871.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making an additional Appropriation for the Improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes.* Jan. 18, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal during the current fiscal year, to be expended in accordance with existing laws; and for the completion of the section work at the Des Moines rapids, three hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

Appropriation for Louisville and Portland canal;

for work at the Des Moines rapids.

APPROVED, January 18, 1871.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the national Debt."* Jan. 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," to be issued bearing five per centum interest per annum, be, and the same is, increased to five hundred millions of dollars, and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under said act, or this act, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable quarter-yearly: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment.

1870, ch. 256.
Ante, p. 272.

Amount of five per cent bonds may be increased to \$500,000,000, and interest made payable quarterly.

Proviso.
Total amount not to exceed, &c.

APPROVED, January 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act ceding certain Jurisdiction to the State of Ohio.* Jan. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction over the place purchased for the location of the "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," under and by virtue of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," and the act of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amendatory thereto, and upon which said asylum is located, is hereby ceded to the State of Ohio, and relinquished by the United States. And the United States shall claim or exercise no jurisdiction over said place after the passage of this act: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the powers and rights heretofore conferred upon the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated under said act, in and over said territory.

Jurisdiction over place on which the "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers" is located ceded to Ohio.
1865, ch. 91.
Vol. xiii. p. 509.
1866, ch. 21.
Vol. xiv. p. 10.

Proviso.

APPROVED, January 21, 1871.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, New York.* Jan. 25, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents is hereby authorized and required to hear and decide the application of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, in the State of New York, for an extension of the letters-patent granted to him by the United States on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for an improvement in seed planters, or grain drills, and shall have power to extend said patent for the term of seven years, with the same effect that such extension might have been granted had the said Pierpont Seymour

Application of Pierpont Seymour for extension of patent may be heard and granted, if, &c.

Proviso.

made application for such extension, and paid the fee required by law, within the time prescribed by law, upon the notice and under the regulations prescribed by law and the rules of the patent office: *Provided*, That no damages shall be collected of any person for an infringement of said patent between the time of the expiration of said patent and the time of the renewal of the same.

APPROVED, January 25, 1871.

Jan. 30, 1871.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

Pensions appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: —

Army invalid pensions.
1816, ch. 68.
1846, ch. 16.
1832, ch. 166.
1866, ch. 106.
1833, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132.

For army invalid pensions, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixteen; May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six; July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Revolutionary, pension agents, and expenses of agencies.

1818, ch. 19.
1828, ch. 53.
1832, ch. 126.
1836, ch. 362.
1838, ch. 189.
1843, ch. 102.
1844, ch. 102.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 8,
108, 120.
1853, ch. 41.
1858, ch. 85.
1862, ch. 166,
201.

For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children, and mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March three, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February two, July twenty-one, and July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and for compensation to the pension agents and expenses of the agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, nineteen million dollars.

Navy invalid pensions.
1800, ch. 33.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 155.
1856, ch. 14.
1862, ch. 166,
201

For navy invalid pensions, including the compensation to pension agents, expenses of the several agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; April five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June six and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeen, June thirty, July eight and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1864, ch. 133.
1866, ch. 106,
236.
1868, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132,
179, 225, 238.

Navy pensions.
1848, ch. 155.
1862, ch. 166.
1866, ch. 236.
1868, ch. 264.

For navy pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of sailors and marines, as provided by acts of August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriations for navy pensions be paid out of the navy pension fund.

to be paid from navy pension fund.

APPROVED, January 30, 1871.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act to enable Ann M. Rodefer, Administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, to make Application for the Extension of Letters-Patent for an Improvement in Bedstead Fastenings.* Jan. 30, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of letters-patent granted to Joseph Rodefer for an improvement in bedstead fastenings on the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years, in the same manner as if the petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of said patent, and with the same effect as if it had been regularly filed and acted upon under existing laws: *Provided,* That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the right to continue to use said machine of any person who, since the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said machine.

Application of Ann M. Rodefer for extension of patent may be heard and granted, if, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, January 30, 1871.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Arnton Smith.* Jan. 31, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Arnton Smith have leave to make a new application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in plows on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years from said date, in the same manner as he could have done at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent, and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent: *Provided,* That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the rights to continue to use such improvement in plows of any person who, since the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said improvement in plows.

Application of Arnton Smith for extension of patent may be made and granted, if, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, January 31, 1871.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to pay two Companies of Oregon Volunteers.* Feb. 2, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war," approved the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the two companies of Oregon volunteers, commanded by Captains Jesse Walker and Nathan Olney, called into service to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon in eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Act of 1854, ch. 87. Vol. x. p. 307. extended to two companies of Oregon volunteers.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, January 21, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 2, 1871.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to reimburse the State of Kansas for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

Accounts of State of Kansas for expenses of certain militia to be examined and audited.

What items of disbursements only to be allowed.

In the account certain amounts to be stated separately.

Rate and time of compensation.

Written report to be made for reference to Congress.

Commissioners to be sworn.

Their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately upon the passage of this act the Secretary of War shall detail three officers of the army, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the accounts of the State of Kansas for moneys expended in payment of the expenses of the militia called into service by order of the governor, upon the requisition of Major-General Curtis, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to repel the invasion of General Price.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers so detailed shall proceed, subject to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, at once to examine all the items of expenditure made by said State for the purposes herein named, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, and paying such troops as were called into service by the governor, at the request of the United States department commander commanding the district in which Kansas may at the time have been included, or by the express order, consent, or concurrence of such commander, or which may have been employed or used in suppressing rebellion in said State. And no allowance shall be made for any troops which did not perform actual military service in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States and subject to their orders.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in making up said account, the commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended, respectively, for enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting, and paying said troops; and they shall not allow for any expenditure or compensation for service at a rate greater than was at the time authorized by the laws of the United States, and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War in similar cases, nor shall such compensation embrace a longer period than thirty days' service in any case.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as said commissioners shall have made up said account and ascertained the balance, as herein directed, they shall make written report thereof, showing the different items of expenditure as hereinbefore stated, to the Secretary of War, to be by him referred to Congress for final action.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, be sworn that they will carefully examine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of Kansas, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just, true, and impartial statement thereof, as required by this act. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding ten dollars per day for each commissioner.

APPROVED, February 2, 1871.

Feb. 2, 1871.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act making a temporary Appropriation for the Prosecution of the Work upon the Improvement of Saint Mary's Falls Canal and Saint Mary's River, Michigan.*

Appropriation for improvement of Saint Mary's Falls canal and Saint Mary's river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of continuing the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of Saint Mary's Falls canal and Saint Mary's river, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 2, 1871.

CHAP. XXXV.—An Act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial Districts.

Feb. 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomatox, A[u]gusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetou[r]t, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Floyd, Franklin, Frederick, Fluvanna, Giles, Grayson, Green, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Patrick, Page, Pulaski, Pittsylvania, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and Warren, of the State of Virginia, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district of the United States, and be called the western district of Virginia; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of Virginia shall be held at Lynchburg, Danville, Abingdon, and Harrisonburg, within said district.

Western judicial district of Virginia. [Act amended, Vol. xvii. p. 8.]

Places of holding courts therein.

Terms of circuit and district courts.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for said western district shall be held at Danville, on the first Monday of March and September; at Lynchburg, on the second Monday of March and September; at Abingdon, on the third Monday of March and September; and at Harrisonburg, on the Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March and September, in each year.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district of Virginia shall hereafter consist of the counties of said State not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of Virginia; and circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held in said eastern district, as follows: At the city of Richmond on the first Monday of April and October, and at the city of Alexandria on the first Monday of January and on the first Monday of July, and at Norfolk on the first Monday of May and first Monday of November, in each year.

Eastern judicial district of Virginia.

Times and places of holding courts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit or district court for either of said districts may, in its discretion, order special terms, and order a grand or petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record twenty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts respectively at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at a regular term appointed by law: *Provided, however,* That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

Special terms of circuit and district courts, how ordered. Juries.

Powers of courts.

No special term of circuit court without, &c.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatsoever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Virginia, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed, and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the said eastern district; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Virginia shall retain the records and files of the said circuit and district courts, at the city of Richmond, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to the said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to or proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

Provision for pending process.

Clerks. Records and files.

Return of process.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district courts of the United States, for the present district of Virginia, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof the proper court shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district; and thereupon the

Removal of pending suits to western district. Vol. xvii. p. 3.

Clerk to send certified copies.

clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers and of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court, to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

Liens of judgments and decrees not impaired hereby.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree, rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of Virginia, prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Virginia, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Virginia, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district in any part of the State of Virginia.

Final process on decrees, &c. entered before this act takes effect, &c.

District judge, attorney, and marshal for western district.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a district judge for said western district of Virginia, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a marshal and district attorney of the United States for said western district of Virginia, who shall respectively receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties as are fixed and enjoined by law.

Powers, duties, pay, &c.

Clerks of circuit and district courts; their residence, office, fees, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit and district judges shall appoint four clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Lynchburg, another shall reside and keep his office at Abingdon, another shall reside and keep his office at Danville, and the fourth shall reside and keep his office at Harrisonburg, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, now fixed by law.

Either clerk may make transcripts of records, &c. in office of eastern district affecting real estate in western district.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said western district is hereby authorized under the direction of the district judge of said western district to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in the office of the clerks in said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district; and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district; and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same when so made and certified shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Such transcripts when to be evidence.

This act not to affect census, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not affect the completion of the census of the State of Virginia for the year eighteen hundred and seventy; and nothing herein shall affect existing laws or existing officers except as herein modified and provided.

APPROVED, February 3, 1871.

Feb. 6, 1871.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.*

The two townships of land set apart for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians to be examined and appraised.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two townships of land, situated in the county of Shawanaw, and State of Wisconsin, set apart for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, shall, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be examined and appraised, by two or more disinterested appraisers to be selected by him, in

eighty-acre lots, according to public survey; such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quantity, quality, and value of the timber growing on each lot, estimating the pine timber at not less than one dollar per thousand, and the value of all improvements, if any, made thereon, with the name of the owner of such improvements, as certified by the sachem and councillors of said tribe, and, when returned to the land office of the district in which said lands are situated, be subject to public inspection for at least thirty days before the day appointed for the sale of such lands, as hereinafter provided. One copy of said appraisal shall be made and returned to the land office of the district, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, within six months from the passage of this act, and the person[s] appointed to make such appraisal shall be allowed such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Appraisal to state what;

to be subject to public inspection; where to be returned.

Pay of appraisers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said two townships of land shall be advertised for sale, by notice of not less than three months, to be published in at least three newspapers of the district having general circulation, and shall be offered at public auction, at the nearest government land office within the Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots of not exceeding eighty acres each, but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to entry until they shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered at public auction at the nearest government land office within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from sale a quantity of said lands not exceeding eighteen contiguous sections, embracing such as are now actually occupied and improved, and are best adapted to agricultural purposes, subject to allotment to members of the Indian party of said tribe as hereinafter provided.

The two townships to be advertised for sale at public auction;

notice of time and place of sale; mode of sale.

Not subject to entry until, &c.

Lands unsold to be again offered for sale, &c.

When subject to private entry.

To be sold for cash only.

Not over eighteen sections may be reserved from sale, subject, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from the first proceeds of the sale of lands as provided in the second section of this act, shall be paid the expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of the debts contracted by the sachem and councillors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of eleven thousand dollars, according to a schedule to be certified by them, and returned to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Proceeds of sale, how to be applied.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, immediately after the returns shall be received at the general land office of the last public sale according to the provisions of this act, a statement shall be made up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, exhibiting the gross amount of moneys realized from the sale of the said two townships of land, after deducting therefrom the sums appropriated by the preceding sections of this act, to which said amount shall be added the value of the lands remaining unsold of said two townships, estimating the same at sixty cents per acre; also the sum of six thousand dollars held in trust by the government of the United States for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and the total amount thereof shall constitute the entire sum of money due from the government of the United States to the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, to be paid and appropriated for their benefit as hereinafter directed.

Statement to be made up showing whole amount due from the United States to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians.

Vol. vii. p. 580.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes shall be divided between the citizen and Indian

Amount found due the tribes, how to be divided.

parties of said tribes, in proportion to the number of each respectively, according to rolls thereof, made and returned in conformity with the provisions of this act to the commissioner of Indian affairs: That portion of said sum belonging to the citizen party shall be equally divided among them per capita, and paid to the heads of families, and adult members of said party; that portion of said sum belonging to the Indian party shall be placed to their credit on the books of the treasurer of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and said interest shall be applied to the support of schools, the purchase of agricultural implements, or paid in such other manner as the President may direct: *Provided, however,* That a part of said sum due the Indian party, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, may, on the request of the sachem and councillors of said tribe, be expended in securing a new location for said tribe, and in removing and aiding them to establish themselves in their new home; and in case of their procuring and removal to such new location, at any time, the said eighteen sections of land reserved for their use by the second section of this act shall be sold in the manner therein provided, and the proceeds thereof be placed to their credit as aforesaid.

Citizens.
Indian party.
Interest, how to be applied.
New location.

Two rolls to be prepared;
citizen roll, to include whom;
Indian roll.

Rolls to be signed, &c. certified, and returned to commissioner of Indian affairs.
Certain persons not to be entered on rolls.
 1848, ch. 101. Vol. v. p. 646.
 1848, ch. 85. Vol. ix. p. 55.
 1848, ch. 85. Vol. ix. p. 663.

The Indian party to be known as, &c.;
where to be located;
adoption void, &c.
Reservation when obtained, &c. to be sur-

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of determining the persons who are members of said tribes and the future relation of each to the government of the United States, there shall be prepared, under the direction of the commissioner of Indian affairs, or such person as may be selected by him to superintend the same, two rolls, one to be denominated the citizen roll, to embrace the names of all such persons of full age, and their families, as signify their desire to separate their relations with said tribe, and to become citizens of the United States; the other to be denominated the Indian roll, and to embrace the names of all such as desire to retain their tribal character and continue under the care and guardianship of the United States; which said rolls shall be signed by the sachem and councillors of said tribe, certified by the person superintending the same, and returned to the commissioner of Indian affairs, but no person of full age shall be entered upon said citizen roll without his or her full and free consent, personally given to the person superintending such enrollment; nor shall any person, or his or her descendants, be entered upon either of said rolls who may have heretofore separated from said tribe and received allotment of lands under the act of Congress for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and amendment of August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the treaty of February five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, or who shall not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent. After the said rolls shall be made and returned as herein provided, the same shall be held as a full surrender and relinquishment on the part of the citizen party, each and every one of them, of all claims to be thereafter known or considered as members of said tribe, or in any manner interested in any provision heretofore or hereafter to be made by any treaty or law of the United States for the benefit of said tribes, and they and their descendants shall thenceforth be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That after the said rolls shall have been made and returned, the said Indian party shall thenceforth be known as the "Stockbridge tribe of Indians," and may be located upon lands reserved by the second section of this act, or such other reservation as may be procured for them, with the assent of the council of said tribe, and their adoption among them of any individual, not of Indian descent, shall be null and void.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as practicable, after a suitable and permanent reservation shall be obtained and accepted by said tribe, either at their present home or elsewhere, the same shall,

under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be surveyed and subdivided to correspond with the public survey, and the council of said tribe, under the superintendence of the agent of the United States, shall make a just and fair allotment of so much thereof (in compact form) as may be required, among the individuals and families composing said tribe, as follows: Each head of a family consisting of four persons shall receive eighty acres of land, and if consisting of more than four persons, at the discretion of the council, eighty acres more may be assigned to him or her; each male person above the age of eighteen years, not included in any family, shall receive eighty acres; each female person above the age of eighteen years, not a member of any family, and each orphan child, shall receive forty acres; the lands assigned and allotted as aforesaid shall be held inalienable, and in case of the death of any person, his or her right thereto shall descend to his or her heirs, if members of said tribe, and if he or she dies without heirs capable of inheriting, the land shall revert to and become the common property of said tribe; there shall also be set apart and appropriated a lot, not exceeding forty acres, to be held as common property on which to erect a church, parsonage, school-house, and other improvements necessary for the accommodation of said tribe: *Provided*, That if any female shall marry out of said tribe, she shall thereby forfeit all right to hold any of said lands, as if deceased.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the allotments contemplated in the previous sections of this act shall be made, and a certified copy thereof returned to the commissioner of Indian affairs, within one year after the reservation shall have been made and accepted by said tribe; and thereafter the title of the lands described therein shall be held by the United States in trust for individuals and their heirs to whom the same were allotted. The surplus lands embraced in such reservation remaining after making such allotments shall be held in like manner by the United States, subject to be allotted to individuals of said tribe who may not have received any portion of said reservation, or to be disposed of for the common benefit of said tribe: *Provided*, That no change or addition shall be made in the allotment returned to the commissioner of Indian affairs, unless the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

voyed, subdivided, and allotted.

Heads of families.

Males.

Females.

Lands to be inalienable and how to descend.

Common reservation for church, school-house, &c.

Female to forfeit, if, &c.

Allotments to be made, &c. within one year.

Title to be in the United States in trust.

Surplus lands after allotments.

No change, &c. in allotment unless, &c.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, January 25, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Removal of the Custom-House from St. Mark's to Cedar Keys, Florida.* Feb. 8, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of entry of the collection district of St. Mark's, in the State of Florida, be, and the same is hereby, removed from the town of St. Mark's to the town of Cedar Keys in said district, and the said town of St. Mark's is hereby made and declared to be a port of delivery in said district.

APPROVED, February 8, 1871.

Cedar Keys to be port of entry in the St. Mark's collection district, and St. Mark's the port of delivery.

Feb. 9, 1871. CHAP. XL. — *An Act to authorize the Worcester County National Bank, Massachusetts, to change its Location.*

Worcester County National Bank may change its location. Proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Worcester County National Bank, now located in Blackstone, State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to change its location to the town of Franklin, State of Massachusetts. Whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Franklin National Bank, in the town of Franklin, Norfolk county, State of Massachusetts.

Liabilities not affected.

Notice of change to be published.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the aforesaid county of Worcester, for not less than four successive weeks.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

Feb. 10, 1871. 1866, ch. 201, § 22. Vol. xiv. p. 188.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to amend Section twenty-two of an Act entitled "An Act further to prevent Smuggling, and for other Purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the same shall be as follows:—

Master, &c. of any enrolled or licensed vessel on northern, &c. frontiers, purchasing "sea stores" at any port in adjacent British provinces to report same at first port of arrival in the United States; to make oath;

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That if any vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States shall touch at any port or place in the adjacent British provinces, and the master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the use of said vessel, said master or other person having charge of said vessel shall report the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other officer of the customs at the first port in the United States at which he shall next arrive, designating them "sea stores"; and in the oath to be taken by such master or other person in charge of such vessel, on making said report, he shall declare that the articles so specified or designated "sea stores" are truly intended for the use exclusively of said vessel, and are not intended for sale, transfer, or private use; and if, upon examination and inspection by the collector or other officer of the customs, such articles are not deemed excessive in quantity for the use of said vessel, until an American port may be reached by such vessel, where such sea stores can be obtained, such articles shall be declared free of duty; but if it shall be found that the quantity or quantities of such articles, or any part thereof so reported, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer of the customs to estimate the amount of duty on such excess, which shall be forthwith paid by said master or other person having charge of said vessel, on pain of forfeiting a sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than four times the value of such excess, or said master or other person having charge of such vessel shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than two years, at the

such articles, if not excessive, to be free of duty;

if found to be in excess, duty to be paid on excess.

Penalty.

discretion of the court. And if any other or greater quantity of dutiable articles shall be found on board such vessel than are specified in such report or entry of said articles, or any part thereof shall be landed without a permit from a collector or other officer of the customs, such articles, together with the vessel, her apparel, tackle, and furniture, shall be seized and forfeited: *Provided always*, That articles purchased for the use of or for sale on board any steamboat, propeller, or other vessel, as saloon stores or supplies, shall be deemed goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall be liable (when purchased at a foreign port) to entry and the payment of the duties found to be due thereon at the first port of arrival of such vessel in the United States; and for a failure on the part of the saloon-keeper or person purchasing or owning such articles to report, make entries, and pay duties, as hereinbefore required, such articles, together with the fixtures and other goods, wares, or merchandise, found in such saloon or on or about such vessel belonging to and owned by such saloon-keeper or other person interested in such saloon, shall be seized and forfeited, and such saloon-keeper or other person purchasing and owning as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three months nor more than two years.

Dutiable articles on board and not in report to be forfeited with vessel.

"Saloon stores or supplies" to pay duty.

Penalty.

Imprisonment.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of California.* Feb. 10, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands subject to sale under existing laws at Marysville and Shasta, in the State of California, as are contained in the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Susanville district, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the north boundary of township nineteen north, Mount Diablo meridian, intersects the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence west on the north boundary, of township nineteen north, to the corner of townships nineteen and twenty north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-one and twenty-two north, ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-one and twenty-two north, ranges eleven and twelve east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, ranges eleven and twelve east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, ranges eight and nine east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-five and twenty-six north, ranges eight and nine east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-five and twenty-six north, ranges five and six east; thence north between ranges five and six to the northern boundary of the State of California; thence east on said boundary line to the northeast corner of said State; thence south on the eastern boundary of said State, to the place of beginning.

Susanville land district in California established.

Boundaries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the location of the office for said district shall be designated by the President of the United States, and may be changed by him from time to time as the public convenience may seem to require.

Location of office, how designated; may be changed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land offices in said State.

Register and receiver; their residence and pay.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

Feb. 13, 1871. CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Lands reserved for the Use of the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.*

Part of the lands reserved for the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin to be appraised and sold.

Appraisal to state what;

to be subject to public inspection;

where to be returned.

Pay of appraisers.

Such lands to be advertised for sale at public auction;

notice of time and place of sale; mode of sale;

not subject to entry until, &c.

Lands unsold to be again offered for sale.

When subject to private entry. To be sold for cash only.

Lands selected for sale to be in a compact body. Improved lands, &c. not to be sold unless, &c.

Proceeds of sale, how to be applied.

Act to be inoperative until, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be subdivided, appraised, and sold a portion of the lands, not exceeding six townships, reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the county of Shawanaw, and State of Wisconsin, as follows: The said lands shall be appraised by two or more disinterested appraisers, to be selected and appointed by said Secretary, in eighty-acre lots, according to the public survey. Such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quality, quantity, and value of the timber growing on each lot; and, when returned to the land office of the district in which such lands are situated, shall be subject to public inspection for at least sixty days before the day appointed for the sale of said lands, as hereinafter provided. One copy of said appraisal shall be made and returned to the land office of the district in which such lands are situated within six months from the taking effect of this act, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary of the Interior; and the persons appointed to make such appraisal shall receive such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands appraised as aforesaid shall be advertised for sale by notice of not less than three months, to be published in at least three newspapers of the said district having general circulation, and shall be offered, at public auction, at the nearest government land office within the Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots of not exceeding eighty acres; but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to private entry until the same shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered, at public auction, at the nearest government land office within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the townships thus selected for sale shall be in a compact body, and consist, if practicable, of unoccupied lands: *Provided,* That such portions of the same as may be occupied and improved, if any, by members of the tribe, not exceeding eighty acres to each settler, shall not be sold without the consent of the party in possession, but shall be valued as other subdivisions, the appraisers reporting separately the value of the improvements thereon; which tracts may then, with the consent of the occupants, be sold, and the price of the improvements paid over to the respective occupants.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from the first proceeds of the sale of lands, as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid the expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale thereof; and the residue of such proceeds shall be paid to or funded for the benefit of said tribe, in such manner as the President, with the assent of the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, may determine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be and remain inoperative, as to the first five sections thereof, until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been placed on the files of the office of commissioner of Indian affairs that the sales herein authorized have the sanction of the tribe, evidenced by orders or agreement taken in full council.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, February 1, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act making an Appropriation for the contingent Fund of the House of Representatives.* Feb. 13, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for miscellaneous items under the head of contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, February 13, 1871.

Appropriation for contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. L. — *An Act granting Pensions to certain Soldiers and Sailors of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the Widows of deceased Soldiers.* Feb. 14, 1871.

Post, pp. 503, 521.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who at no time, during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, adhered to the cause of the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort, or exercised the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men: *Provided,* That such widows shall have been married, prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war, to an officer, or enlisted or drafted man, who served as aforesaid in said war, and shall not have remarried.

Pensions granted to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the surviving widows of any thereof.

Proviso

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars or more per month; nor to any person receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received and eight dollars per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, except as herein provided when a person is receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto from and after the passage of this act for and during the term of their natural lives.

This act not to apply to certain persons.

Pensions to be at what rate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall appear, by proof satisfactory to him, that such name was put upon such roll through false or fraudulent representations as to the right of such person to a pension under the provisions of this act. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act, but other proof of services per-

Proofs required under this act.

Perjury.

Names may be stricken from pension rolls.

Loss of certificate of discharge not to, &c.

formed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient.

Provisions of former acts applicable. 1864, ch. 247, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiii. p. 389. 1866, ch. 106, §§ 2-4. Vol. xiv. pp. 56, 57.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of sections two, three, and four of an act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

APPROVED, February 14, 1871.

Feb. 14, 1871. CHAP. LI. — *An Act to provide for taking Testimony to be used before the Departments.*

Depositions of witnesses may be taken for use in cases of claims against the United States pending in any department or bureau.

Mode of taking.

Penalty upon witness for refusal to appear, &c.

Pay of witnesses.

Penalty for perjury.

Services of counsel for the United States at such examination to be provided by the Attorney-General if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any head of a department or bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States, in any State, District, or Territory, to issue a subpoena for any witness residing or being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear at a time and place in said subpoena stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with said application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim; and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpoena, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to testify, the judge of the district in which the subpoena issued may proceed upon proper process to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any court of the United States may do in case of process of subpoena ad testificandum issued by such court; and witnesses in such case shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any witness who shall be duly sworn and examined under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of intentional false swearing in his testimony, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided against perjury committed in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any head of a department or bureau shall make application to take testimony under this act, and shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States require the attendance of counsel at the examination, or if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States require legal investigation of such claim, he shall give notice thereof to the Attorney-General, and of all facts necessary to enable the Attorney-General to furnish proper professional service in attending such examination, or making such investigation; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to provide for such service.

APPROVED, February 14, 1871.

Feb. 15, 1871. CHAP. LIII. — *An Act prescribing an Oath of Office to be taken by Persons who participated in the late Rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding Office by the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

Oath of office to be taken by certain persons. Vol. xv. p. 709.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able on account of his participation in the late rebellion to

take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

1862, ch. 128.
Vol. xii. p. 502.
1868, ch. 139.
Vol. xv. p. 86.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President February 3, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.* Feb. 18, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two:—

Military Academy appropriation.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty cents. Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

For repairs and improvements, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Repairs, fuel, &c.

For fuel and apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of gas-pipes, gas-meters, and retorts, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, and shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars.

For stationery, five hundred dollars.

For transportation, one thousand two hundred dollars. Transportation.

For type and materials for office and diplomas for graduates, four hundred dollars.

For cadet registers, class reports, and blanks, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of instruction in mathematics: For surveyor's compass, fifty-eight dollars; chain, eight dollars; leveling-rod, sixteen dollars; measuring-tapes, twelve dollars; repairs to instruments, twenty dollars; text-books for instructors, twenty dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty-four dollars. Departments of instruction. Mathematics.

Artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics: Tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, one hundred and fifty dollars; stationery for assistant instructors of tactics, one hundred dollars; furniture for offices of commandant and officer in charge, and the reception-room for visitors, three hundred dollars; for repairs and new apparatus for gymnasium, five hundred dollars; in all, one thousand and fifty dollars. Tactics.

- Engineering.** Civil and military engineering: For models, maps, and text-books for instructors, five hundred dollars.
- Natural, &c. philosophy.** Natural and experimental philosophy: For pocket-barometer, seventy-five dollars; for compasses, sixty dollars; for repairs and contingencies, two hundred dollars; compensation to attendants, fifty dollars; in all, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.
- Drawing.** Drawing: For pencil models for second class, fifty dollars; colored models for second class, fifty dollars; topographical models for third class, fifty dollars; architectural models and ornaments, twenty-five dollars; paper, pencils, colors, and brushes, ten dollars; in all, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.
- Ethics.** Ethics: For text-books, books of reference, and stationery for instructors, fifty dollars.
- French.** French: For text-books and stationery for instructors, twenty-five dollars.
- Spanish.** Spanish: For text-books and stationery for instructors, fifty dollars.
- Chemistry.** Chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including glass, porcelain ware, paper, wires, and sheet-copper, one thousand four hundred dollars; for material for practical instructions in photography, two hundred and fifty dollars; for work-bench and tools, and tools for lathe, sixty-five dollars; for carpenters' and metal work, fifty dollars; for gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; for rough specimens, files, and alcohol lamps for practical instruction, two hundred dollars; for fossils illustrating American rocks, for daily use in section rooms, one hundred and fifty dollars; for repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, four hundred and fifty dollars; for galvanic battery and lamp regulator, one hundred and forty dollars; for repairs and addition to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, one hundred and fifty dollars; for Voightlander's camera tube, seventy-five dollars; for Dullmeyer's rapid rectilinear lens, one hundred and fifty-five dollars; for Ladd's dynamo-magneto-electric machine complete, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for additional compensation to attendant, fifty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.
- Miscellaneous and contingent.** Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal, oil for lighting academy and cadets' barracks, mess-hall and hospital, offices, stables, and side-walk, four thousand dollars; for water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; scrubbing public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, tubs, pails, and wages of scrubbers and cleaners, one thousand five hundred dollars; chalk, sponge, and slates for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of organist of chapel, two hundred dollars; compensation to librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation to non-commissioned officers in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation to soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; amounting in all to eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
- Library.** For increase and expense of library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars; salary of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars, while the office is held by the present incumbent.
For contingencies for superintendent, one thousand dollars.
For furniture for cadet hospital, one hundred dollars.
- Board of visitors.** For expenses of board of visitors, to wit, board, lodging, and traveling allowances, three thousand dollars.
- Roads.** For repairing and opening roads and paths, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Drill ground.** For grading, draining, and improving drill ground, one thousand dollars.
- Water.** For increasing the supply of water, rebuilding dam for reservoir at the foot of Crows' Nest mountain, five thousand dollars.

For survey, map, and estimate for plan for bringing water from Round pond, two thousand five hundred dollars. Water.

For heating apparatus, book cases for archives, office furniture, upholstery, blinds, gas-pipes and fixtures in fire-proof building for public office and archives, five thousand dollars. Heating apparatus, &c.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Purchasers of Lands from the legal Representatives of Bartholomew Cousin.* Feb. 18, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the claim of Bartholomew Cousin, or his legal representatives, is embraced in Recorder Bates'[s] report of February second, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and confirmed to the extent of a league square, and survey numbered two thousand one hundred and ninety-six was made for the same in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen; and whereas a further confirmation was made of eight hundred and ninety-nine arpens, or six hundred and sixty-four and seventy-eight hundredths acres, in the favorable report, numbered sixty-one, of the board of commissioners, under the acts of Congress of the years eighteen hundred and thirty-two and eighteen hundred and thirty-three, confirmed by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six: Therefore,

1832, ch. 180.
Vol. iv. p. 565.
1833, ch. 84.
Vol. iv. p. 661.
1836, ch. 361.
Vol. v. p. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the county surveyor of the county of Cape Girardeau, or whomsoever may be designated by the commissioner of the general land office, to select an area, in compact form, as near as may be to the quantity of acres of the confirmation by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, according to legal subdivisions, and in full satisfaction of said claim: beginning at a corner where a line of the survey numbered two thousand one hundred and ninety-six intersects the north line of section twelve, township thirty-one north, range eleven east, near the northeast corner of said section twelve; thence with said line of said survey two thousand one hundred and ninety-six to a corner of said survey two thousand one hundred and ninety-six, in section twenty-three of said township and range; thence westwardly on a line a sufficient distance that a line projected northwardly parallel with the western boundary line of survey numbered two thousand one hundred and ninety-six, and running eastwardly to the place of beginning, will include the said quantity of six hundred and sixty-four and seventy-eight hundredths acres; and thereafter, and within one year from the passage of this act, the parties claiming in right of said Cousin any tract outside of the limits of said survey numbered two thousand one hundred and ninety-six, and the selection authorized by this act to make good the second confirmation aforesaid, be, and are hereby, authorized, on satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the land district in which said tracts are situated, of such right, to make payment therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or by pre-emption or claim of homestead, according to the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided.

An area may be designated in full satisfaction of the claim of Bartholomew Cousin.

Boundaries.

Parties claiming in the right of Cousin any tract outside, &c. may, upon, &c. pay therefor and at what rates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any tract or parcel of land, after the survey and adjustment of said confirmation, which is not embraced therein but withheld from sale by the government of the United States by reason of the supposed interference and non-survey of said second confirmation, thereafter and in one year from the adjustment of said survey any party or person residing upon and cultivating such tract or parcel of land withheld from sale as aforesaid at and before the passage of this act, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the land district in which such tracts or parcels are situate of actual settlement according to the provisions of this section, be, and are

Persons residing upon, &c. any lands not included in the survey, &c. may enter them, &c. or claim them as homesteads.

hereby, authorized to enter said tracts, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, including improvements, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or claim the same as a homestead, agreeably to the act of Congress granting homestead to actual settlers.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold Lands in the Virginia military District in said State.*

Unsold lands in the Virginia military district in Ohio, ceded to Ohio.

Conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands remaining unsurveyed and unsold in the Virginia military district in the State of Ohio be, and the same are hereby, ceded to the State of Ohio, upon the conditions following, to wit: Any person who, at the time of the passage of this act, is a bona fide settler on any portion of said land may hold not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres so by him occupied by his pre-empting the same in such manner as the legislature of the State of Ohio may direct.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. CHAP. LVII.—*An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act for the Survey of Grants or Claims of Land," approved June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.*

Repeal of act of 1862, ch. 90. Vol. xii. p. 410.

Acquired rights not affected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the survey of grants or claims of land," approved June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, being chapter XC. of the acts of the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That the repeal of said act shall not affect any rights heretofore acquired under the same.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to confirm Title to certain Lands in Illinois."*

Lands in Illinois. Amendment of former act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the description of the lands mentioned in said act be so amended as to read township two north, instead of "town[ship] one north."

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. CHAP. LIX.—*An Act relinquishing to the City of Dubuque, Iowa, whatever Title may remain in the United States to a certain Lot of Ground in Dubuque.*

Interest of the United States to a lot of ground in Dubuque, Iowa, granted to that city.

1886, ch. 262. Vol. v. p. 70. 1837, ch. 86. Vol. v. p. 178.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whatever title may remain in the United States to a certain lot or parcel of ground in Dubuque, Iowa, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the city of Dubuque and its assignees, which lot or parcel of ground is bounded by the city limits, main street, and out-lots numbers six hundred and seventy-three, six hundred and seventy-four, six hundred and seventy-seven, and six hundred and seventy-eight, and designated as a "grave-yard," on the official plat of Dubuque, as laid out by the commissioners under the acts of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.* Feb. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, namely: —

For salary of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-five thousand dollars. Consular and diplomatic expenses appropriation.
Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

To Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, ninety-six thousand dollars.

To Chili, Peru, and Japan, ten thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Ecuador, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Ministers resident.

For minister resident at the Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Hayti and Liberia.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows: —

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Secretaries of legation and assistants.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico, one thousand eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation, acting as interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars. Interpreters.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper and all contingent expenses of all missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars. Private amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.
Pub. Res. No. 6.
Post, p. 590.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, namely, three hundred and ninety-one thousand and two hundred dollars: Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

Consulates general.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris.

Consulates.

II. CONSULATES.

Schedule B.

SCHEDULE B.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston, (Canada,) La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Saint John's, (Canada East,) Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgart, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, Yeddo, Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnepegy (Selkirk settlement, British North America.)

Commercial agencies.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

SCHEDULE B.

Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, San Domingo.

Consulates.

IV. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagen, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Saint John, (Newfoundland,) Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Zanzibar.

Commercial agencies.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Amoor River, Apia, Belize, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabinilla.

Interpreters.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Marshals for consular courts.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange, sixty thousand dollars.

Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters, at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

Prisons for American convicts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

Neutrality.
1818, ch. 88.
Vol. iii. p. 447.
Persons
charged with
crime.

For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State, of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

American sea-
men.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Rescuing sea-
men.

For payment of the seventh annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium.

Scheldt dues.
Vol. xiii. p. 649.

To pay to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, the second and last instalment of the amount awarded by the commissioners under the treaty of July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin: *Provided*, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award, before the same was made, and still unpaid, shall be extinguished by said Puget Sound Agricultural Company; or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated.

Award to Hud-
son's Bay and
Puget Sound Ag-
ricultural Com-
panies.
Vol. xiii. p. 651.

Certain taxes
to be settled be-
fore payment of
award;

or amount
withheld.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXII.— *An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.*

Feb. 21, 1871.
Vol. xvii. p. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.

District of Co-
lumbia constitu-
ted a body cor-
porate for mun-
icipal purposes.

Powers, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be vested in a governor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of and shall have resided within said District twelve months before his appointment, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Governor, ap-
pointment, and
term of office;

qualifications;

powers and
duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at

Veto power.

Veto power of governor.

large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Bills not returned within ten days, &c.

Secretary of the District.

Residence, term of office, duties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a secretary of said District, who shall reside therein and possess the qualification of an elector, and shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semiannually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and four copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, disability, or absence, of the governor from the District, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy. And in case the offices of governor and secretary shall both become vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon the presiding officer of the council, and in case that office shall also be vacant, upon the presiding officer of the house of delegates, until the office shall be filled by a new appointment.

When to act as governor.

Provision if offices of governor and secretary are vacant, &c.

Legislative assembly.

Council; number, residence, appointment, term of office, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That legislative power and authority in said District shall be vested in a legislative assembly as hereinafter provided. The assembly shall consist of a council and house of delegates. The council shall consist of eleven members, of whom two shall be residents of the city of Georgetown, and two residents of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have the qualification of voters as hereinafter prescribed, five of whom shall be first appointed for the term of one year, and six for the period of two years, provided that all subsequent appointments shall be for the term of two years. The house of delegates shall consist of twenty-two members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, into eleven districts for the appointment of the council, and into twenty-two districts for the election of delegates, giving to each section of the District representation in the ratio of its population as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of delegates shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts from which they are appointed or elected, respectively. For the purposes of the first election to be held under this act, the governor and judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate the districts for members of the house of delegates, appoint a board of registration and persons to superintend

House of delegates; number, term of office, &c. Districts.

Residence.

First election.

the election and the returns thereof, prescribe the time, places, and manner of conducting such election, and make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act not otherwise herein provided for: *Provided*, That the first election shall be held within sixty days from the passage of this act. In the first and all subsequent elections the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of delegates, respectively, shall be declared by the governor duly elected members of said house. In case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, or if a vacancy shall occur in the house of delegates, the governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus appointed and elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such time and at such place within the District as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the formation of the districts for members of the council and house of delegates, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which may continue one hundred days.

Elections of delegates;

when to be held.
Plurality to elect.

New election, if vote is equal, or in case of vacancy.

Time and place of meeting.

Sessions not to exceed sixty days, except the first.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall have power to divide that portion of the District not included in the corporate limits of Washington or Georgetown into townships, not exceeding three, and create township officers, and prescribe the duties thereof; but all township officers shall be elected by the people of the townships respectively.

Part of district may be divided into townships.

Township officers.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for three months prior to the passage of this act, except such as are non compos mentis and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall be entitled to vote at said election, in the election district or precinct in which he shall then reside, and shall have so resided for thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said District, and for all subsequent elections twelve months' prior residence shall be required to constitute a voter; but the legislative assembly shall have no right to abridge or limit the right of suffrage.

Voters, their qualifications, &c.

Right of suffrage not to be abridged.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys who shall not have accounted for and paid over, upon final judgment duly recovered according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the legislative assembly or to any office of profit or trust in said District.

Certain persons disqualified from membership in the assembly or holding office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That members of the legislative assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any vote or influence that I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act." Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in said District, and shall be

Oath of members of the legislative assembly.

Refusal to take oath to forfeit office.

False oath, &c. to disqualify and to be perjury.

deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.

Quorum of legislative assembly. **Members.** **Rules.** **Organization of each new assembly.** **Expulsion of members.** **Punishment for contempt.** **Adjournment.** **Yeas and nays.**

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That a majority of the legislative assembly appointed or elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. The house of delegates shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and shall choose its own officers. The governor shall call the council to order at the opening of each new assembly; and the secretary of the District shall call the house of delegates to order at the opening of each new legislative assembly, and shall preside over it until a temporary presiding officer shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house except by a vote of two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which such house shall be sitting. At the request of any member the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question and entered upon the journal.

Bills, where to originate. **Vote on final passage.**

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

Reading of bills. **Acts to embrace but one subject;** **when to take effect.**

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed in the title; and no act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until thirty days after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act,) the legislative assembly shall by a vote of two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to each house otherwise direct.

Money not to be drawn from treasury, except, &c. **Appropriation bills.**

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the District, except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and no bill making appropriations for the pay or salaries of the officers of the District government shall contain any provisions on any other subject.

Appropriations, how to be provided for; **when to end.**

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That each legislative assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government of the District until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two thirds of the members elected or appointed to each house as herein provided, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time, and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the District treasury, from funds belonging to the District, shall end with such fiscal quarter; and no debt, by which the aggregate debt of the District shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed property of the District, shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the legislative assembly at such election. The legislative assembly shall provide for the publication of said law in at least two newspapers in the District for three months, at least, before the vote of

No debt by which, &c. to be contracted unless, &c.

See § 20.
Post, p. 424.

the people shall be taken on the same, and provision shall be made in the act for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *Provided*, That the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

People to vote thereon, and on tax levy.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the District under any contract or agreement made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

No extra allowances, &c. to any public officer.

Certain payments not to be made.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the District shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association, or individual.

Credit of the District not to be loaned, &c.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall not pass special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction or duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, or constables; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases, or swearing and impaneling jurors; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; changing the law of descent; increasing or decreasing the fees of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatsoever. The legislative assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to the District or to any municipal corporation therein, nor shall the legislative assembly have power to establish any bank of circulation, nor to authorize any company or individual to issue notes for circulation as money or currency.

Special laws not to be passed in certain specified cases.

Assembly to have no power to do certain acts.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the District shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within said District, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to all the restrictions and limitations imposed upon States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States; but all acts of the legislative assembly shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification by the Congress of the United States, and nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over said District in as ample manner as if this law had not been enacted.

Legislative power of the District to extend to what.

All acts subject to repeal, &c. by Congress.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office, which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was appointed or elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly.

Members of assembly not to hold, &c. certain offices.

Certain persons not to be members of assembly.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall not have power to pass any ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, nor to tax the property of the United States, nor to tax the lands or other property of non-residents higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall lands or other property in said district be liable to a higher tax, in any one year, for all general objects, territorial and municipal, than two dollars on

Limit to power of assembly.

- Special taxes.** every hundred dollars of the cash value thereof; but special taxes may be levied in particular sections, wards, or districts for their particular local improvements; nor shall said territorial government have power to borrow money or issue stock or bonds for any object whatever, unless specially authorized by an act of the legislative assembly, passed by a vote of two thirds of the entire number of the members of each branch thereof, but said debt in no case to exceed five per centum of the assessed value of the property of said District, unless authorized by a vote of the people, as *hereinafter* [hereinbefore] provided.
- Borrowing money or issuing bonds.**
- See § 14.**
Ante, p. 422.
- Certain property not to be taxed for certain purposes.**
- SEC. 21.** *And be it further enacted*, That the property of that portion of the District not included in the corporations of Washington or Georgetown shall not be taxed for the purposes either of improving the streets, alleys, public squares, or other public property of the said cities, or either of them, nor for any other expenditure of a local nature, for the exclusive benefit of said cities, or either of them, nor for the payment of any debt heretofore contracted, or that may hereafter be contracted by either of said cities while remaining under a municipal government not coextensive with the District.
- Property in Georgetown and Washington not to be taxed for certain purposes.**
- SEC. 22.** *And be it further enacted*, That the property within the corporate limits of Georgetown shall not be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Washington, nor shall the property within the corporate limits of Washington be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Georgetown; and so long as said cities shall remain under distinct municipal governments, the property within the corporate limits of either of said cities shall not be taxed for the local benefit of the other; nor shall said cities, or either of them, be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the county outside of the limits thereof: *Provided*, That the legislative assembly may make appropriations for the repair of roads, or for the construction or repair of bridges outside the limits of said cities.
- Roads and bridges.**
- Schools and school moneys.**
- SEC. 23.** *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said legislative assembly to maintain a system of free schools for the education of the youth of said District, and all moneys raised by general taxation or arising from donations by Congress, or from other sources, except by bequest or devise, for school purposes, shall be appropriated for the equal benefit of all the youths of said District between certain ages, to be defined by law.
- Justices of the peace and notaries public.**
- Jurisdiction and duties.**
- Those now in office to continue.**
- SEC. 24.** *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall have power to provide for the appointment of as many justices of the peace and notaries public for said District as may be deemed necessary, to define their jurisdiction and prescribe their duties; but justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any controversy in which the title of land may be in dispute, or in which the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars: *Provided, however*, That all justices of the peace and notaries public now in commission shall continue in office till their present commissions expire, unless sooner removed pursuant to existing laws.
- Judicial courts to remain, &c.**
- Practice thereof and jurisdiction.**
- SEC. 25.** *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of said District shall remain as now organized until abolished or changed by act of Congress; but such legislative assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and conferring such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution and enforcement of the laws of said District.
- Board of health.**
- Appointment, powers and duties.**
- SEC. 26.** *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District, to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and

enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly.

Board of health.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the offices and duties of register of wills, recorder of deeds, United States attorney, and United States marshal for said District shall remain as under existing laws till modified by act of Congress; but said legislative assembly shall have power to impose such additional duties upon said officers, respectively, as may be necessary to the due enforcement of the laws of said District.

Register of wills, recorder of deeds.
Attorney and marshal.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the said legislative assembly shall have power to create by general law, modify, repeal, or amend, within said District, corporations aggregate for religious, charitable, educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and liabilities: *Provided,* That the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to the District of Columbia.

Corporations;
limited to the District.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly shall define by law who shall be entitled to relief as paupers in said District, and shall provide by law for the support and maintenance of such paupers, and for that purpose shall raise the money necessary by taxation.

Paupers.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly shall have power to provide by law for the election or appointment of such ministerial officers as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the laws of said District, to prescribe their duties, their terms of office, and the rate and manner of their compensation.

Ministerial officers.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, and other officers to be appointed pursuant to this act, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said District, duly authorized to administer oaths or affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and all civil officers in said District, before they act as such, shall take and subscribe a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the District, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person administering the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterward the like oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law.

Governor, secretary, &c. to take oath or affirmation.

Oaths to be certified, &c.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and that the said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their actual attendance at the session thereof, and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, and a serjeant-at-arms may be chosen for each house;

Salaries of governor and secretary.

Pay of members of assembly.

Clerks and serjeant-at-arms.

Sessions of legislative assembly.

Disbursements of appropriations by Congress.

First session of legislative assembly.

Delegate to the House of Representatives.

Plurality to elect.

Constitution and laws to be in force in the District.

Disbursing officers to give security approved by Secretary of Treasury.

Valuation of property of the United States in the District except, &c. to be made every five years, and return thereof made.

Valuation to be made by whom.

Board of public works.

and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. And the governor and secretary of the District shall, in the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress and intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semiannually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by the said legislative assembly of funds appropriated by Congress, for objects not especially authorized by acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia shall hold its first session at such time and place in said District as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and shall have the qualifications of a voter, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the House of Representatives, and shall also be a member of the committee for the District of Columbia; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at the time and places and be conducted in such manner as the elections for members of the House of Representatives are conducted; and at all subsequent elections the time and places and the manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly; and the Constitution and all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said District of Columbia as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the District of Columbia, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted to them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a valuation taken in the District of Columbia of all real estate belonging to the United States in said District, except the public buildings, and the grounds which have been dedicated to the public use as parks and squares, at least once in five years, and return thereof shall be made by the governor to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first day of the session of Congress held after such valuation shall be taken, and the aggregate of the valuation of private property in said District, whenever made by the authority of the legislative assembly, shall be reported to Congress by the governor: *Provided*, That all valuations of property belonging to the United States shall be made by such persons as the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the District of Columbia a board of public works, to consist of the governor, who

shall be president of said board; four persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and the others citizens and residents of the District, having the qualifications of an elector therein; one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of Georgetown, and one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They shall hold office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The board of public works shall have entire control of and make all regulations which they shall deem necessary for keeping in repair the streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers of the city, and all other works which may be intrusted to their charge by the legislative assembly or Congress. They shall disburse upon their warrant all moneys appropriated by the United States, or the District of Columbia, or collected from property-holders, in pursuance of law, for the improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers, and roads and bridges, and shall assess in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, upon the property adjoining and to be specially benefited by the improvements authorized by law and made by them, a reasonable proportion of the cost of the improvement, not exceeding one third of such cost, which sum shall be collected as all other taxes are collected. They shall make all necessary regulations respecting the construction of private buildings in the District of Columbia, subject to the supervision of the legislative assembly. All contracts made by the said board of public works shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the parties making the same, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the District; and said board of public works shall have no power to make contracts to bind said District to the payment of any sums of money except in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall have been made. All contracts made by said board in which any member of said board shall be personally interested shall be void, and no payment shall be made thereon by said District or any officers thereof. On or before the first Monday in November of each year, they shall submit to each branch of the legislative assembly a report of their transactions during the preceding year, and also furnish duplicates of the same to the governor, to be by him laid before the President of the United States for transmission to the two houses of Congress; and shall be paid the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each annually.

Board of public works, of whom to consist; Vol. xvii. p. 7.

term of office;

powers and duties. Streets and sewers.

Disbursement of moneys.

Betterments.

Private buildings.

Contracts.

Limit to power to contract.

Annual report.

Pay.

Officers appointed by the President to be paid by the United States. Other officers.

Proviso.

Penalty for illegal voting and illegal conduct at elections.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers herein provided for, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be paid by the United States by appropriations to be made by law as hereinbefore provided; and all other officers of said District provided for by this act shall be paid by the District: *Provided,* That no salary shall be paid to the governor as a member of the board of public works in addition to his salary as governor, nor shall any officer of the army appointed upon the board of public works receive any increase of pay for such service.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at any election hereafter held in the District of Columbia, any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be entitled to vote, or vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or opportunity to vote for himself or any other person, or by force, threats, menace, or intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of the District of Columbia from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise such right, or compel or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any

Penalty for illegal voting and illegal conduct at elections.

officer of any election in said District to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any unlawful means induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to prosecution in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Charters of Washington and Georgetown repealed from June 1, 1871, and offices abolished. Levy court. Laws and ordinances to be in force until

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be repealed on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all offices of said corporations abolished at that date; the levy court of the District of Columbia and all offices connected therewith shall be abolished on and after said first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one; but all laws and ordinances of said cities, respectively, and of said levy court, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until modified or repealed by Congress or the legislative assembly of said District; that portion of said District included within the present limits of the city of Washington shall continue to be known as the city of Washington; and that portion of said District included within the limits of the city of Georgetown shall continue to be known as the city of Georgetown; and the legislative assembly shall have power to levy a special tax upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within the city of Washington for the payment of the debts of said city; and upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within the limits of the city of Georgetown for the payment of the debts of said city; and upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within said District not included within the limits of either of said cities to pay any debts owing by that portion of said District: *Provided*, That the charters of said cities severally, and the powers of said levy court, shall be continued for the following purposes, to wit: For the collection of all sums of money due to said cities, respectively, or to said levy court; for the enforcement of all contracts made by said cities, respectively, or by said levy court, and all taxes, heretofore assessed, remaining unpaid; for the collection of all just claims against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court; for the enforcement of all legal contracts against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court, until the affairs of said cities, respectively, and of said levy court, shall have been fully closed; and no suit in favor of or against said corporations, or either of them, shall abate by reason of the passage of this act, but the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment as if this act had not been passed.

Washington.

Georgetown

Special tax.

Charters and levy court continued for certain purposes.

Pending suits.

No election for mayor, &c. of Georgetown prior to June 1, 1871.

No taxes to be assessed by municipal authorities.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no election holden for mayor or members of the common council of the city of Georgetown prior to the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, but the present mayor and common council of said city shall hold their offices until said first day of June next. No taxes for general purposes shall hereafter be assessed by the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or by said levy court. And upon the repeal of the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown,

the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, declared to be the successor of said corporations, and all the property of said corporations, and of the county of Washington, shall become vested in the said District of Columbia, and all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures, which are now by law made payable to said cities, respectively, or said levy court, shall be paid to said District of Columbia, and the salaries of the judge and clerk of the police court, the compensation of the deputy clerk and bailiffs of said police court, and of the marshal of the District of Columbia shall be paid by said District: *Provided*, That the moneys collected upon the judgements of said police court, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of the judge and other officers of said court, and to the payment of the necessary expenses thereof, and any surplus remaining after paying the salaries, compensation, and expenses aforesaid, shall be paid into the treasury of the District at the end of every quarter.

District of Columbia to be the successor of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, &c. Fines and costs.

Salaries of judge and other officers of police court.

Surplus to be paid into the treasury.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act to change the Times for holding the district and circuit Courts of the United States at Erie, Pennsylvania.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after this date the July terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for the western district of Pennsylvania, at Erie, shall be commenced and held on and after the third Monday of July in each year; and the January terms of said court at the same place shall be commenced and held at Erie, Pennsylvania, on and after the second Monday in January of each year.

Terms of United States courts at Erie, Pa.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to provide for the Apportionment of the Members of the legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the governor, chief justice, and United States attorney for the Territory of Colorado, on or before the first day of June next, to make an apportionment of the members of the council and house of representatives of the said Territory, among the several districts, for the election of members of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in ratio of its population, as near as may be, as ascertained by the census taken by authority of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Apportionment of members of the legislative assembly of Colorado.

Ratio of population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said governor, chief justice, and United States attorney to make an official certificate showing the number of members of the council and house of representatives the several districts of said Territory are entitled [to] as apportioned under the provisions of this act, and file said certificate in the office of the secretary of said Territory, on or before the first day of July next, and said apportionment so made shall be held to be the proper and legal apportionment for the members of the next legislative assembly of the Territory of Colorado.

Official certificate of apportionment.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of Wyoming Territory apportioning said Territory for Members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of Wyoming, entitled "An act apportioning

Apportionment of legislature of Wyoming Ter-

ritory disap-
proved.

Next appor-
tionment to be in
what form.
1868, ch. 235, § 4.
Vol. xv. p. 179.

the Territory of Wyoming into council and representative districts, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and repealed. And the next apportionment of said Territory for members of the council and house of representatives in the Territorial legislature shall be made by the governor of the Territory in the manner and form prescribed in section four of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

Feb. 24, 1871.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue its Bonds to construct a Bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.*

Union Pacific
Railroad Compa-
ny may issue
bonds, &c. to
construct, &c. a
bridge across the
Missouri river at
Omaha.
Construction
of bridge; tolls,
&c.

1866, ch. 246.
Vol. xiv. p. 244.

Eastern termin-
us of railroad
not to be
changed.

Congress may
regulate tolls and
fares.

Amount of
bonds.
Draws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the Missouri river, at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, the Union Pacific Railroad Company be, and it is hereby, authorized to issue such bonds, and secure the same by mortgage on the bridge and approaches and appurtenances, as it may deem needful to construct and maintain its bridge over said river, and the tracks and depots required to perfect the same, as now authorized by law of Congress; and said bridge may be so constructed as to provide for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel, and said company may levy and collect tolls and charges for the use of the same; and for the use and protection of said bridge and property, the Union Pacific Railway Company shall be empowered, governed, and limited by the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same is applicable thereto: *And provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to change the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad from the place where it is now fixed under existing laws, nor to release said Union Pacific Railroad Company, or its successors, from its obligation as established by existing laws: *Provided also,* That Congress shall at all times have power to regulate said bridge, and the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the same, and the local travel hereinbefore provided for. And the amount of bonds herein authorized shall not exceed two and a half millions of dollars: *Provided,* That if said bridge shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

Feb. 24, 1871.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Disposition of useless military Reservations.*

Provisions for
the sale of cer-
tain military res-
ervations in
Oregon;

Kansas;
Nevada;
New Mexico;
Louisiana;
Arkansas;
Red River;
Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition for cash, according to the existing laws of the United States relating to the public lands, after appraisement, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the appraised value, nor at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the United States military reservations at Forts Lane and Walla-Walla, in the State of Oregon; Fort Zarah, in the State of Kansas; Camp McGarry, in the State of Nevada; Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico; Forts Jessup and Sabine, in the State of Louisiana; Fort Wayne and Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas; such portion of the Fort Abercrombia reservation as lies east of the Red River of the North; and such portions of the reservation at Fort Bridger, in the

Territory of Wyoming, as may no longer be required for military purposes: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, whenever in his opinion the public interests may require it, cause any of the foregoing reservations, or part thereof, to be subdivided into tracts less than forty acres each, or into town lots: *And provided also*, That each subdivision shall be appraised and offered separately at public outcry, to the highest bidder, as hereinbefore provided, after which any unsold land or lot shall be subject to sale at private entry for the appraised value, at the proper land office: *And provided further*, That should there be improvements of buildings, or of building materials, or other valuable property, the Secretary of the Interior shall have them appraised; and no patent shall issue for the real estate until the improvements are paid for, at the appraised value thereof, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said Secretary.

Reservations may be subdivided into forty-acre tracts or town lots.
Public auction.

Private entry.
Improvements.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right is hereby granted to Dalles City to have and use the waters of Mill creek flowing through the military reservation of Fort Dalles, Oregon, and the right of way to convey the same through said reservation for the purposes of supplying Dalles City with water and for manufacturing purposes.

Dalles City may use the water of Mill creek;

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That permission is granted to the corporated authorities of Dalles City to extend Liberty Street southerly, on the line of the same, through said reservation, and [that] the land lying east thereof be, and the same is, granted to said Dalles City, in fee, upon the payment to the United States therefor [of] the sum of five dollars per acre.

may extend Liberty Street southerly.
Grant of land

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the land hereby granted to said city shall be surveyed under the direction of the surveyor-general for the State of Oregon upon application to him made by the mayor of said city; and the expenses of such survey shall be paid by said Dalles City.

Land to be surveyed;

expenses of survey.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act prescribing the Form of the enacting and resolving Clauses of Acts and Resolutions of Congress, and Rules for the Construction thereof.*

Feb. 25, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the enacting clause of all acts of Congress hereafter enacted shall be in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled"; and the resolving clause of all joint resolutions shall be in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled"; and no further enacting or resolving words shall be used in any subsequent section or resolution after the first; and each section shall be numbered and contain as nearly as may be a single proposition of enactment.

Form hereafter of enacting clause of acts;

of resolutions.

No further enacting, &c. words.

Sections how to be numbered and what to contain.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all acts hereafter passed words importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons or things; words importing the plural number may include the singular; words importing the masculine gender may be applied to females; the words "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, non-compos, lunatic, and insane person; and the word "person" may extend and be applied to bodies politic and corporate, and the reference to any officer shall include any person authorized by law to perform the duties of such office, unless the context shows that such words were intended to be used in a more limited sense; and the word "oath" shall include "affirmation" in cases where by law an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the word "sworn" shall include the word "affirmed."

Rules of construction; singular and plural words; masculine and feminine;

"insane person" and "lunatic."

"Person" to include corporation.

"Oath" and "sworn" to include "affirmation" and "affirmed."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever an act shall be re-

Repeal not to revive former act; not to release any penalty, &c. unless, &c.

pealed, which repealed a former act, such former act shall not thereby be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

APPROVED, February 25, 1871.

Feb 25, 1871.
1870, ch. 150.
Ante, p. 162.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act supplementary to an Act to establish the Department of Justice.*

Additional assistant attorney, general authorized.
Appointment, pay, &c.
Vol. xvii. p. 6.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the Department of Justice an additional assistant of the Attorney-General, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office until a successor shall be duly qualified, and who shall be paid the salary of other assistants of the Attorney-General.

APPROVED, February 25, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act to enable J. H. Schnell, of California, to enter and pay for a Section of public Land in California for his Tea Colony.*

J. H. Schnell may enter, &c. a section of public land for a tea colony.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That J. H. Schnell, of California, be authorized to enter, at the proper United States land office, a quantity of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, at the minimum price, according to the lines of his improvements, tea gardens, and other culture, in the county of El Dorado, in the State of California, and to which there may not be any adverse claim except that of the United States.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act to authorize [the] Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, to change its Name and Location.*

The Worthington National Bank may change its name and location.
Proceedings to change.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Worthington National Bank, now located in Cooperstown, State of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the village of Oneonta, in the county of Otsego, and State of New York. Whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected; and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the First National Bank of Oneonta, in the village of Oneonta, in the county of Otsego, and State of New York.

New name.

Liabilities and rights of the bank not affected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the aforesaid county in which Cooperstown is situate, in the State of New York, for not less than four successive weeks.

Notice of change to be published.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act to amend an Act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to enforce the Rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other Purposes."* Feb. 28, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty of the "Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:—

Amendment of act 1870, ch. 114, § 20. *Ante*, p. 145.

"SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if, [at] any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or if any such officer shall knowingly and wilfully register as a voter any person not entitled to be registered, or refuse to so register any person entitled to be registered; or if any such officer or other person whose duty it is to perform any duty in relation to such registration or election, or to ascertain, announce, or declare the result thereof, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting such registration or election, or the result thereof, or any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or if any person shall aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor as provided in section nineteen of said act of May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: *Provided,* That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election."

Penalty for unlawful acts in and concerning the registration of voters;

for knowingly neglecting or refusing to perform any duty, &c.;

for advising any one to do any act hereby made a crime, &c.

Ante, p. 144.

What to be deemed a registration under this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever in any city or town having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, there shall be two citizens thereof who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a representative or delegate in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town shall be, their desire to have said registration, or said election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than ten days prior to said election, to open the said circuit court at the most convenient point in said circuit. And the said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed

In cities or towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, upon written application of two citizens, the circuit judge to appoint two supervisors of elections.

Proceedings for such appointments.

Qualifications of supervisors.

Court to be kept open, &c.

Power of judge in vacation or at chambers.

Judge of district court to be assigned to this duty by the circuit judge, if, &c.;

to have all powers of circuit judge.

Duties of supervisors of elections.

Registration. Challenges.

Lists. Inspection, &c. of registry.

Signature to lists.

Supervisors to attend at elections of representatives, &c. in Congress, and their duties thereat.

to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the said circuit judge, and under the seal of said court, for each election district or voting precinct in each and every such city or town as shall, in the manner herein prescribed, have applied therefor, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said city or town, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election. And the said circuit court, when opened by the said circuit judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from sickness, injury, or otherwise, the judge of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial circuit shall be unable to perform and discharge the duties by this act imposed, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required, to select and to direct and assign to the performance thereof, in his place and stead, such one of the judges of the district courts of the United States within his circuit as he shall deem best; and upon such selection and assignment being made, it shall be lawful for, and shall be the duty of, the district judge so designated to perform and discharge, in the place and stead of the said circuit judge, all the duties, powers, and obligations imposed and conferred upon the said circuit judge by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, appointed under this act, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required, to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for a representative or delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they shall deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section thirteen of this act, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance under the provisions of this act, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their or his signature to each and every page of the original list, and of each and every copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may or shall be received, entered, or registered, and in such manner as will, in their or his judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto, in any way, of any name or names.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors of election, and they, and each of them, are hereby authorized and required, to attend at all times and places for holding elections of representatives or delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, shall doubt; to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and

method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of representative or delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said supervisors of election are, and each of them is, hereby required, in their or his respective election districts or voting precincts, to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot in their or his election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he shall serve shall be, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as said officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said supervisors of election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Supervisors personally to scrutinize and count each ballot;

to make returns, &c. and attach statement thereto;

to occupy the best positions for scrutinizing, &c.;

at the closing of the polls;

to remain until duty is fully done.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the better to enable the said supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are, and each of them is, hereby authorized and directed, in their or his respective election districts or voting precincts, on the day or days of registration, on the day or days when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day or days of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot-boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them or him to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their or his scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are, and each of them is, hereby required to place themselves or himself in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained as will enable them or him to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the supervisors are molested in the discharge of their duty, they are to report, within, &c. to the chief supervisor of the judicial district.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any election district or voting precinct in any city, town, or village, for which there shall have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a representative or delegate in Congress shall be voted for, the said supervisors of election, or either of them, shall not be allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of or from any person or persons, each and every of the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by this act and the act hereby amended, it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, and each of them, to make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election, to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he served shall be, of the manner and means by which they were, or he was, not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed by this act. And upon receiving any such report, it shall be the duty of the said chief

Duty of chief supervisor in such case.

supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, to forthwith examine into all the facts thereof; to subpoena and compel the attendance before him of any witnesses; administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such representative or delegate was voted for, to have filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

In elections of representatives in Congress, in certain cities, &c. the marshal to appoint two special deputies to aid supervisors of elections. Duties of such marshals and specials;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an election at which representatives or delegates in Congress are to be chosen shall be held in any city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants or upward, the marshal of the United States for the district in which said city or town is situated shall have power, and it shall be his duty, on the application, in writing, of at least two citizens residing in any such city or town, to appoint special deputy marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required as provided in this act, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons made under the provisions of this act, who may have registered, or voted, or either; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where said registration may by law be scrutinized, and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also to attend, at all times for holding such elections, the polls of the election in such district or precinct. And the marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall have power, and it shall be the duty of such special deputies, to keep the peace, and support and protect the supervisors of elections in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at said place of registration or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who shall commit, or attempt or offer to commit, any of the acts or offences prohibited by this act, or the act hereby amended, or who shall commit any offence against the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be arrested without process for any offence not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and, for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election, and each of them, shall, in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist said deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals: *And provided further*, That no person shall, on the day or days of any such election, be arrested without process for any offence committed on the day or days of registration.

to keep the peace, prevent fraud, &c.;

to make certain arrests, with or without process.

Provisions as to arrests

Supervisors of elections to have power, &c. of deputy marshals.

No arrest without process on days of election for certain offences.

Persons arrested to be taken forthwith before a judge, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this act, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

Penalty for interfering with supervisors of elections, or marshals, or their deputies.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever, with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, territorial, or municipal authority, shall obstruct, hinder, assault, or by bribery, solicitation, or otherwise, interfere with or prevent the supervisors of election, or either of them, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or either of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, whether in the execution of process or otherwise, or shall by any of the means before mentioned hinder or prevent the free attendance and presence at

such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove, or eject from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any supervisor of election, the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or shall threaten, or attempt, or offer so to do, or shall refuse or neglect to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to instant arrest without process, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution. Whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer, or refrain from answering, or answering shall knowingly give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or by fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

Penalty for preventing, &c. the attendance of supervisors, marshals, &c. at places of registration, or at the polls, &c.;

for threatening or offering, &c. so to do; for neglect or refusal to aid, &c. when required;

for refusing to answer, or answering falsely.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a special deputy marshal under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of office as such supervisor of election or such special deputy marshal, who shall thereafter neglect or refuse, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, shall not only be subject to removal from office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than two hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Penalty upon supervisors of elections, and special deputy marshals who have taken the oath, for neglect, &c. to discharge their duties.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal, or his general deputies, or such special deputies as shall be thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or his said general deputies or his special deputies, or either or any of them, shall be forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this act, or the act hereby amended, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person or persons who shall commit any offence for which said marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is hereby, empowered to summon and call to his or their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of his district.

Marshals and deputies may, in certain cases, call upon the bystanders for aid.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the circuit courts of the United States in and for each judicial circuit, upon the recommendation in writing of the judge thereof, to name and appoint, on or before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and thereafter as vacancies may from any cause arise, from among the circuit court commissioners in and for each judicial district in each of said judicial circuits, one of such officers, who shall be known for the duties required of him under this act as the chief supervisor of elections of the judicial district in and for which he shall be a commissioner, and shall, so long as faithful and capable, discharge the

Circuit courts, on or before, &c. to appoint in each circuit one of their commissioners as the chief supervisor of elections for the district;

term of office.

Duties of chief supervisor of elections.

duties in this act imposed, and whose duty it shall be to prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the supervisors of election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts; to receive the applications of all parties for appointment to such positions; and upon the opening, as contemplated in this act, of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the commissioner so designated shall act, to present such applications to the judge thereof, and furnish information to said judge in respect to the appointment by the said court of such supervisors of election; to require of the supervisors of election, where necessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, and to cause the names of those upon any such list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences; and to receive, preserve, and file all oaths of office of said supervisors of election, and of all special deputy marshals appointed under the provisions of this act, and all certificates, returns, reports, and records of every kind and nature contemplated or made requisite under and by the provisions of this act, save where otherwise herein specially directed. And it is hereby made the duty of all United States marshals and commissioners who shall in any judicial district perform any duties under the provisions of this act, or the act hereby amended, relating to, concerning, or affecting the election of representatives or delegates in the Congress of the United States, to, from time to time, and with all due diligence, forward to the chief supervisor in and for their judicial district all complaints, examinations, and records pertaining thereto, and all oaths of office by them administered to any supervisor of election or special deputy marshal, in order that the same may be properly preserved and filed.

Marshals, &c. to forward complaint, &c. to chief supervisor.

Pay of chief supervisor;

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each chief supervisor, for his services as such officer, the following compensation, apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as circuit court commissioner: For filing and caring for every return, report, record, document, or other paper required to be filed by him under any of the provisions of this act, ten cents; for affixing a seal to any paper, record, report, or instrument, twenty cents; for entering and indexing the records of his office, fifteen cents per folio; and for arranging and transmitting to Congress, as provided for in section seven of this act, any report, statement, record, return, or examination, for each folio, fifteen cents; and for any copy thereof, or of any paper on file, a like sum. And there shall be allowed and paid to each and every supervisor of election, and each and every special deputy marshal who shall be appointed and shall perform his duty under the provisions of this act, compensation at the rate of five dollars per day for each and every day he shall have actually been on duty, not exceeding ten days. And the fees of the said chief supervisors shall be paid at the treasury of the United States, such accounts to be made out, verified, examined, and certified as in the case of accounts of commissioners, save that the examination or certificate required may be made by either the circuit or district judge.

of supervisors, and special deputy marshals.

Fees of chief supervisors to be paid where.

Jurisdiction of the circuit court extended.

Suits for damages in circuit courts.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done under any of the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside or shall be found.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where suit or

prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the provisions of this act, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any of said provisions, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counsellor at law of some court of record of the State in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that as counsel for the petition[er] he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true, which petition, affidavit, and certificate shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and, if not, to the clerk thereof at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit was commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the State court, requiring said court to send to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it was commenced by *capias*, he shall issue a writ of *habeas corpus cum causa*, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorized thereto; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein in the State court shall be wholly null and void; and any person, whether an attorney or officer of any State court, or otherwise, who shall thereafter take any steps, or in any manner proceed in the State court in any action so removed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to trial and punishment in the court to which the action shall have been removed, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall in addition thereto be amenable to the said court to which said action shall have been removed as for a contempt; and if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on mesne process therein, it shall be the duty of the marshal, by virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus cum causa*, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, or of any judge thereof in vacation. And all attachments made and all bail or other security given upon such suit or prosecution shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State court. And if upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State court can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed *de novo*, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding judgment of non *prosequitur* may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which any party is or may be by law entitled to copies of the record and proceed-

Suits, &c. in State courts for acts done under this act, to be removed to circuit court upon petition.

Mode of procedure.

Clerk of court to issue a writ to State courts.

Proceedings in State court to cease.

Penalty for proceeding further in State courts.

If defendant is in custody, the marshal to take him.

Attachments, bail, &c.

If record of State court cannot be obtained, court may order the plaintiff to begin anew;

or be defaulted.

If clerk of State court unlawfully refuses to deliver copies of records, &c., the circuit court may allow the record to be supplied by affidavit.

Subsequent proceedings in such cases.

Notice of actions for trial.

Repeal of act. 1870, ch. 264, §§ 5 & 6.
Ante, pp. 255, 256.

Pending prosecutions, &c. not affected.

Votes for representatives in Congress to be only by written or printed ballot.

ings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court shall, upon demand and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof by affidavit that the clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court; and hereafter in all civil actions in the courts of the United States either party thereto may notice the same for trial.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That sections five and six of the act of the Congress of the United States approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same," be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending for any offence under the said sections, or either of them, or any question which may arise therein respecting the appointment of the persons in said sections, or either of them, provided for, or the powers, duties, or obligations of such persons.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all votes for representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of none effect.

APPROVED, February 28, 1871

Feb. 28, 1871.

CHAP. C. — *An Act to provide for the better Security of Life on board of Vessels propelled in Whole or in Part by Steam, and for other Purposes.*

No papers to be issued to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, until the provisions of this act are complied with.

Penalty for non-compliance.

Such steamers to be provided with pipes, &c. to convey steam to extinguish fire.

Stoves.
Wood-work about boilers, &c.

Duty of inspector in this matter.

Certain passenger steamers to be provided

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no license, register, or enrollment shall be granted, or other papers issued, by any collector or other chief officer of the customs, to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated without complying with the terms of this act, the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, one half for the use of the informer, and for which sum the steamboat or vessel so engaged shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer so propelled, and carrying passengers or freight, shall be provided with suitable pipes and valves attached to the boiler to convey steam into the hold and the different compartments thereof to extinguish fire; and every stove used on board of any such vessel shall be well and securely fastened, so as to prevent it from being moved or overthrown, and all wood-work or other ignitable substances about the boilers, chimneys, cook-houses, and stove-pipes exposed to ignition shall be thoroughly shielded by some incombustible material, in such a manner as to leave the air to circulate freely between such material and wood-work or other ignitable substance; and before granting a certificate of inspection, the inspector shall require all other necessary provisions to be made throughout such vessel to guard against loss or danger from fire.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer permitted by her certificate of inspection to carry as many as fifty passengers, or upward,

or any steamer carrying passengers, and [which] shall also carry cotton, hay, or hemp, shall be provided with a good double-acting steam fire-pump, or other equivalent apparatus, for throwing water; said pump or other apparatus for throwing water shall be kept at all times and at all seasons of the year in good order and ready for immediate use, having at least two pipes of suitable dimensions, one on each side of the vessel, to convey the water to the upper decks; to these pipes there shall be attached, by means of stop-cocks or valves, both between decks and on the upper deck, good and suitable hose of sufficient strength to stand a pressure of not less than one hundred pounds to the square inch, long enough to reach to all parts of the vessel and promptly [properly] provided with nozzles, and kept in good order and ready for immediate service. And every steamer exceeding two hundred tons burden and carrying passengers, shall be provided with two good double-acting fire-pumps, to be worked by hand; each chamber of said pumps shall be of sufficient capacity to contain not less than one hundred cubic inches of water; said pumps shall be placed in the most suitable parts of the vessel for efficient service, having suitable well-fitted hose to each pump, of at least one half the vessel in length, kept at all times in perfect order, and shipped up, and ready for immediate use; and on every such steamer not exceeding two hundred tons, one of such pumps may be dispensed with, and each fire-pump thus provided for shall be supplied with water by means of a suitable pipe connected therewith, and passing through the side of the vessel so low as to be at all times under water when she is afloat; and no fire-pump thus provided for shall be placed below the lower deck of any such vessel; and every steamer shall be provided with a pump which shall be of sufficient strength and suitably arranged to test the boilers thereof. But the capacity of one hundred cubic inches, as herein required, shall not apply to steamers now in service.

with steam fire-pump, &c. to be always ready for use.

Suitable hose.

Certain passenger steamers to be provided with two fire-pumps; where to be placed, &c.

When one pump may be dispensed with.

No fire-pump to be below lower deck.

Pump to test boilers.

Provision not to apply to steamers now in service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids, or like dangerous articles, shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried on such steamers unless the bales are compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good rope or iron bands; and every bale of cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars; which bales shall be liable to seizure and sale to secure the payment of such penalty; nor shall gunpowder be carried on any such vessel, except in case of special license granted by inspectors as hereinafter provided; nor shall oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids be carried on such steamers except on the decks or guards thereof, or in such other safe part of the vessel as shall be prescribed by the inspectors. Refined petroleum which will not ignite at a temperature less than one hundred and ten degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer, may be carried on board such steamers upon routes where there is no other practical mode of transporting it, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and oil or spirits of turpentine may be carried on any such steamer when the same shall be put up in good metallic vessels, or casks or barrels well and securely bound with iron, and stowed in a secure part of the vessel; friction matches may also be carried on such steamers when securely packed in strong tight chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be well secured by locks, screws, or other reliable fastenings, and stowed in a safe part of the vessel, at a secure distance from any fire or heat; and all such other provisions shall be made on every steamer carrying passengers or freight to guard against and extinguish fire as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising in-

Certain dangerous articles not to be carried as freight or used as stores on passenger steamers.

Baled cotton and hemp. Penalty.

Gunpowder, vitriol, nitric acid, &c.

Refined petroleum.

Spirits of turpentine.

Friction matches.

Special license for the use of any invention, &c. for the utilization of petroleum, &c. in the production of motive power.

spectors, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may grant permission to the owner of any steam-vessel for the use of any invention or process for the utilization of petroleum or other mineral oils or substances in the production of motive power, and he shall have power to make and enforce regulations concerning the application and use of the same for such purpose; and no permission shall be granted unless upon the certificate of the supervising inspector of steamboats for the district wherein said vessel is registered, and other satisfactory proof that the use of the same is safe and efficient; and upon such proof, and the approval of such certificate by the Secretary of the Treasury, a special license for the use of such process or invention, as aforesaid, shall issue under the seal of the Treasury Department.

Gunpowder, &c. how to be packed for shipment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, camphene, nap[h]tha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude or refined petroleum, oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids, oil or spirits of turpentine, friction matches, and all other articles of like character, when packed or put up for shipment, shall be securely packed and put up separately from each other and from all other articles, and the package, box, cask, or other vessel containing the same shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the article contained therein; and every person who shall pack or put up, or cause to be packed or put up for shipment any gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, camphene, nap[h]tha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude or refined petroleum, oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids, oil or spirits of turpentine, friction matches, or other articles of like character, otherwise than as aforesaid, or shall knowingly ship or attempt to ship the same, or shall deliver the same to any such vessel as stores, unless packed and marked as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both, one half of the fine to go to the informer and the articles to be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Penalty for packing, &c. in any other manner.

Passenger steamers to have watchmen in cabins, &c. during the night-time.

License of officer to be revoked for neglect.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel so propelled by steam and carrying passengers during the night-time shall keep a suitable number of watchmen in the cabins and on each deck to guard against fire or other dangers, and to give alarm in case of accident or disaster, and for every neglect of this duty the license of the officer in charge of the vessel for the time being shall be revoked; and the board of supervising inspectors may require every such steamer, and also steamers carrying freight, to be provided with such number and kind of good and efficient portable fire-extinguishers as in the judgment of the board may be necessary to protect them from fire when such steamers are moored or lying at a wharf, without steam to work the pumps; and if any owner of such vessel shall neglect or refuse to furnish the requisite number of men necessary to keep watch as herein required, he shall be fined one thousand dollars.

Fire-extinguishers when steamers are without steam to work the pumps. Penalty.

River steamers, except, &c. to have small boat with oars;

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every steam-vessel navigating rivers only (except ferry-boats, freight-boats, canal-boats, and towing-boats, of less than fifty tons) shall have at least one good, substantial boat, with lines attached, and properly supplied with oars, and kept in good condition at all times and ready for immediate use; and in addition thereto, every such steamer carrying passengers shall have one or more metallic life-boats, fire-proof, and in all respects good and substantial boats, of such dimensions and arrangements as the board of supervising inspectors by their rules and regulations shall prescribe, which boats shall be carried in the most convenient manner so as to be brought into immediate use in case of accident: *Provided*, That where the character of the navigation is such that in the opinion of the supervising inspector the metallic life-boats can be dispensed with, he is hereby authorized to exempt any such

carrying passengers, to have metallic life-boats; where to be carried.

When metallic life-boats may be dispensed with or substitute provided.

steamer from carrying the same, or may require a substitute thereof, at his discretion.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every such vessel carrying passengers shall be provided with a good life-preserver, made of suitable material, for every cabin passenger for which she will have accommodation, and also a good life-preserver or float for each deck or other class passenger which the inspector's certificate shall allow her to carry, including the officers and crew, which life-preservers or floats shall be kept in convenient and accessible places on such vessel in readiness for immediate use in case of accident; and every such vessel of two hundred tons or less shall also keep at least eighteen fire buckets and two barrels, and shall have not less than four axes; and every such steamer of over two hundred tons, and not less than five hundred tons' burden, shall carry not less than twenty-four buckets, four water barrels, and six axes; and every such steamer of over five hundred tons shall carry not less than thirty-five buckets, six water barrels, and eight axes. The buckets and barrels shall be kept in convenient places and filled with water, to be in readiness in case of fire, and the axes shall be kept in good order and ready for immediate use: *Provided, however,* That tanks of suitable dimensions and arrangement, or buckets in sufficient number, may be substituted for barrels.

Life-preservers or floats.

Fire buckets, water barrels and axes;

where to be kept.

Tanks, &c. substitutes for barrels.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every such vessel carrying passengers on the main deck shall be provided with permanent stairways and other sufficient means, convenient to such passengers, for their escape to the upper deck, in case of the vessel sinking or other accident endangering life; and in the stowage of freight upon such deck, where passengers are carried, gangways or passages, sufficiently large to allow persons to pass freely through them, shall be left open both fore and aft of the vessel, and also to and along the guards on each side; and it shall be the duty of the captain or mate of such vessel to assign to all deck passengers when taking passage the space on deck they may occupy during the voyage, and such space shall not thereafter be occupied by freight, nor overcrowded by other persons, nor shall freight be stowed about the boilers or machinery in such a manner as to obstruct or prevent the engineer from readily attending to his duties; and for every violation of this section relating to the carriage and accommodation of passengers, the owners of the vessel shall pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Convenient permanent stairways from main deck to upper deck.

Gangways to be left clear in stowage of freight.

Space for deck passengers not to be overcrowded or occupied by freight.

Penalty.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That every steamer carrying passengers shall be provided with wire tiller-ropes, or iron rods or chains, for the purpose of steering and navigating the vessel, and shall employ wire bell-pulls for signaling the engineer from the pilot-house, together with tubes of proper size so arranged as to return the sound of the engine bells to the pilot-house, or other arrangement to repeat back the signal: *Provided,* That on any such vessel, navigated by the mariners' compass, so much of such wire rope or chain may be dispensed with and disused as shall influence or disturb the working of such compass.

Wire tiller-ropes and bell-pulls, speaking-tubes, &c.

Compass not to be disturbed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the passage of this act the offices of all local inspectors who have not the qualifications prescribed in this act shall be deemed vacated, and that when any vacancy shall occur in any local board of inspectors now existing, or whenever local inspectors are to be appointed for a new district, the supervising inspector shall notify the collector or other chief officers of the customs for the district, and the judge of the district court of the United States for the district in which such appointment is to be made, who, together with the supervising inspector, shall meet together as a board of designators; and it shall be the duty of such board, or the major part thereof, one of which majority shall be the supervising inspector, when designating an inspector of hulls, to select a person of good character and suitable qualifications and attainments, to perform the services required of him by this act, who,

Offices of unqualified local inspectors vacated.

Appointment of local inspectors.

Board of designators.

Qualifications and attainments of inspectors of hulls.

Qualifications,
&c. of inspectors
of hulls;

of inspectors
of boilers.

Inspector of
hulls and of boil-
ers when ap-
proved, &c. to
constitute board
of local inspect-
ors.

Their duties
in inspection of
hulls;

of boilers;

from his practical knowledge of ship-building and navigation and the uses of steam in navigation, shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment deemed essential to saf[e]ty of life in the navigation of such vessel, to be called the inspector of hulls; and when designating an inspector of boilers, to select a person of good character and suitable qualifications and attainments to perform the services required of him by this act, who, from his knowledge and experience of the duties of an engineer employed in navigating vessels by steam, and also in the construction and use of boilers, and machinery, and appurtenances therewith connected, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the strength, form, workmanship, and suitability of such boilers and machinery to be employed without hazard to life, from imperfection in the material, workmanship, or arrangement of any part of such apparatus for steaming, to be called the inspector of boilers; and these two persons, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from the date of designation, constitute a board of local inspectors, and shall be empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:—

First. Upon application in writing of the master or owner they shall, once in every year at least, carefully inspect the hull of each steamer within their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel so submitted to their inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for passengers and the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation as a steamer, with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, anchors, cables, and other things, are faithfully complied with; and if they deem it expedient, they may direct the vessel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of all steamers before the same shall be used, and once at least in every year thereafter, subjecting them to the hydrostatic pressure prescribed by this act, and satisfy themselves by thorough examination that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions and free from obstruction; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient, and that the flues are circular in form, and the fire-line of the furnace is at least two inches below the prescribed minimum water-line of the boilers; and that the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby; and that such boilers and the machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application without peril to life; and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, and well arranged, (one of which may, if necessary, in the opinion of the inspectors, to secure safety, be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel, and secured by the inspectors,) and that the weights of the safety-valves are properly adjusted, so as to allow no greater pressure in the boilers than the amount prescribed by the inspection certificate; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and to indicate the pressure of steam, suitable steam registers that will correctly record each excess of steam carried above the prescribed limit and the highest point attained, which shall be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel, and secured by the inspectors, and reliable low-water gauges; and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnace when the water in the boilers shall fall below its prescribed limits; and that adequate and certain provisions is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at

all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not, so that in high-pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the top of the flues; and also that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam: *Provided, however,* That no kind of instrument, machine, or equipment, for the better security of life, provided for by this act, shall be used on any such vessel which shall not first be approved by the board of supervising inspectors, and also by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No kind of instrument, &c. to be used until first approved by the board of inspectors and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Third. That in subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers called and usually known under the designation of high-pressure boilers, the inspector shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made in the best manner, of inspected iron plates, one fourth of an inch thick, and of a quality required by law, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether old or new, according to their strength, compared with this standard, and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten; and in subjecting to the test aforesaid that class of boilers usually designated and known as low-pressure boilers, the said inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler a pressure of only three fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may, for reasons to be stated specially in their certificate, fix the working pressure of said boiler at less than three fourths of said test pressure; but all boilers used on steam-vessels, and constructed of iron or steel plates, inspected under the provisions of section thirty-six of this act, shall be subjected to a hydrostatic test, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch to one hundred pounds to the square inch of the working steam-power allowed; and no boiler or pipe, or any of the connections therewith, shall be approved which is made, in whole or in part, of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or other cause.

Testing of high-pressure boilers;

maximum pressure;

test;

of low-pressure boilers;

working power.

All boilers on steam-vessels to be subject to what hydrostatic test.

Certain boilers, &c., not to be approved.

Fourth. When the inspection is completed, and the inspectors approve the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district in which such inspections shall be made, in accordance with such form and regulations as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe; which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before the chief officer of the customs of the district, or any other person competent by law to administer oaths; and in case the said inspectors refuse to grant a certificate of approval, they shall state in writing, and sign the same, their reason for their disapproval.

Certificate of approval by inspectors;

to be verified by oath.

Reasons of disapproval to be in writing.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the application of any master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, the said inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with a chest or safe composed of metal, or entirely lined and sheathed therewith, or if the vessel has one or more compartments, thoroughly lined and sheathed with metal, at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessels to carry as freight, within such chest, safes, or compartments, the article of gunpowder.

License to carry gunpowder.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the said inspectors shall keep a record of certificates of inspection of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, and of all their acts in their examination and inspection of steamers, whether of approval or disapproval, and when a certificate of

Record of certificates of inspection of vessels, &c.

Record of certificates authorizing gunpowder to be carried as freight;

of licenses to captains, engineers, &c. and of refusals to license, and suspensions, &c. of licenses.

Violations of steamboat laws to be reported to supervising inspector.

Captains, engineers, pilots, &c. to be licensed and classified;

not to be employed unless licensed.

Passenger steamers not to leave port unless with sufficient officers and crew.

Proviso.

Duty of inspectors upon applications for license as captains of steam-vessels;

suspension, &c. of license;

as chief mate of steam-vessels;

suspension of licenses;

as engineer of steamers.

approval is recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district; they shall also keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder to be carried as freight by any steamer carrying passengers, and shall keep a like record of all licenses granted to captains, mates, pilots, and engineers, and of all refusals of the same; also, of all suspensions and revocations of license; also, of all refusals, suspensions, or revocations of which they shall receive notices from other districts; and shall report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions in cases of refusal of licenses, or the suspension or revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings. They shall also report promptly to such supervising inspector all violations of the steamboat laws that shall come to their knowledge.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors shall license and classify the captains, chief mates, engineers, and pilots of all steam-vessels, and it shall be unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve as a captain, chief mate, engineer, or pilot on any steamer who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence; and no steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she shall have in her service a full complement of officers and crew, sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen: *Provided, however*, That if any such vessel, on her voyage, is deprived of the services of any licensed officer, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or of any person interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until others licensed can be obtained.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when any persons [shall] apply to be licensed as captain or master of steam-vessels, the inspectors shall make diligent inquiry as to his character, and shall carefully examine the applicant as well as the proofs which he presents in support of his claim, and if they are satisfied that his capacity, experience, habits of life, and character are such as to warrant the belief that he can be safely intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the station for which he makes application, they shall grant him a license authorizing him to discharge such duties on any such vessel for the term of one year; but such license shall be suspended or revoked, upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, incapacity, inattention to his duties, or the wilful violation of any provision of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall apply for authority to be employed as chief mate of steam-vessels, the inspectors shall require satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience, and skill of the applicant in lading cargo, the handling and stowage of freight, and shall examine him as to his knowledge and ability in navigation and managing such vessels, and all other duties pertaining to his station; and if satisfied of his qualifications and good character, they shall grant him a license, authorizing him to perform such duties for the term of one year; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, unskillfulness, or want of knowledge of the duties of his station, or the wilful violation of any provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall apply for authority to perform the duties of engineer of any steamer, the inspectors shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of steam machinery, and his experience as an engineer, and also the proofs which he produces in support of his claim; and if, upon full consideration, they are satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge, and experience in the duties of an engineer are all such as to authorize the belief that the applicant is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, they shall grant him a license, authorizing

him to be employed in such duties for the term of one year, in which they shall assign him to the appropriate class of engineers; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of negligence, unskillfulness, intemperance, or the wilful violation of any provision of this act; but if complaint be made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer, that he has, through negligence or want of skill, permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke his license and assign such engineer to a lower grade or class of engineers if they find him fitted *thereof* [therefor].

License of engineer of steamers may be revoked, if, &c.

Assignment to lower grade.

Duty of inspectors upon applications for license as pilot of steam-vessels;

suspension, &c. of license.

Certificate of license to be posted in a conspicuous place.

Penalty.

Where captain or mate is pilot also, two licenses not required.

Local boards of inspectors to investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct.

Powers in conducting such investigation.

Fees of marshal and witnesses.

If local inspectors refuse or revoke &c. a license, the case

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be a skillful pilot of steam-vessels shall offer himself for a license, the inspector[s] shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits, and if satisfied from personal examination of the applicant, with the proof that he shall offer, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall grant him a license for the term of one year to pilot any such vessel within the limits prescribed in the license; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory evidence of negligence, unskillfulness, or inattention to the duties of his station, or for intemperance, or the wilful violation of any provision of this act. And every such captain, mate, engineer, and pilot who shall receive a license as aforesaid shall, when employed upon any such vessel, place his certificate of license (which shall be framed under glass) in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars' fine, or to the revocation of his license: *Provided*, That in cases where the captain or mate is also pilot of the vessel, he shall not be required to hold two licenses to perform such duties, but the license issued shall state on its face that he is authorized to act in such double capacity.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the said local boards of inspectors shall investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any such licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license, and shall have power to summon before them any witness within their respective districts, and compel their attendance by a similar process as in the United States circuit or district courts; and such local inspectors are hereby authorized to administer all necessary oaths to any witnesses thus summoned before them, and after reasonable notice in writing, given to the alleged delinquent, of the time and place of such investigation, the said witness shall be examined under oath touching the performance of his duties by any such licensed officer, and if the board shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness, or has endangered life, or willfully violated any provision of this act, they shall immediately suspend or revoke his license, and the chief officer of the customs for the district shall pay out of the revenues received under the provisions of this act such fees to the United States marshal for his services, and to any witness so summoned for his actual travel and attendance, as shall be officially certified to by any inspector hearing the case, upon the back of such summons, not exceeding the rate allowed for fees and to witnesses for travel and attendance in any circuit or district courts of the United States.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any board of local inspectors refuse to grant a license to any person applying for the same, or shall suspend or revoke the license of any captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, any person deeming himself wronged by such refusal, suspen-

may be examined anew by supervising inspector.

Proceedings in such cases.

In addition to annual inspections of steamers, other inspections to be made at proper times by local inspectors.

Re-examination by supervising inspector.

Penalty for navigating the vessel meanwhile.

Inspections and orders for repairs by inspectors.

Inspectors of one district not to modify the doings of those of another district.

When local boards of inspectors are to inspect steamers in other collection districts.

Vessels may go to other ports for repairs, if, &c.

Supervising inspectors now in office to continue.

Vacancies to be filled by the President, with, &c.

sion, or revocation, may, within thirty days thereof, on application to the supervising inspector of the district, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, and the local board shall furnish to the supervising inspector, in writing, the reasons for their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector shall examine the case anew, and he shall have the same powers to summon witnesses and compel their attendance, and to administer oaths, that are conferred on the local inspectors by the terms of this act, and such witnesses and the marshal shall be paid in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for; and such supervising inspector may revoke, change, or modify the decision of such local board; and like proceedings may be had by any master or owner of any steam-vessel in relation to the inspection of such vessel, or her boilers or machinery, by any such local board; and in case of repairs, and in any investigation or inspection where there shall be a disagreement between the local inspectors, the supervising inspector, when so requested, shall investigate and decide the case.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the local inspectors to examine, at proper times, steamers arriving and departing to and from their respective ports so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessels unsafe; and if they shall discover any omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, the said inspectors shall at once notify the master in writing, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as hereinbefore provided; and if the master or owner shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the local inspectors, and shall, contrary thereto and while the same remains unreversed by the supervising inspector, employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owners and the vessel itself shall be liable to the penalty as prescribed by the first section of this act, and in addition thereto shall be liable for any damage to passengers and their baggage which shall occur from any defects as stated in the notice aforesaid. And all inspections and orders for repairs shall be promptly made by the inspectors, and, when it can be safely done in their judgment, they shall permit repairs to be made where those interested can most conveniently do them; and no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of the inspectors of another district in regard to repairs unless there is a change in the state of things, demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made, nor shall the inspectors of one district license a person coming from another district, if such person has been rejected for unfitness or want of qualifications.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the said local boards, when so requested in writing by any master or owner, shall, under the direction of the supervising inspector, inspect steamers in other collection districts where no such board is established; and if a certificate of approval is not granted, no other inspection shall be made by the same or any other board until the objections made by such local board and unreversed by the supervising inspector of the district are removed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the right of the inspectors to permit such vessel to go to another port for repairs, if in their opinion it can be done with safety.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to carry this act fully into execution, the ten supervising inspectors now in office shall continue in commission; and whenever a vacancy occurs, from death, resignation, or removal, the President of the United States shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the vacancy by appointing a successor, who

shall be selected for his knowledge, skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and is a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam-vessels, and of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming. The said supervising inspectors and the supervising inspector-general shall assemble together as a board, once in each year, at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the third Wednesday in January, and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, for joint consultation, and shall assign to each of the supervising inspectors respectively, the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties, and the said board shall establish all necessary rules and regulations required to carry out in the most effective manner the provisions of this act for the safety of life, which rules and regulations, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the force of law: *Provided, however,* that the supervising inspector for the district embracing the Pacific coast shall not be under obligation to attend the meetings of the board oftener than once in two years, and when he does not attend such meetings, he shall make his communications thereto, in the way of a report, in such manner as the board shall prescribe.

Supervising inspectors with supervising inspector-general to meet as a board once a year in Washington, &c.

Assignment of districts, and making of rules, &c.

Supervising inspector of the Pacific coast.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That each supervising inspector shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned to him, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the local boards of inspectors within his district, and shall instruct them in the proper performance of their duties; and shall, whenever he thinks it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been observed and complied with both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners; and it shall be the duty of all masters, engineers, mates, and pilots of such vessels to answer all reasonable inquiries, and to give all the information in their power in regard to any such vessel so visited, and her machinery for steaming, and the manner of managing both.

Duties of each supervising inspector within his district;

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a supervising inspector ascertains to his satisfaction that any master, mate, engineer, pilot, or owner of any such vessel fails to perform his duties according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel was inspected or belongs; and, if need be, he shall cause the negligent or offending party to be prosecuted; and if the supervising inspector has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence or any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and, if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

to report violations of the steamboat laws to local inspectors;

to report failure in duty of local inspector to the Secretary of the Treasury;

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly in all places, by following out the provisions of this act according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and they shall, as far as practicable, harmonize differences of opinion when they exist in different local boards.

to see that the local board do their duty;

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any, where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any such steamer or the boilers of such steamer in any such district, or in any district where, from distance or other cause, it is inconvenient to resort to the local board, and to grant certificates of approval, and to do and perform all the duties imposed upon local boards by this act.

to visit collection districts where there are no local boards of inspectors;

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations as

to establish rules and regulations to give

certain information to local inspectors.

Supervising inspector to report the business of his district at annual meeting.

Acts and complaints to be examined.

Rules for steam-vessels in passing each other to be made by, &c.

Printed copies to be furnished each vessel.

Penalty for disobeying regulations.

Provisions of law to be enforced against all steamers by customs officers and inspectors.
Penalty for delinquency.

Original certificates of inspectors to be retained on file; certified copies to be given to master and, where placed.

Penalty for not having copies so certified and kept;

for carrying gunpowder without authority;

upon inspector for wilfully certifying falsely.

may be necessary to make known in a proper manner to local inspectors the names of all persons licensed under the provisions of this act, the names of all persons from whom licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been suspended or revoked; and also [the] names of all steam-vessels neglecting or refusing to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all that have been refused certificates of inspection. And each supervising inspector shall report, in writing, at the annual meetings of the board, the general business transacted in his district during the year, embracing all violations of the steamboat laws, and the action taken in relation to the same, all investigations and decisions by local inspectors, and all cases of appeal, and the result thereof; and the board shall examine into all the acts of each supervising inspector and local board, and all complaints made against the same, in relation to the performance of their duties under the law, and the judgment of the board in each case shall be entered upon their journal; and the board shall, as far as possible, correct mistakes where they exist.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all steam-vessels in passing each other as they shall from time to time deem necessary for safe[t]y, two printed copies of which rules and regulations, signed by said inspectors, shall be furnished to each of such vessels, and shall at all times be kept up in conspicuous places in such vessels, which rules shall be observed both night and day. Should any pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam-vessel neglect or willfully refuse to observe such regulations so established, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing shall be liable of [to] a penalty of fifty dollars, and to all damages done to any passenger, in his person or baggage, by such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors, or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid within the said several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector, or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be liable to removal from office, and to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector or other chief officer of the customs shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named three certified copies thereof, two of which shall be placed by such master or owner in conspicuous places in the vessel where they will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times, framed under glass; the other shall be retained by such master or owner as evidence of the authority thereby conferred; and if any passenger shall be received on board any steamer not having the certified copies of the certificate of approval as required by this act, placed and kept as aforesaid, or if any passenger steamer shall receive or carry any gunpowder on board, not having a certificate authorizing the same, and a certified copy thereof placed and kept as aforesaid, or shall carry any gunpowder at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, such steamer shall be held liable for a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That every inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely touching any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, as to her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, or their appurtenances, or any of her equipments, or any matter or thing

contained in any certificate signed and sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That no person interested, either directly or indirectly, in any patented life-preserver, life-boat, gauge, or any article required to be used on any steamer by this act, or who is a member of any association of owners, masters, engineers, or pilots of steamboats, or who is directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested in any steam-vessel, or who has not the qualifications and acquirements as prescribed by this act, or who is intemperate in his habits, shall be eligible to hold the office of either supervising or local inspector, or discharge the duties thereof; and if any such person shall attempt to exercise the functions of the office of steamboat inspector, it shall be a misdemeanor, for which he shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and shall be dismissed from office.

Who may not be supervising or local inspectors.

Penalty for such persons attempting to exercise the functions of steamboat inspector.

upon inspection for receiving illegal fees, &c. for services.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his service rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed him, shall forfeit his office, and if found guilty, on indictment, or otherwise, [be] punished, according to the aggravation of the offence, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That every boiler manufactured after twelve months from the passage of this act, to be used on steam-vessels, and made of iron or steel plates, shall be constructed of plates that have been stamped in accordance with the provision of this act; and if any person shall construct a boiler, or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, to be so used, of iron or steel plates which have not been stamped and inspected according to the provisions of this act, or otherwise as herein provided, or who shall knowingly use any defective, bad, or faulty iron or steel in the construction of such boilers; or shall drift any rivet-hole to make it come fair; or shall deliver any such boiler for use, knowing it to be imperfect in its flues, flanging, riveting, bracing, or in any other of its parts, shall be fined one thousand dollars, one half for the use of the informer: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent from being used, on any steamer, any boiler or steam-generator which may not be constructed of riveted iron or steel plates, when the board of supervising inspectors shall have satisfactory evidence that such boilers or steam-generators is equal in strength, and as safe from explosion, as a boiler of the best quality, constructed of riveted iron or steel plates.

Boilers manufactured after twelve months, &c. how to be constructed.

Penalty for doing otherwise.

Boilers, &c. not so constructed may be used, if, &c.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That after twelve months from the passage of this act, every iron or steel plate used in the construction of steamboat boilers, and which shall be subject to a tensile strain, shall be inspected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to enable the inspectors to ascertain its tensile strength, homogeneousness, toughness, and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and cooling; and no iron or steel plate shall be used in the construction of such boilers which has not been so inspected and approved under the rules prescribed as aforesaid.

Inspection of iron or steel plates used in the construction of boilers.

Such plates not to be used unless inspected;

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That every such plate of boiler iron or steel, made for use in the construction of steamboat boilers, shall be distinctly and permanently stamped by the manufacturer thereof, and, if practicable, in such places that the marks shall be left visible when such plates shall be worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch; and the inspectors shall keep a record in their office of the stamps upon all boiler plates and boilers made under the provisions of this act, which they shall inspect.

to be stamped by the manufacturer, &c.

Record of stamps on boiler plates and boilers.

Penalty for counterfeiting stamps, or willfully stamping falsely boiler iron or steel plates, &c.

After one year no plates to be used in the construction of boilers unless inspected, &c.

Working steam pressure allowable.

Proviso.

Safety-valves.

Gauge-cocks and low-water indicator.

Plug of Banca tin.

Thickness of boiler plates.

Water and steam connecting pipes.

Sparks or flames.

Penalty for intentionally obstructing safety-valves, &c.;

or permitting water to fall below low-water line of the boiler.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall counterfeit, or cause to be counterfeited, any of the marks or stamps required by this act, or shall designedly stamp or cause to be stamped falsely any boiler iron or steel plates, or if any person shall stamp or mark, or cause to be stamped or marked, any such iron or steel plates with the name or trade-mark of another, with the intent to mislead or deceive, any such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined two thousand dollars, one half to the use of the informer, and may, in addition thereto, at the discretion of the court, be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That after one year from the passage of this act, no iron or steel plates shall be used in the construction of boilers for steam-vessels, unless they have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the working steam pressure allowable on such boilers when single-riveted shall not produce a strain to exceed one sixth of the tensile strength of the iron or steel plates of which such boilers are constructed; but where the longitudinal laps of the cylindrical parts of such boilers are double-riveted, and the rivet-holes for such boilers have been fairly drilled inste[a]d of punched, an addition of twenty per centum to the working pressure provided for single-riveting may be allowed: *Provided,* That all other parts of said boilers shall correspond in strength to the additional allowances so made; and no split calking shall in any case be permitted. And every such boiler shall be provided with a good, well-constructed safety valve or valves, of such number, dimensions, and arrangements as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, and shall also be provided with a sufficient number of gauge-cocks and a reliable low-water indicator that will give alarm when the water falls below its prescribed limits; and in addition thereto there shall be inserted, in a suitable manner, in the flues, crown sheet, or other parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace when the water falls below its prescribed limits, a plug of good Banca tin, and no boiler to which the heat is applied to the outside of the shell thereof shall be constructed of iron or steel plates of more than twenty-six one-hundredths of an inch in thickness, the ends or heads of the boilers only excepted, and every such boiler employed on steamers navigating rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, or their tributaries, shall have not less than three inches space between and around its internal flues; and the feed-water shall be delivered into the boilers in such manner as to prevent it from contracting the metal, or otherwise injuring the boilers. And when boilers are so arranged on a steamer that there is employed a water-connecting pipe through which the water may pass from one boiler to another, there shall also be provided a similar steam connection, having an area of opening into each boiler of at least one square inch for every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue and all other fire surfaces being computed as effective. And adequate provision shall be made on all steamers to prevent sparks or flames from being driven back from the fire doors into [the] vessel.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall intentionally load or obstruct, or cause to be loaded or obstructed, in any way or manner, the safety-valve of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, or shall intentionally permit the water to fall below the prescribed low-water line of the boiler, it shall, in any such case, be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein, directly or indirectly, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be, in addition thereto, imprisoned not exceeding five years.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That all steamers navigating the lakes, bays, inlets, sounds, rivers, harbors, or other navigable waters of the United States, when such waters are common highways of commerce, or open to general or competitive navigation, shall be subject to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to public vessels of the United States or vessels of other countries, nor to boats, propelled in whole or in part by steam, for navigating canals.

What steamers subject to this act;

what not.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That on any steamers navigating rivers only, when, from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot or watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the boat, the chief engineer shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it can prudently be done: *Provided*, That if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he may do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger or his baggage from said causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

River steamers, if pilot or engineer deem navigation unsafe, to be brought to anchor, &c.

If master after, &c. pursues the voyage, he and owners are responsible for damages.

No care to excuse.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus or of the hull, and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of any captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused as aforesaid by any such captain, mate, engineer, or pilot.

Master and owners liable to passengers for what damages.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamboat of the United States shall, in addition to having her name painted on her stern, as now required by law, also have the same conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters, of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot house, if it has such, and (in case the said boat has side-wheels) also on the outer side of each wheel-house; and if any such steamboat shall be found without having her name placed as herein required, she shall be subject to the same penalty and forfeiture as is now provided by law in the case of a vessel of the United States found without having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted on her stern as required by law.

Steamboats to have name painted on stern, and outside of pilot or wheel-house on each side.

Penalty.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no master, owner, or agent of any vessel of the United States shall, in any way, change the name of such vessel, or by any device, advertisement, or contrivance, deceive, or attempt to deceive, the public or any officer or agent of the United States government, or of any State, or any corporation or agent thereof, or any person or persons, as to the true name or character of such vessel, on pain of the forfeiture of such vessel.

Name of vessel not to be changed, &c.

SEC. 36 [46]. *And be it further enacted*, That every barge carrying passengers while in tow of any steamer, shall be subject to the provisions of this act for the preservation of the lives of passengers so far as relates to fire-buckets, axes, life-preservers, and yawls to such an extent as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors; for the violation of this section the penalty shall be two hundred dollars, one half for the use of the informer.

Barges carrying passengers, in tow of a steamer, subject to this act.

Penalty.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That every river steamer navigating

River steamers on waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico to carry what lights.

Boats moored, &c. in or near the channel, &c. of any bay, &c. to show what lights between sunset and sunrise.

Fog-horns or signals.

Coasting and lake steamers to carry what lights.

Ferry-boats.

Foremast head-light for steamships.
1864, ch. 69.
Vol. xiii. p. 68.

Certificate of inspection to state number of passengers steamer can safely carry.

Penalty for carrying a larger number.

Special permits for excursions.

Masters of passenger steamers to keep correct passenger lists.

Penalty for intentional default. Lien on vessel.

Bond may be given.

waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and their tributaries, shall carry the following lights, viz.: One red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and abeam on their respective sides. And upon each and every coal-boat, trading-boat, produce-boat, canal-boat, oyster-boat, fishing-boat, raft, or other water-craft, navigating any bay, harbor, or river, by hand-power, horse-power, sail, or by the current of the river, or which shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway of any bay, harbor, or river, there shall be carried, from sunset to sunrise, one or more good white lights, which shall be placed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors; and every such vessel or raft, when running in a fog or thick weather, or shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway as aforesaid, and not in any port, shall sound a fog-horn, or equivalent signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, which shall make a sound equal to a steam-whistle; and all steamers navigating in a fog or thick weather shall sound their steam-whistles at intervals of not more than one minute. Every coasting steamer, and every steamer navigating bays, lakes, or other inland waters, other than ferry-boats and those above provided for, shall carry the red and green lights as provided for ocean-going steamers, and, in addition thereto, a central range of two white lights; the after-light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the vessel, the head-light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel, and the after-light to show all around the horizon; the lights for ferry-boats shall be regulated by such rules as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe; and that the provision for a foremost head-light for steamships, in an act entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to apply to other than ocean-going steamers and steamers carrying sail.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors shall state in every certificate of inspection granted to steamers carrying passengers, other than ferry-boats, the number of passengers of each class that any such steamer has accommodations for, and can carry with prudence and safety; and it shall not be lawful to take on board of any such steamer a greater number of passengers than is so stated in the certificate as aforesaid; and for every violation of this provision the master and owner, or either of them, shall be liable, to any persons suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage-money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number thus allowed: *Provided, however*, That if any such steamer shall engage in excursions, inspectors shall issue to such steamer a special permit, in writing, for the occasion, in which shall be stated the additional number of passengers that may be carried, and the number and kind of life-saving appliances that shall be provided for the safety of such additional passengers; and they shall also, in their discretion, limit the route and distance for such excursions.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master of every passenger steamer to keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times, and the aggregate number of said passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for; but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles, the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient; and in case of default through negligence or design, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel: *Provided, however*, That a bond may, as provided in other cases, be given to secure the satisfaction of the judgment.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted,* That every master or commander of any steamer carrying passengers shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses to do so, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask for it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

Two copies of this act to be kept on board each steamer.
Penalty on master, &c. for not so doing.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted,* That all coastwise sea-going vessels, and vessel[s] navigating the great lakes, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, when navigating within the jurisdiction thereof; and all vessels, propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the rules and regulations established in pursuance of law for the government of steam-vessels in passing, as provided by this act; and every coastwise sea-going steam-vessel subject to the navigation laws of the United States, and to the rules and regulations aforesaid, not sailing under register, shall, when under way, except on the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steamboats. And no State or municipal government shall impose upon pilots of steam-vessels herein provided for any obligation to procure a State or other license in addition to that issued by the United States, nor other regulation which will impede such pilots in the performance of their duties, as required by this act; nor shall any pilot charges be levied by any such authority upon any steamer piloted as herein provided, and in no case shall the fees charged for the pilotage of any steam-vessel exceed the customary or legally established rates in the State where the same is performed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to annul or affect any regulation established by the laws of any State requiring vessels entering or leaving a port in any such State, other than coastwise steam-vessels, to take a pilot duly licensed, or authorized by the laws of such State, or of a State situate upon the waters of such State.

What vessels subject to the navigation laws of the United States.
Rules, &c. for steam-vessels in passing.
Pilots licensed by inspectors of steamboats to have the control of certain vessels and where; not to be required to procure other license.

Pilot charges.

Certain State regulations not affected

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted,* That every steamer navigating the ocean, or any lake, bay, or sound of the United States, shall be provided with such numbers of life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags, as will best secure the safety of all persons on board such vessel in case of disaster; and every sea-going vessel carrying passengers, and every such vessel navigating any of the northern or northwestern lakes, shall have the life-boats required by law, provided with suitable boat-disengaging apparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water. And it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to fix and determine, by their rules and regulations, the kind of life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags that shall be used on such vessels, and also the kind and capacity of pumps or other appliances for freeing the steamer from water in case of heavy leakage, the capacity of said pumps or appliances being suited to the navigation in which the steamer is employed; and if the owners of any such steamers neglect or refuse to provide such drags, life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, pumps, or appliances, as shall be required by the board of supervising inspectors, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, such owners shall be fined one thousand dollars.

Life-boats, floats, drags, &c.

Boat-disengaging apparatus.

Board of supervising inspectors to fix by rules the kind of life-boats, &c.

Penalty upon owners for neglect to provide such.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted,* That every sea-going steamer, and every steamer navigating the great northern or northwestern lakes, carrying passengers, the building of which shall be completed after six months from the passage of this act, shall have not less than three water-tight cross-bulkheads, said bulkheads to reach to the main deck in single-decked vessels, otherwise to the deck next below the main deck; the same to be made of iron plates, sustained upon suitable frame-

Certain steamers built after, &c. to have water-tight cross-bulkheads.

Mode of construction.

work, and properly secured to the hull of the vessel; the position of such bulkheads and the strength of material of which the same shall be constructed to be determined by the general rules of the board of supervising inspectors.

Licensed officers to assist inspectors in examinations, and point out defects, &c.

Penalty for default.

Penalty upon licensed officer for wrongfully refusing to serve on any steamer, &c.;

upon pilot or engineer for refusing to admit into pilot-house, &c. certain persons.

Officers to make oath to perform duty required by this act.

Penalty for giving false testimony.

Renewal of license.

Captains and other officers, by whose misconduct, &c. the life of any person has been lost, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Penalty.

Hulls and boilers of ferry-boats, &c. to be inspected.

Rules, &c. for the better security of life thereon.

To have licensed engineer and pilot.

Hulls and boilers of tug-boats

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall at all times be the duty of all officers licensed under the provisions of this act to assist the inspectors in their examination of any such vessel to which any such licensed officers belong, and to point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessel, and also to make known to the inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery; and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That if any licensed officer shall, to the hinderance of commerce, wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve in his official capacity on any steamer, as authorized by the terms of his certificate of license, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such service at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing assigning good and sufficient reasons therefor, or if any pilot or engineer shall refuse to admit into the pilot-house or engine-room any person whom the master or owner of the vessel may desire to place there for the purpose of learning the profession, his license shall be revoked upon the same proceedings as are herein provided in other cases of revocation of such licenses.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every captain, chief mate, engineer, and pilot of any such vessel shall, before entering upon his duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by this act. And if any such captain, chief mate, engineer, or pilot, or any person summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath by any such inspector, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and if convicted be punished accordingly: *Provided, however*, That when any such licensed officer is employed on a steamer in a district distant from any local board of inspectors, such inspectors, or the supervising inspector of the district, may grant a renewal of his license without such licensed officer being personally present, under such regulations as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That any captain, engineer, or pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties on such vessel, the life of any person shall be destroyed, or [if] in consequence of fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law by any owner or inspector, or other public officer, the life of any person shall be destroyed, he or they shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That the hull and boilers of every ferry-boat, canal-boat, yacht, or other small craft of like character, propelled by steam, shall be inspected under the provisions of this act. And such other provisions of law for the better security of life, as may be applicable to such vessels, shall, by the rules and regulations of the board of supervising inspectors, be required before a certificate of inspection shall be granted; and no such vessel shall be navigated without a licensed engineer and a licensed pilot.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the hull and boiler or boilers of every tug-boat, towing-boat, and freight-boat shall be inspected, under

the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to see that the boilers, machinery, and appurtenances of such vessel are not dangerous in form or workmanship, and that the safety-valves, gauges, low-water alarm-indicators, steam-gauges, and fusible plugs are all attached in conformity to law; and the officers navigating such vessels shall be licensed in conformity with the provisions of this act, and shall be subject to the same regulation of law as officers navigating passenger steamers.

to be inspected, &c.

Officers of tug-boats, &c. to be licensed, &c.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That, before issuing any license to any steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district shall demand and receive from the owner or owners thereof, as a compensation for the inspections and examination made for the year, the following sums, in addition to the fees for issuing enrollments and licenses now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: For each steam-vessel of one hundred tons or under, twenty-five dollars; and, in addition thereto, for each and every ton in excess of one hundred tons, five cents. And each captain, chief engineer, and first-class pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for every certificate, granted by any inspector or inspectors, the sum of ten dollars; and every chief mate, engineer, and pilot of an inferior grade shall pay, for every certificate so granted, the sum of five dollars, which shall be paid over to the chief officer of the customs in such manner and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fees for issuing licenses to steamers;

to captains, engineers, pilots, &c.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That each local board of inspectors shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by them during the year, and if [of] all their official acts and doings, which, in the form of a report, the[y] shall communicate to the supervising inspector of the district, at such times as the board of supervising inspectors, by their established rules, shall direct.

Report of local inspectors to supervising inspector.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the local boards of inspectors now appointed by law, there shall be [a] local board designated and appointed for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; for the district of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; for the district of Albany, New York; for the district of Apalachicola, Florida; for the district [of] Evansville, Indiana; and for the district of Huron, Michigan; and also at Marquette, in the district of Superior. And each local inspector of the several districts, respectively, shall be paid annually, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following compensation, to wit: One inspector of hulls, and one inspector of boilers, for the districts of New York and New Orleans, two thousand two hundred dollars each; for the districts of Philadelphia, Baltimor[e], Buffalo, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Huron, and Galena, two thousand dollars each; for the districts of Mobile, Memphis, and Cleveland, one thousand five hundred dollars each; for Portland, in the district of Oregon, New London, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, Albany, Wheeling, Nashville, Portland, Maine, and Evansville, one thousand two hundred dollars each; for the district[s] of Puget Sound, Apalachicola, Oswego, and Burlington, and also at Marquette, eight hundred dollars each; and, in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint in such districts where their services are actually required, assistant inspectors, at a compensation, for the district of New York, two thousand dollars; and all other districts, not exceeding sixteen hundred dollars per annum to each person so appointed; or may appoint a clerk to any such board at a compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum to each person so appointed. And each supervising inspector shall be paid three thousand dollars per annum; and every inspector shall be paid for his actual, reasonable traveling expenses, at the rate of ten cents per mile, when incurred in the performance of his duty; and also for transportation of instruments, which shall be certified and sworn to under such instructions as shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Local board of inspectors in district of Puget Sound, Milwaukee, Albany, Apalachicola, Evansville, Huron, Marquette. Pay of local inspectors.

Assistant inspectors and clerks authorized, their appointment, pay, &c.

Salary of supervising inspectors.

Travel, and transportation of instruments.

Supervising inspector-general authorized; appointment, duties, pay, &c.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a supervising inspector-general, who shall be selected with reference to his fitness and ability to systematize and carry into effect all the provisions of law relating to the steamboat inspection service, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, preside at the meetings of the board of supervising inspectors, receive all reports of inspectors, and receive and examine all accounts of such officers, report fully at stated periods to the Secretary of the Treasury upon all matters pertaining to his official duties, and produce a correct and uniform administration of the inspection laws, rules, and regulations; and the said supervising inspector-general shall be paid for his services at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and all his reasonable traveling expenses, or mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile when on official duty.

Secretary of the Treasury may remit the penalties, &c. under this act, except, &c. or may discontinue prosecutions. Rights of informers.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application therefor, remit or mitigate any fine or penalty provided for in this act, or discontinue any prosecution to recover penalties denounced in this act excepting the penalty of imprisonment, or of removal from office, upon such terms as he, in his discretion, shall think proper; and that all rights granted to informers by this act shall be held subject to the said Secretary's power of remission, except in cases where the claims of any informer to the share of any penalty shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the application for the remission of said penalty; and that the said Secretary shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all such applications, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper.

Facts to be ascertained.

Instruments, stationery, printing, &c. for local boards.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall procure for the several supervising inspectors and local boards of inspectors, such instruments, stationery, printing, and other things necessary for the use of their respective offices as may be required therefor; and shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of the steamboat acts.

Salaries and other expenses of inspectors to be paid out of the revenues received from inspection of vessels, licensing of officers, &c. Vol. xvii. p. 2.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted,* That the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors, supervising inspector-general, and clerks, herein provided for, together with their traveling and other expenses when on official duty, and all instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture, and other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid for under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues received into the treasury from the inspection of steam-vessels, and the licensing of the officers of such vessels, as provided for by the terms of this act; and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of such expenses, or so much thereof as may be required for such purposes.

Appropriation.

Bonds of supervising and local inspectors.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted,* That supervising and local inspectors of steamboats shall execute proper bonds, in such form and upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and subject to his approval, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys that may be received by them.

Penalty under this act in cases not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted,* That the penalty for the violation of any provision of this act that is not otherwise specially provided for shall be a fine of five hundred dollars, one half for the use of the informer.

Masters and owners of vessels not liable as carriers for loss of certain goods in certain cases.

SEC. 69. *And be it further enacted,* That if any shipper or shippers of platina, gold, gold-dust, silver, bullion, or other precious metals, coins, jewelry, bills of any bank or public body, diamonds or other precious stones, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, watches, clocks, or timepieces of any description, trinkets, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, stamps, maps, writings, title-deeds,

printings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate or plated articles, glass, china, silks, in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with any other material, furs, or lace, or any of them, contained in any parcel, or package, or trunk, shall lade the same as freight or baggage, on any boat or vessel, without at the time of such lading giving to the master, clerk, agent, or owner of such boat or vessel receiving the same a written notice of the true character and value thereof, and having the same entered on the bill of lading therefor, the master and owner or owners of said boat or vessel shall not be liable as carriers thereof in any form or manner; nor shall any such master, owner, or owners be liable for any such goods beyond the value and according to the character thereof so notified and entered.

Masters and owners of vessels not liable as carriers for loss of certain goods in certain cases.

Limit to liability.

SEC. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors, or other chief officers of the customs, to require all sailing vessels to be furnished with proper signal-lights, as provided for by the act of April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," and every such vessel shall, on the approach of any steamer during the night-time, show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to which such steamer shall be approaching. And every such vessel that shall be navigated without complying with the terms of the said act of April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, one half to go to the informer; and for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

Signal-lights of sailing vessels.

1864, ch. 69.
Vol. xiii. p. 58.

Penalty.

SEC. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; also, "An act to modify the act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,' approved July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-three; also, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,' and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, "An act for the prevention and punishment of frauds in relation to the names of vessels," approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; also, "An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats, and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; also, "An act to provide [for] two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and [for] two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the board of local inspectors at Wheeling; and also to amend the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats, and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district[s] of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes,'" approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; also, "An act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are all and severally hereby repealed; also, all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Repeal of,
1833, ch. 191,
Vol. v. p. 304.

1843, ch. 94.
Vol. v. p. 626.

1852, ch. 106.
Vol. x. p. 61.

1864, ch. 78.
Vol. xiii. p. 63.

1864, ch. 113.
Vol. xiii. p. 120.

1865, ch. 94.
Vol. xiii. p. 514.

1866, ch. 234.
Vol. xiv. p. 227.

Feb. 28, 1871.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

Post-roads established in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads: —

Alabama;

ALABAMA.

From Battle's Wharf to Danby's Mills.
 From Andalusia to Euchawocha.
 From Thomas Station to Midway.
 From Aurora to Village Springs.
 From Clarke's Mills to Bostick Mills.
 From Fredonia to Newsight.
 From New Hope to Paint Rock Station.
 From Rutledge to Elba.
 From Demopolis, via Falkland and Burton's Hill, to Haysville.
 From Ashville, St. Clair county, to Hollman's Station, on Alabama and Chattahoooga railroad.
 From Springville to Aurora.
 From Springville to Blountsville.

Arkansas;

ARKANSAS.

From Fort Arbuckle to Fort Sill.
 From Des Arc to Searcy.
 From Rondo to Mooningsfort, in Louisiana.
 From Clarkesville to Mount Ephraim.
 From Minneola to Boggy Depot.
 From Eunice to Camden.
 From Rocky Comfort, via Wheelock, Daksville, Goodland, Armstrong, Academy, to Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation.
 From Dallas, via Kiahmihia and Doaksville, to Clarksville Ferry, in Choctaw Nation.
 From Rocky Comfort, via Simpson's Ferry, Nettee Box, to Cove.
 From Burrowville to Rolling Prairie, Missouri.
 From Jonesboro to Crowley.
 From Fayetteville, via Bloomington, to Washburn, in Missouri.
 From Eunice to Fulton, via Monticello and Camden.
 From Princeton to Arkadelphia.

California.

CALIFORNIA.

From Sierraville to Downiesville.
 From Colusa to Newville.
 From Grindstone to Ingram's.
 From Colusa to Lakeport.
 From Hallesten to Picacho.
 From Galt to Jackson.
 From Virginia Ranch to Linkville.
 From Chico to Big Meadows.
 From San Bernardino to Anaheim.
 From Trinity Centre, via Minersville, to Weaverville.
 From Saucileto, via Bolinas, Woodville, to Olema.
 From Yreka, via Little Shasta, (Shasta Butte post-office,) Ball's, at Butte Creek, Van Bremer's, near Hot Creek, Hot Springs Valley, Pitt River Valley, Cedarville, to Lake City.
 From Modesta, via Langworth, to Knight's Ferry.
 From Susanville, via Willow Creek, Eagle Lake, Hayden City, Aidenville, to Pine Creek, Goose Lake Valley.
 From Susanville, via Pine Creek, Grave Valley, Fall River, to Burgettville.

From Yreka, via Ward's, Brown's, Link River, Klamath Agency, to Fort Klamath, in Oregon. Post-roads established in

From Hornitas, via Indian Gulch, Union, Millertown, and King's River, to Visalia.

DELAWARE.

Delaware;

From Kirkwood to Glasgow.

From Dover to Little Creek Landing.

From Centreville to Smith's Bridge.

FLORIDA.

Florida;

From Jacksonville to Saint Nicholas.

From Bluntstown to Abe's Springs.

From Micosukie to Rome.

From Live Oak to Cook's Hammock.

From Freeport to Vernon.

From Waldo to Orange Spring.

From Leesburg, via Fort Cumming, Fort Gardner, Fort Kissimmee, Fort Loyd, Fort Van Swearinger, Okeechobee, to Biscayne.

From Manatee, via Fort Crawford, to Pine Level.

From Fort Capron, via Fort Vinton, Fort Drum, Fort Kissimmee, Lake Istipoga, Pine Level, Fort Myers, Ponta Rasa, Caximbas Bay, to Cape Romano.

From Tampa, via Lake Thonatosassa, Ichipucksapa, Fort Davenport, Apopka, to Lake Harney.

From Mellonville, via Lake Harney, Lake Poinsett, Lake Winder, to Lake Washington.

From Monticello, via Basley, Fort Andrew, Fort Hulburt, Fort Frank Brooke, Clay Landing, Wakasassa, Wekevia, Fort Clinch, Homasassa, Augusta, Spring Hill, Pittitochoscolee, to Fort Harrison.

From Jacksonville, via Callahan, to King's Ferry.

From McIntosh, via Fort Barker, Natural Bridge, to Fort Frank Brooke.

From Saint Augustine, Dumis Lake, to New Smyrna.

From Cedar Keys, via Wekevia, Ocala, Lake Bryant, Fort Butler, Volusia, Spring Garden Lake, to New Smyrna.

From Palatka, via Lake Bryant, Lake Hanson, Lake Dora, Apopka, Jernegans, Tohopekaliga, Lake Kissimmee, Fort Kissimmee, Fort Basinger, Fort Centre, Fort Adams, to Fort Myers.

From Live Oak, via Charles Ferry, Fenahalloway, to Saint Marks.

From Iola, via Dead Lakes, Saint Josephs, to Appalachicola.

From Iola, via Aspen Grove, Econfina, Valambrosia, Euchee Anna, Alauqa, East River, to Millton.

From Marianna, via Greenwood, to Millwood.

From Milton, via Almiarante, Gentsville, to Cerro Gordo.

From Monticello, via Oscilla, Cherry Lake, to Bellville.

From Lake Washington, to Fort Kissimmee.

From Tacvi to Saint Augustine.

From Tallahassee to China Hill.

From Gainesville, via Fort Fanning, Fort McCrab, to Fort Frank Brooke.

GEORGIA.

Georgia.

From Quitman to Dead-man's Bay, in Florida.

From McIntosh to Hinesville.

From Lumber City, via Boxville, Seward, Perry's Mills, Matlock, Beard's Creek, to Johnson's Station.

From Elberton, via Cherokee Hill, to Abbeville Court-house, South Carolina.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Georgetown to Yankee Point.
From Bruceville to Streator.
From Staunton to Highland.
From Rockwood to Ava.
From Tuscola to Mackville.
From Pekin to Washington.
From Salem, via Foxville, to Hickory Hill.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

From Hauston to Brownstown.
From Scottsville to Galena.
From Wallace to Hillsboro.
From Marion, via Pratt, to Van Buren.
From Point Isabel, via Hackleman and Shadesville, to Marion.
From Delphia, via Carrolton and Lockport, to Burnettsville.
From Thornton, via Darlington, to Crawfordsville.
From Franklin, via Oakfarm, to Elkinsville.
From Cumberland to Oaklendon.
From Metea to Twelve Mile.
From Madison, via Bryantsburg, to Barbersville, and return, via Canaen.
From Seymour to Redington.
From Saltilloville to Bono.
From Saltilloville, via Clayville, to Lavonia.

Iowa;

IOWA.

From Dexter to Afton.
From Linville to Pleasanton.
From Butler to Sigourney.
From Montezuma to Lynnville.
From New Sharon to Union Mills.
From New Hampton, via Alta Vista, to Bush.
From North Washington to Alta Vista.
From Dexter to Afton.

Kansas;

KANSAS.

From Clyde, via Concordia, Vicksburg, Jewell City, Oakland, Cawker City, Gaylord, and Cedarville, to Kirwin.
From New Scandinavia to Jewell.
From Concordia, via Arion, Glasco, and Rock Hill, to Ellsworth.
From Concordia, via Oak Creek, Murphy, and Grover, to Minneapolis.
From Jewell to Cawker City.
From Cawker City, via Osborne, to Ball's City.
From New Scandinavia, via Gomeria and White Rock, to Big Timber.
From Waterville, via Clyde, to Concordia.
From Clyde, via Shirley, to Murphy.
From Alma, via Newburg, to Saint Mary.
From Concordia, via Granny Creek, to Beloit.
From Marion Centre, via Coneburg, Holden, Sedgwick City, and Park City, to Wichita.
From Washington to Hanover.
From Ladore, via Timber Hill, Cherryville, Morgan City, and Independence, to Louisburg.

Kentucky.

KENTUCKY.

From Burksville, via Grider, to Celina Junction.
From Bardstown to Bloomfield.

From Pikeville to Warfield.
 From Blaine to Paintsville.
 From Coalton to Mount Savage Furnace.
 From Louisa to Louisville.
 From Caseyville to Dixon.
 From Florence to Benton.
 From Campton to Fitchburg.
 From Somerset, via Point Burnside, Tate's Store, Robert's Store, Pine Knot Tavern, to Marsh Creek.

Post-roads established in Kentucky;

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana;

From Farmersville, via Spearsville, to El Dorado, in Arkansas.
 From Rayville to Redmouth.
 From Forksville to Indian Village.
 From Arcadia to Ringgold.
 From Vienna to Homer.

MAINE.

Maine;

From Penobscot, via South Penobscot, North Brooksville, and Brooksville, to Sargentsville.
 From South Brooksville, via West Brooksville, to North Brooksville.
 From Surrey to South Surrey.
 From Blue Hill to McHard's Stream.
 From South Paris to North Waterford.

MARYLAND.

Maryland;

From Linwood to McKinstry's Mills.
 From Cockeyville, via Shawan Manton Mills, to Reisterstown.
 From Hampstead to Houcksville and Upperco.
 From Cockeyville to Warren.
 From Baltimore to Monument House.
 From Bridgeport to Harney.
 From Lisbon to Florence.
 From Sandy Springs to Brighton.
 From Monocacy to Bealsville.
 From Clarksville to Nichols.
 From Middlebrook to Germantown.
 From Silver Hill, by Oxen Hill, to Piscataway.
 From Frizzelsburg to Mayberry.
 From Princess Anne to Mount Vernon.
 From Templeville to Marydell.
 From Fairview to Conococheague.
 From Galestown to Sharpstown.
 From Milestown to St. Clement's Bay.
 From Piney Point to Leonardtown.
 From Washington, by Fort Foote, to Fort Washington.
 From Mount Airy, by Long's Corners, to Damascus.
 From Denton to Andersontown.
 From Hickory to Mill Green.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts.

From South Sandwich to Mashpee.
 From Hudson to Clinton.
 From Foxborough to Wrentham.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Sutton's Bay to Leland.
From Alpena to Roger's City.
From Augusta, via Hickory Corners and Cedar Creek, to Hastings.
From Richland, via Gull Lake, to Hickory Corners.
From Maple, via Edgerton, to Newaygo.
From Peck to Tyre, in Sanilac county.
From Alaska to Hammond.
From Home, via Barton, to Paris.
From Sparta Centre, via Ensley, to Howard City.
From Hadley to Lapier.

Minnesota;

MINNESOTA.

From Young America, via Camden, Saint George, and Koniska, to Hutchinson.
From Crow Wing to Brainard.
From Glenwood, via Langhei and Hazel Lake, to Benson.
From Fergus Falls, via Elizabeth City and Prairie Lake, to Janesville.
From Pomme de Terre, via Waseota, Moran's, Arehart's Grove, Prairie Lake, and Pelican Lake, to North Pacific Railroad, near White Oak Lake.
From Saint Joseph, via Albany, to New Munich.
From Janesville to Elysian.
From Jackson to Big Bend.
From McCauleyville, via Fergus Falls, to Otter Tail City.
From Benson Station, via Glenwood, to Alexandria.
From Fergus Falls, via Elizabeth City, to Pelican Rapids.
From Otter Tail City to Osakes.
From Atwater, via Kandryoki, to Lake Sillian.
From Litchfield, via Pipe-Lake, to Preston Lake.
From Cold Spring to Mannanah.
From Hutchinson to Dassel Station.
From Alexandria, via Leaf Valley, Millerville, Clitherell, Aurdal's, to Elizabeth City.
From Pomme de Terre to Rush Lake.
From Monkato, via Winnebago Agency, Medo, Danville, to Wells.
From Hartford, via Wart's Bridge and Fishtrap Creek, to Crow Wing River.
From Benson, via Morris, Pomme de Terre, Fergus Falls, Elizabeth-town, Pelican Lake, to White Earth.

Mississippi;

MISSISSIPPI.

From Hernando, via Dixie, to De Soto Front.
From Coldwater, via Arkabulta, to Hudson.
From Saulsbury, in Tennessee, via Canan, to Ashland, Mississippi.
From Ashland, via Rocky Ford, to Pontotoc.
From Ashland, via Hickory Flat, and Cornersville, to Oxford.
From Rossville, in Tennessee, via north Mount Pleasant, to Holly Springs, in Mississippi.
From Oxford, via College Hill and Harmony, to Tyro, Mississippi.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

From Brooklyn to Greenfield.
From Marshfield to Salem, in Arkansas.
From Tenny's Grove to Dawn.
From Poplar Bluff, via Cane Creek, to Van Buren.

From Ozark to Gove Creek.

From Bucklin to Owasco.

From Commerce to Morely.

From Knob Lick Station to St. Mary's Landing.

From Palmyra, via North River, to Warren.

From Shelbina, via Oak Dale, to Miller's Mill.

From Linn Creek, via Cane Pump, Black and Oak Point, to Hermitage.

Post-roads established in Missouri;

From Clinton, via Wadesburg, to Harrisonville.

From Versailles to mouth of Little Buffalo Creek.

From Mooresville to Monroe Centre.

From Seneca to Albuquerque.

From Forsyth to Arno.

From Auburn, via Prairieville, to Louisiana.

From Prairieville to Clarksville.

From Hartville, via Sunnyside, to Aurora.

From Granby, via Pineville, Missouri, and Bentonville and Fayetteville, in Arkansas, to Van Buren, in Arkansas.

From Carrolton to Waverly.

From Pierce City, via Sarcoxie and Avilla, to Bower's Mill.

From Grant City, via Lutzore, to Hopkins.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska;

From Fort Kearney to New Scandinavia, in Kansas.

From Hebron to Red Cloud.

From Jackson to Taffe.

From Battle Creek, via Madison, to West Point.

From Milford to York.

From Ulysses, via Cottonwood, to Oceola.

From Santee Agency to Springfield, Dakota Territory.

From Fort Kearney to Franklin City.

From Fremont to Norfolk.

From Fort Kearney to Napoleon.

From Nebraska City to Glen Rock.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Winnemucca to Paradise Valley.

From Belmont to Montezuma.

From Wadsworth to Ellsworth.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey;

From Vincentown, via Red Lion and Tubernicle, to Hartford.

NEW YORK.

New York;

From Staly Hill to Staly Hollow.

From Willsborough to Willsborough Point.

From Adams, via Bishop Street, to Henderson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina;

From Kinston, via Fountain Hill, to Ridge Spring.

From Danbury, via Park's House, to Toms Creek.

From Whitesville, via Abbottsburg, to Elizabethton.

OHIO.

Ohio.

From Weston to McComb.

From East Liverpool to New Waterford.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Ohio;

From Bowling Green to Woodville.
From Lima, via Allentown, to Spencerville.
From Barnesville, via Hendrysburgh, to Fairview.
From West Salem, via Red Haw, Rows, Jeromeville, Mohican, McZena, to Plimpton.
From Findley to Forest.

Oregon;

OREGON.

From Ashland, via Brown's, Link River, Lost River, Yanox, Drew's Valley, Hot Springs, in Goose Lake Valley, to Lake City, California.
From Jacksonville, via Central Point, Bybee's Ferry, to McDaniel's Mills.
From Baker City to Gem City, via Pritchard's Bridge, on Powder River, and Augusta.
From Baker City, via Auburn, Pocahontas, to Riggsville.

Pennsylvania;

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Christiana, via Smyrna, Bart, May, Clomnell, Kirkwood, Forstdale, Bartville, and Nine Points, to Christiana.
From Unionville to Marlborough.
From Palm to Hosensack.
From Holland to Davisville.
From Hughes to Glen Carbon.
From Moscow, via Sterling, to Ledge Dale.
From Luzerne, via Charlestown, Exeter, Orange, Ketchum, and Carverton, to Luzerne.
From Shickshinney, via Town Hill, to Cambria.
From Shickshinney, via Town Line, Harveyville, Bloomingdale, Sweet Valley, and Muhlenberg, to Shickshinney.
From Scottville, via Jenningsville and Lovelton, to Bella Sylva.
From Hop Bottom, Lathrop, and Nivin, to Springville.
From Centralia to Ashland.
From Leithsville to Hellentown.
From Lewisburg to Milton.
From Mount Jackson to R. R. Station.
From Shenandoah to Flour Barrel Station.
From Morell, via Arch Spring, to Sinking Valley.
From Tyrone to Sinking Valley.
From Alpine to Rossville.
From Bean Creek to White Haven.
From Bellview to Armville.
From Birch Run Ville to Kimberton.
From Black Creek to Sybertsville.
From Buck Mountain to Rockport.
From County Line to Dalmatia.
From Thompsonstown, via East Salem and Van West, to Thompsonstown.
From Hampton, via Mill Run, Elm, and Indian Creek, to Donegal.
From Meyer's Mills, via Garrett, to Elk Lick.
From Brookville, via Knoxdale and McCalmont, to Big Run.
From Tioga, via Farmington Hill, Farmington Centre, and East Chatham, to Knoxville.
From West Bingham, Turner Creek, Spring Mills, White's Corners, Harrison Valley, Westfield, returning by Harrison Valley and Turner Creek, to West Bingham.
From Meredith, via Shamburgh, to Personville.
From Emlenton, via St. Petersburg and Alum Rock, to Jefferson Furnace.
From Kingston, via Mill Hollow, Trucksville, Dallas, Kunckle, Bowman's Creek, Lake, Lehman, Huntsville, to Kingston.

Post-roads established in Pennsylvania.

- From Tunkhannock, via Eaton, South Eaton, Keelersburg, Centre Moreland, and Vernon, to Bowman's Creek.
- From Brady's Bend, via Barnhart's Mills, to Peachville.
- From Eberly's Mills to Harrisburg.
- From Elam to Brandywine Summit.
- From Flourtown to Whitemarsh.
- From Mechanicsburg, via Hampden, Good Hope, and Hogestown, to Mechanicsburg.
- From Gulf Mills to Conshohocken.
- From Half Way to Pottstown, or R. R. Station.
- From Hanoverville to Bethlehem, or Hecktown.
- From High Lake to Equinunk.
- From Ashley to Wilkesbarre.
- From Herriottsville to R. R. Station, or Moorhead.
- From Hudson to Punxsutawney.
- From Hummel's Store to Knauers.
- From Laurel Run to Wilkes Barre.
- From Egypt to Seigfried's Bridge.
- From Locust Lane to Covode.
- From Thomasville to York.
- From Upper Lehigh to Eckley.
- From Upper Providence to Media.
- From Upsonville to Great Bend.
- From Vineyard Mills to Mount Union.
- From Keelersburg to Centreville.
- From Herricksville, via James Mitton's and William Nesbit's, to Rummerfield Creek.
- From Water Cure to Rochester.
- From West Greenwood to Sutton's Corners.
- From Rush, via East Rush, Rushtown Corners, West Auburn, and East Spring Hill, to Laceyville.
- From Montrose, via Elk Lake, Auburn Four Corners, Auburn Centre, and South Auburn, to Meshoppen.
- From Honesdale, via Berlin Centre, Beach Pond, Eldred, and Milanville, to Damascus.
- From Hopewell Centre, via Gatchelville, to Bald Eagle.
- From Elbinsville to Flint Store, M'd.
- From Shippensburg, by Mowersville, to Roxburg.
- From Greenwood Furnace to Belleville.
- From Minta to Grant.
- From Cush to Burnside.
- From Greensburg, via Crabtree and New Alexandria, to Congruity.
- From Bucksville, via Frankenfield's Store, Kellersville, and Connersville, to Sellersville.
- From Reynoldsville to Punxsutawney.
- From South Creek to Webb's Mills, in New York.
- From Shaff Bridge, via Gebhart's and Glade, to New Lexington.
- From R. R. Station, via Turkey Foot, to Kingwood.
- From Logansville to Glen Rock.
- From Lower Merion to Cabinet.
- From McVill to R. R. Station.
- From Mount Washington to Pittsburg.
- From Muddy Creek Forks to Airville.
- From Nesquehoning to Mauch Chunk.
- From North Buffalo to Rosston.
- From North Sandy to Sandy Lake.
- From Pallas to Chapman.
- From Pine Hill to York.
- From Rostraver to West Newton.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Pennsylvania;

From Six Points to Eau Claire.
From Spring Hope to Schellsburg.
From Tippecanoe to Brownsville.
From Strinestown to Manchester.
From Myersburg, via Herrickville, to Stevensville.

South Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Rock Hill to Lancaster Court House.
From Little River to Smithville, in North Carolina.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Norristown to Beans Station.
From Sparta to Woodbury.
From Bartlett to Porterville.
From Cross Plains, via Richland or Fountain Head, to Lafayette.

Texas;

TEXAS.

From Catspring to Columbus.
From McKinney, via Spring Garden, Birdville, and Fort Worth, to Johnson.
From Rockport to Beeville.
From Double Horn to Mason.
From Beeville, via Helena and Lodi, to San Antonio.
From Rosse to Waco.
From Rockport, via Chittipin, to Beeville.
From Arkansas City to Clarksburg.
From Lynchburg to Cold Spring.
From Martin to Burton.
From Longview, via New Danville, to Jamestown.
From Dallas to Decatur.
From Houston to Huntsville.
From Bryan, via Wheelock, to Madisonville, Lookout, Leona, and Centreville.

Vermont;

VERMONT.

From Lyndon, via South Wheelock and Stannard, to East Hardwick.
From South Newbury, via West Newbury, to Newbury Centre.

Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

From New Castle to Union.
From Abingdon to Poor Hill.
From Marrowbone to Celina.
From Lombardy Grove, via Smith's Cross Roads, to Cabbage Farm.
From Fish Hall Station to Walkertown.
From Holston to Ravensnest.
From Bradford Furnace to Reed Island.
From Vienna to Fairfax Court House.
From Meechum, via White Hall, to Stannardville.
From Farmville to Gravel Hill.
From Tolersville to Cuckoo.
From King William Court House to Willers.
From Eggleston's Springs to New River Bridge.
From Manassas to Dumfries.
From Culpepper Court House to Rixeyville.
From Abington to Holston Valley.
From Charlottesville, via B. M. Church, Central Plains, and Fork Union, to Columbia.

From Poplar Hill, via White Gate, Mechanicsburg, Crab Orchard, Mercer C. H., Sharon, Jeffersonville, Lilson's Mill, Olympia, Chatham Hill, Rich Valley, Long Hollow, and McCall's Gap, to Glade Springs Depot.

Post-roads established in Virginia;

From Waverly Station to Dillard's Wharf, on James River.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia;

From Woodland to Fairview.

From Frenchton, via Rock Cave, to Mingo Flats.

From Rock Cave, via Hacker's Valley, to Webster's Court House.

From Grimm's Store to Selbyville.

From Skin Creek to Frenchton.

From Wild Cat to Middleport.

From Raleigh to McDowell.

From Sissonville to Walton.

From Sutton to Clay C. H.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin;

From Dupont to Pella.

From Shawam, via Gillett, to Oconto City.

From Cottage Grove, via Door Creek, to Kroghville.

From Portage, via Alloa, to Merrimack.

From Lime Rock to Seymour.

From Primrose, via Perry and Adamsville, to Dodgeville.

From Berlin, via Neshkoro, Dakota, and Richford, to Coloma.

COLORADO.

Colorado;

From Greeley to Jamestown.

From Bent's Fort, via Boggsville, to Fort Lyon.

From Badito to Colfax.

From Central City to Caribou.

From Colorado City to Hamilton.

From Walsenburg to Francisco's Ranch.

From Laporte to Livermore.

From Pueblo to Los Animas City.

From Cachares to Walsenburgh.

From Boulder City to Caribou.

From Erie to Boulder City.

From Greeley to Laporte.

DAKOTA.

Dakota;

From Yankton to Old Fort James.

From Flandreau to Medary.

From Poncak to Elk Point.

From Springfield to Old Fort James.

From Springfield to Ponca Agency.

From Springfield, via Mineral Spring, to Ponca Agency.

From Springfield, via Emanuel, Marshten, to Firestee.

IDAHO.

Idaho;

From Placerville to Quartzburg.

From Salubria to Cuddy and Tyne's Mills.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico.

From Seneca, in Missouri, to Albuquerque.

Post-roads es-
tablished in
Utah;

UTAH.

From Salt Lake City to Central City.
From Payson, via Goshen, Diamond City, and Silver City, to Eureka.
From Salt Lake City to Bingham Cañon.
From Stockton to Ophir.

Washington;

WASHINGTON.

From Utsaladdy to Skogil City.
From Utsaladdy to Centreville.
From Teekalet, via Post Madison, Muckitto, and Tulalip, to Snoho-
mish.
From Seabeck to Union City.
From Arkada to Union City.
From Steilacoom, via Nacher's Pass and Wallula, to Walla Walla.
From Steilacoom City, via Yakahama Valley, to Walla Walla City.
From Steilacoom City to San Francisco.

Wyoming.

WYOMING.

From Green River City, via South Pass City, Atlantic City, Fort
Stambaugh, and Hamilton City, to Camp Brown.
From South Pass City, via Clark's Fork, Bozeman, and Fort Ellis, to
Helena, Montana Territory.
From Cheyenne to Iron Mountain.
From Fort Bridger to Scottsville.
From Carter to Fort Bridger.
APPROVED, February 28, 1871.

March 2, 1871. CHAP. CII. — *An Act ceding certain Land in the Village of Mackinaw, Michigan, to E. A. Franks.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to grant and convey to E. A. Franks, of the village of Mackinaw, in the State of Michigan, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain tract or lot of land in said village upon which stands the Mission House, so called, and surrounding the same and joining private property on the west and south, containing sixteen acres more or less, upon payment into the treasury of the United States [of] the value thereof, as shall be ascertained by an appraisement under a commission for that purpose, to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, March 2, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CV. — *An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the Year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth day of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city

in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

International exhibition of arts, &c. at Philadelphia in 1876.

SEC. 2. That a commission to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

Commission to prepare, &c. a plan for the exhibition, &c.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

Commissioners when and how to be appointed.

SEC. 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

Commissioners from States, &c.

SEC. 5. That the commission shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

Meetings of commission, &c.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall report to Congress at the first session after its appointment a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

Commission to report plan to Congress.

SEC. 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the commissioners or other officers provided by this act from the treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

No compensation to commissioners, &c. for services; no expense to the United States.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

President to proclaim the time of exhibition, when, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act authorizing Terms of the United States District Courts to be held at Helena, Arkansas, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, required by existing laws to be held at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, there shall be held by the judge of said district two terms of said court in each year at the city of Helena, in said State, on the second Mondays of March and September.

Two additional terms of the district court for the western district of Arkansas at Helena.

Grand and
petit jurors.

SEC. 2. That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of such court to be at Helena as may have been ordered at a previous term or by the district judge in vacation. And a grand jury may be summoned to attend any such term of said court when ordered by the court or by the judge thereof in vacation. In case of a deficiency of jurors, talesmen may be summoned by order of the court.

Adjournments;

not affected by
intervening
terms, &c.

SEC. 3. That the district judge may adjourn any of the terms of the court provided for in this act, from time to time, to suit the convenience of litigants and to meet the necessities of the business of such terms; and the intervention of a term of such court at any other place shall not preclude the power to adjourn over to a future day.

Clerk, office,
duties.

SEC. 4. That a clerk of said court shall be appointed in like manner as other clerks of the district courts of the United States are appointed, who shall keep his office in said city, and who shall be subject to all the duties enjoined by law on clerks of the district courts aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That no court shall be held at Helena in pursuance of this act until an instrument in writing, duly executed by the proper authorities of the county of Phillips, agreeing to furnish suitable rooms for the holding of said court, for the term of ten years, without any charge to the government of the United States, shall first be filed in the office of the clerk of said court at Little Rock.

No court to be
held at Helena,
until, &c.

Counties com-
posing the west-
ern district.

SEC. 5. That the counties of Phillips, Crittenden, Mississippi, Craighead, Greene, Randolph, Lawrence, Sharp, Poinsett, Cross, Saint Francis, Monroe, Woodruff, Jackson, Independence, Izzard, Marion, Fulton, and Boone, in said State, shall hereafter be deemed and be a part of the western district of Arkansas, and there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the western district aforesaid, who shall, from and after the time of his appointment, hold the terms of court at the times and places required by law. Said district judge shall be paid the same salary and in the same manner as the judge of the eastern district of said State. And the terms of the court, now required to be held at Van Buren, shall hereafter be held at Fort Smith in said district, and the present district judge of the said State shall be and remain the district judge of the United States for the eastern district thereof, as if originally appointed thereto.

District judge
to be appointed.

Salary.

Terms now re-
quired to be held
at Van Buren to
be at Fort Smith.

Judge of east-
ern district to
continue.

Repeal of part
of act of
1851, ch. 24.
Vol. ix. p. 594.

SEC. 6. That so much of an act entitled "An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as gives the judge of the district of Arkansas jurisdiction over the western district of said State, and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act to create a new Land District in the Territory of Washington.*

Walla-Walla
land district in
Washington Ter-
ritory estab-
lished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands in the Territory of Washington lying east and north of the following boundaries shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Walla-Walla district, to wit: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, on the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the line established by the first section of the act of May ten [sixteen], eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to create an additional land district in Washington Territory," to the line dividing townships ten and eleven north; thence east to the line dividing ranges nineteen and twenty east; thence south along said line to the Columbia river.

Boundaries.
1860, ch. 50, § 1.
Vol. xii. p. 16.

Register and
receiver;

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a

register and receiver for said district, who shall be required to reside at the city of Walla-Walla until such time as the President, in his discretion, may remove the site of said land office from said city, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, provided by law in relation to the existing land offices and officers in said Territory.

residence and pay.
Site of land office may be changed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to require the holding of additional District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the District of Indiana, and for other Purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.
1870, ch. 180.
Ante p. 175.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso: *And provided further,* That a deputy clerk for each of said additional courts shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at New Albany shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at Evansville shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that they shall respectively keep at said places full records of all actions and proceedings in said additional courts respectively, and shall have the same power to issue all process from said additional courts that is now enjoyed by the clerks of other district and circuit courts of the United States in like cases.

Deputy clerks for additional courts of the United States in Indiana;

at New Albany;
Evansville.

Powers.

SEC. 2. That all actions over which said district and circuit courts have jurisdiction respectively under existing laws may be instituted in said additional district and circuit courts respectively in the first instance by filing the proper pleadings or other papers in the offices of the deputy clerks performing the duties of clerks of said courts respectively, and that all proper and lawful process shall issue therefrom in the same manner as from other district or circuit courts of the United States in like actions, cases, or proceedings.

Actions in such additional courts.

Process.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act to provide for the Collection of Debts due from southern Railroad Corporations, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.

WHEREAS certain suits are now pending in the United States courts within the State of Tennessee, against certain railroad corporations in that State, on account of property sold to said corporations by the government, which suits are contested by the defendant corporations; and whereas it is for the interest of the government to speedily adjust and collect the claims of the United States while avoiding litigation and loss by the insolvency of any such railroad: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and required, if he shall deem it advisable, by and with the advice of the counsel of record in such suits for the United States, and Attorney-General of the United States, to compromise, adjust, and settle the same upon such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interests of the government.

Secretary of War may compromise suits against railroad corporations in Tennessee.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge over the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Missouri, and also a Bridge over the Missouri River at Glasgow, in said State.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Louisiana and Mis-

Louisiana and Missouri Railroad Company may construct, &c. bridge over the Mississippi river at, &c.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and a post-route.

Charges.

Spans.

Piers.

Drawbridges;

to be opened promptly.

Act may be altered.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge.

Terms and conditions.

Bridge over the Missouri river at, &c. Glasgow.

Spans.

Piers.

Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at the city of Louisiana, in said State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided, also,* That if the same shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and the spans not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark to the bottom chord of said bridge: *Provided, also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passing of boats.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said Mississippi river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 5. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the district in which said bridge is situated upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 6. That a bridge may be constructed over the Missouri river at or within nine miles of the town of Glasgow, in Howard county, Missouri, by the said Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company: *Provided,* That the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and shall be subject to the same terms and restrictions as contained in this act for the construction of the bridge at Louisiana, Missouri.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act relating to Records of the Courts of the United States.*

Lost records of judgments, &c. of United States courts may be supplied by certified copy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the record of any judgment, or decree, or other proceeding of any judicial court of the United States shall have been or shall hereafter be lost or destroyed, any party or person interested therein may, on application to such court, and on showing to the satisfaction of such court that the same has been lost or destroyed without fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, obtain an order from such court authorizing such defect to be supplied by a duly certified copy of such original record, where the same

can be obtained, which certified copy shall thereafter have the same effect as such original record would have had in all respects.

SEC. 2. That whenever the loss or destruction of any such record shall have happened, or shall hereafter happen, and such defect cannot be supplied as provided in the next preceding section, any party or person interested therein may make a written application to the court to which such record belonged, verified by affidavit or affidavits, showing the loss or destruction thereof, and that certified copies thereof cannot be obtained by the party or person making such application, and the substance of the record so lost or destroyed, and that such loss or destruction occurred without the fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, and that the loss or destruction of such record, unless supplied, will or may result in damage to the party or person making such application, said court shall cause said application to be entered of record in said court, and due notice thereof shall be given by personal service of a copy thereof upon each and every person interested therein, other than the party or person making such application, together with written notice that on a day certain, not less than sixty days after such service, said application will be heard by said court; and if upon such hearing said court shall be satisfied that the statements contained in said written application are true, said court shall make an order reciting what was the substance and effect of said lost or destroyed record; which order shall be entered of record in said court, and have the same effect, subject to intervening rights, which said original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed, so far as concerns the party or person making such application and the persons who shall have been personally served as provided for in this section.

Proceedings to supply such loss when certified copies cannot be had.

Application and notice.

Order of the court.

Effect of order.

SEC. 3. That in all causes which have been removed, or shall hereafter be removed, to the Supreme Court of the United States, a duly certified copy of the record of such cause remaining in the said Supreme Court may be filed in the court from which said cause was removed, on motion of any party or person claiming to be interested therein; and the copy so filed shall have the same effect as the original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed.

In causes removed to the Supreme Court copy of record of Supreme Court may be filed in the court below. Effect of copy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act relating to internal Taxes.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident, or like insurance company, nor upon any unearned premium or premiums received for risks assumed by such companies, nor shall any tax be hereafter collected which may have been assessed, or which shall have become liable to be assessed, upon such sums, fund, or premiums prior to the passage of this act.

No tax to be imposed upon certain sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:—

Legislative, executive, and judicial expense appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative.

Pay and mileage of senators;

of officers, clerks, &c. of the Senate.

Sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper to receive no fees, &c.

Appointment and removal of certain messengers.

Temporary clerks.

Contingent expenses.

Stationery and newspapers.

Clerks to committees, pages, &c.

Senate.— For compensation and mileage of senators, four hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.: secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; six clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each; one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the committee on finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery-room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at fourteen hundred and forty dollars each; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each; making, in all, one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty cents.

For temporary clerks, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz.:—

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, eight thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, fourteen pages for the Senate-chamber, two riding pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, and horses

and carryalls, fifty thousand dollars; said pages to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.	Appointment and removal of pages.
For fuel for the heating apparatus, eight thousand dollars.	Fuel.
For furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars.	Furniture, &c.
For labor, thirteen thousand dollars.	Labor.
For folding documents, and materials therefor, twelve thousand dollars.	Folding, packing, &c.
For packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, thirty thousand dollars.	Miscellaneous.
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.	Additional compensation to reporters.
<i>Capitol Police.</i> — For one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two lieutenants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-five privates, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, thirty thousand dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars; making, in all, forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.	Capitol police.
<i>House of Representatives.</i> — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million five hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.	Into what funds to be paid.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz.: clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; five assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; eight assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; one chief messenger, and clerk to speaker, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each; for three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; six firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to committee of ways and means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee of claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to committee on the public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees, other compensation, or emolument whatever for performing the duties of his office, or in connection therewith; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; messenger to sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; five mail-carriers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant of the document-room, at five dollars and	Pay and mileage of representatives and delegates; of officers, clerks, &c.
	Sergeant-at-arms to receive no fees.

House of Representatives.	seventy-six cents per day each; document file clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each per annum; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz. : — For cartage, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
Clerks to committees, &c.	For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, forty-one thousand three hundred and four dollars.
Folding.	For folding documents, including pay of folders and materials, eighty thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, seven thousand dollars.
Horses and carriages.	For horses and carriages for transportation of mails, and saddle-horses for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars. For furniture and repairs of the same, eighteen thousand dollars. For packing-boxes, two thousand six hundred dollars.
Laborers and miscellaneous.	For laborers, eighteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars. For miscellaneous items, fifty-five thousand dollars.
Newspapers and stationery.	For newspapers and stationery for members and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.
Pages.	For twenty-three pages (including three riding pages), seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents. For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.	<i>Public Printing.</i> — For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.
Public printing.	For contingent expenses of his office, viz. : For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Congressional printer, clerks, &c.	For the public printing, six hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents: <i>Provided</i> , That so much of section ten of the act approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, and for other purposes," as provides that the "superintendent of public printing," under certain conditions therein stated, may furnish extra copies of any document to persons applying therefor, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that ten per centum shall be added to the cost paid for said documents.
Contingent expenses.	
Printing.	
Ten per cent. to be added to cost of extra copies of documents.	
1864, ch. 155, § 10. Vol. xiii. p. 188.	
Paper.	For paper for the public printing, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars.
Binding.	For the public binding, five hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents.
Lithographing, engraving, &c.	For lithographing, engraving, mapping copies of maps, plans, and diagrams in fac-simile on tracing linen, ninety-one thousand dollars.
Library of Congress.	<i>Library of Congress.</i> — For compensation of the librarian, four thousand dollars.
Pay of librarian, assistants, &c.	For three assistant librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. For three assistant librarians, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. For two assistant librarians, one at one thousand two hundred dollars,

- and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. Library of Congress.
- For one messenger, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.
- For three laborers at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.
- For purchase of books for said library, eight thousand dollars. Purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers.
- For purchase of law-books for said library, two thousand dollars.
- For purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars. Exchanging public documents.
- For shelving a room underneath the library for copyright books, and an iron stairway to communicate therewith, five hundred dollars.
- For constructing cases of shelves for the alcoves in library, five hundred dollars. Library.
- For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.
- For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, five thousand dollars. Botanic garden, green-houses, &c.
- For pay of superintendent and assistants in botanic garden and green-houses, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars. Pay of superintendent and assistants.
- Public Buildings and Grounds.*— For clerk in the office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars. Public buildings and grounds. Clerk and messenger.
- For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Gardener.
- For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Laborers.
- For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.
- For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.
- For compensation of furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars. Furnace-keepers.
- For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's house, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- For two policemen at the President's house, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. Police and watchmen.
- For compensation of two night watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars. Doorkeeper.
- For assistant doorkeeper, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- For compensation of two draw-keepers at the bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars. Draw-keepers at bridge.
- For watchman in Franklin Square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars. Heating apparatus.
- For electrician for the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars. Electrician for Capitol.
- For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- Court of Claims.*— For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, the chief clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Court of claims.

Judges, clerks, attorneys, &c.	For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, three thousand five hundred dollars.
	For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.
Reporting decisions. Volume sixth.	For reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the sixth volume of the reports of the court of claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.
Payment of judgments.	To pay judgments of the court of claims, five hundred thousand dollars.

Executive.

EXECUTIVE.

President.	For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Vice-President.	For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.
Secretary to sign land patents.	For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, fifteen hundred dollars.
Private secretary, clerks, steward, &c.	For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary (who shall be a short-hand writer), two executive clerks, at two thousand three hundred dollars each; steward and messenger of the President of the United States; thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pay of Secretary, &c.	For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of state, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, nine laborers, and four watchmen; in all, seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.
Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.	For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State; and the same shall in all cases be published without delay.
What laws, &c. only to be published in the newspapers.	
Secretary of State to select.	For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.
Proof-reading.	
Stationery, &c. books and maps.	For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars. For books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars. For extra clerk-hire and copying, four thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses, viz.: rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Mexican claims commission.	<i>United States and Mexican Claims Commission.</i> — For compensation of the commissioner on the part of the United States, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner, umpire, agent, &c.	For compensation of umpire, three thousand dollars. For agent, four thousand dollars. For secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars. For legal assistant to agent, three thousand dollars.
Clerks, &c.	For two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each. For two translators, at one thousand five hundred dollars each. For one messenger, six hundred dollars. For one assistant messenger, three hundred dollars. For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.
Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, &c.;

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars additional for acting as superintendent of the building; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional compensation of two hundred dollars to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, twenty-seven clerks of class one; thirty-two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, one assistant messenger, and ten laborers; one clerk of class four and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief in superintending the building; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; sixty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and to two of said watchmen, acting as lieutenants of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars in addition; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five firemen, at six hundred dollars each; ninety charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant photographers, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

of supervising architect, assistants, clerks, &c.;

For first comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

of 1st comptroller, &c.:

For second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one clerks of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.;

For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

commissioner of customs, &c.;

For first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

1st auditor.;

For second auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers; and for additional to disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

2d auditor;

For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four

3d auditor.

- 3d auditor; as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, eighty-six clerks of class one; ten copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers, three assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, three hundred and thirty-one thousand and eighty dollars.
- 4th auditor; For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, three laborers, and eight female clerks at nine hundred dollars each; in all, eighty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- 5th auditor; For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists, six thousand three hundred dollars; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.
- auditor for Post-Office Department, &c. For compensation of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and eleven laborers; also, four additional clerks of class three, and four additional laborers for the money-order division; in all, two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
- Treasurer, assistant, &c. For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and seven female laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the treasurer of the United States at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- \$ 10,000 to be expended in the office of the treasurer, at the discretion of the Secretary. For compensation of the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two laborers; in all, eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may employ three additional clerks of class four, and eight female clerks at nine hundred dollars each per annum, in lieu of nine of said clerks of class two.
- Pay of register, assistant, &c. For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four, thirteen clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one, twenty-four female clerks, four messengers, two laborers, and two night watchmen; in all, one hundred and three thousand one hundred and forty dollars.
- Additional clerks and female clerks. For commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, three thousand five hundred dollars; two deputy commissioners, at three thousand dollars each; seven heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class
- Pay of comptroller of currency, deputy, &c.
- Commissioner of internal revenue, deputies, &c.

four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, thirty-eight clerks of class one, ninety-five copyists, five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers; in all, three hundred and ninety-two thousand and sixty dollars. Internal revenue.

For dies, paper, and for stamps, two hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives, and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, five million four hundred thousand dollars. Dies, paper, and stamps. Collectors, assessors, &c. of internal revenue.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, one hundred thousand dollars. Detection, &c. of violations of internal revenue laws.

For chief clerk of the lighthouse board, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one female copyist, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand and sixty dollars. Lighthouse board.

For the officer in charge of the bureau of statistics, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, five clerks of class one; five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one laborer; and one charwoman, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of statistics.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed. Temporary clerks; limit to their pay.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, for, y-five thousand dollars. Stationery.

For postage, books, newspapers, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, sealing ships' registers, care of horses for mail and office wagon, repairs of wagons and harness, washing towels, investigation of accounts and records, and the other miscellaneous items required for the current and ordinary business of the department, not herein otherwise provided for, sixty-five thousand dollars. Postage, newspapers, &c.

For furniture, carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, chair covers and cushions, repairs and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of the like character, fifty thousand dollars. Furniture, &c.

For fuel, light, soap, brooms, brushes, feather-dusters, sponge, chamois, spittoons, shades, awnings, wall paper, clothes-hooks, drop-lights, and tubing, blank keys, crash, cotton, water-coolers, tumblers, hatchets, and matches, oils, pitchers and basins, towels, tacks, traps, thermometers, candles, buckets, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars. Fuel, &c.

Independent Treasury. — Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; chiefs of division, tellers, registers, clerks, book-keepers, messengers, keeper of building, watchmen, engineer, detectives, and porter, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. Independent treasury. Office of assistant treasurer at New York;

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for clerks and messengers, twenty-three thousand dollars; for three watchmen, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. at Boston;

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier, three thousand dollars; for book-keeper, at San Francisco.

- Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco; two thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant cashier, two thousand dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for three night watchmen, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one day watchman, nine hundred and sixty dollars.
- at Philadelphia; Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerks, messengers and watchmen, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars.
- at Saint Louis; Office of assistant treasurer at Saint Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for clerks, messengers, and watchmen, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.
- at New Orleans; Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: for assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; for chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks, three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; amounting in all to thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
- at Charleston; Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
- at Baltimore. Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, twenty-five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- Office of depository at Chicago; Office of depository at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, three thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- at Cincinnati; Office of depository at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks two thousand dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars and one at two hundred and forty dollars, nine hundred and sixty dollars.
- at Louisville; Office of depository at Louisville: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- at Pittsburg; Office of depository at Pittsburg: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; amounting in all to three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- at Santa Fé. Office of depository at Santa Fé: For depository, (in addition to his pay as receiver,) two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two watchmen, each seven hundred and twenty dollars; amounting in all to four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.
- Special agents. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 69. For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.
- No part for clerical services.

For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant-treasurer at New York and other offices, eight thousand dollars. Checks, and certificates of deposit.

For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars. Additional clerks.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia.— For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars. Mint, branches, and assay offices.
Mint at Philadelphia.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage and repairs, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars.

For freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.— For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars. Branch mint at San Francisco.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

Assay Office, New York.— For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of assayer, three thousand dollars; for salary of melter and refiner, three thousand dollars; for salary of assistant assayer, two thousand dollars; for salary of deputy treasurer, three thousand dollars; for compensation of clerk[s], ten thousand two hundred dollars. Assay office, New York.

For wages of workmen, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Denver.— For assayer, (who shall have charge of said mint,) two thousand five hundred dollars. Branch mint at Denver;

For melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars.

Branch Mint, Carson City.— For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars. And hereafter there shall be in said mint a superintendent, with an annual salary of three thousand dollars; a melter and refiner, an assayer and coiner, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars each; one clerk at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and three clerks at an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars each. The offices of chief coiner, assistant coiner, assistant assayer, and assistant melter and refiner, are hereby abolished. at Carson City. Offices established, and pay. Superintendent, melter and refiner, assayer and coiner, and clerks.

Certain offices abolished.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and wood, incidental and miscellaneous expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina.— For assayer, fifteen hundred dollars. Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.

For wages of workmen, fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous items, one thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Assay office at
Boise City,
Idaho.

Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter, and clerk, seven thousand four hundred dollars.
For wages of workmen, three thousand dollars.
For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Governments
in the Territo-
ries.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of
Arizona;

Territory of Arizona. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.
For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

Colorado;

Territory of Colorado. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

Dakota;

Territory of Dakota. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Idaho;

Territory of Idaho. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Montana;

Territory of Montana. — For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

Territory of New Mexico. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, and ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty-one thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Washington;

Territory of Washington. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fourteen thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

Territory of Wyoming. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, assistant secretary, chief clerk, four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars extra if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; five clerks of class four, one of whom may be designated by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office; in all, forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, books, and maps for the library, and miscellaneous items, nine thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for the use of the pension office and for the bureau of education, fourteen thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Department building, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer at fourteen hundred dollars, and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land Office. — For commissioner of the general land office, recorder, chief clerk, three principal clerks of public lands, three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, two messengers, three assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two packers, seven laborers, employed in his office; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. For compensation of additional clerks in the general land office, viz.: For one principal clerk as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, twenty thousand dollars; making a total appropriated for the general land office of two hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For translation of the abridged report of the commissioner of the general land office into foreign languages, fifteen hundred dollars.

Indian Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two; in all, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks: For one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and four female copyists at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For one messenger, one assistant messenger at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one laborer; in all, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Pension Office. — For compensation of commissioner of pensions, chief clerk, twenty-two clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class

Department of the Interior.
Pay of Secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

Superintendent of building.

Watchmen.

Stationery, &c.

Distribution of documents.

Rent.

Repairs, fuel, &c.

General land office.

Pay of commissioner, recorder, clerks, &c.

Additional clerks, &c.

1850, ch. 84.
Vol. ix. p. 519.
1860, ch. 5.
Vol. xii. p. 3.

Translation of abridged report of commissioner.

Indian office.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Pension office.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Pension office. three, seventy-six clerks of class two, seventy-eight clerks of class one, sixteen female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, five assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and five laborers in his office; in all, three hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates, for bounty land-warrants, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for detection and investigation of fraud, forty thousand dollars.

Patent office.
Pay of commissioner, assistant clerks, &c.

United States Patent Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of the patent office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-two principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-two first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; one librarian, two thousand dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, and forty-five clerks of class one; making, in all, three hundred thousand seven hundred dollars.

For thirty permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For forty permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For two skilled draughtsmen, at twelve hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirty-five copyists of drawings, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars.

For one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For eight attendants in model room, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars.

For eight attendants in model room, at nine hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For six laborers, at six hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the patent office, namely: For stationery for use of office, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and draughtsmen, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars.

Photo-lithographing.
Pub. Res. No. 5.
Post, p. 590.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, forty thousand dollars, to be used only for purposes not embraced in the joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of patent office, approved January eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Surveyors-general and their clerks in Louisiana;

Surveyors-General and their Clerks. — For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota.

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Surveyors-general and their clerks in Dakota; Kansas;
For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Kansas;
For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Colorado;
For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	New Mexico;
For surveyor-general of California, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars.	California;
For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Idaho;
For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Nevada;
For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Oregon;
For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Washington Territory;
For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.	Nebraska and Iowa;
For surveyor-general of Montana, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Montana;
For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Utah;
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.	Wyoming,
For surveyor-general of Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.	Arizona.
<i>Department of Agriculture.</i> — For compensation of commissiонер of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, five clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and eight laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; making, in all, seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.	Department of agriculture. Pay of commissiонер, clerk, &c.
For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.	Collecting statistics and preparing reports.
For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, forty thousand dollars.	Purchase and distribution of seeds.
For expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.	
For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to greenhouse, and heating apparatus, gravel for walks, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.	Experimental garden.
For stationery, two thousand dollars.	Stationery.

- Fuel, lights, repairs, &c.
- For freight and charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
 For fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
 For lights, five hundred dollars.
 For repairs of building, furniture, fences, and water-pipes, one thousand two hundred dollars.
 For keep of horses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For new furniture, one thousand dollars.
 For paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, three hundred dollars.
 For cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Works of reference, &c.
- Collections.
- Laboratory and apparatus.
- Meteorological apparatus.
- Periodicals, &c.
- Bureau of education.
 Pay of commissioner.
- For collecting and modelling specimens of fruit, one thousand dollars.
 For cases for the library, one thousand dollars.
 For entomological works of reference, five hundred dollars.
 For incidental and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.
 For cases for the herbarium, and for collecting and preparing specimens for the same, one thousand dollars.
 For botanical works of reference, three hundred dollars.
 For balances, chemicals, and apparatus for the laboratory, eight hundred dollars.
 For foreign glassware, and glassware and glass case for philosophical apparatus, six hundred dollars.
 For Page's or Ruhmkorff's coil and other electrical apparatus for experiments upon growing vegetation, Spugle's mercury pump and double-acting air-pump, five hundred and fifty dollars.
 For works on chemistry, mineralogy, and agriculture, five hundred dollars.
 For meteorological apparatus and fixtures, one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars.
 For miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars.
 For completion of valuable sets in the library, two hundred and fifty dollars.
Bureau of Education. — For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars; one clerk at one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand six hundred dollars; one translator, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; collecting statistics and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department.

Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents, chiefs of division, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one additional chief clerk for money-order office, two thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, fifty-eight clerks of class three, three additional clerks of class three for money-order office; forty-eight clerks of class two, fifty-two clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two female translators in the bureau of foreign mails, and one female translator in

the money-order office, at twelve hundred dollars each; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars, and four assistants, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; nine watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; fifteen laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each; for temporary clerk hire, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Post-Office
Department.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; for fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas fixtures, three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting, one thousand five hundred dollars; for carpets, three thousand dollars; for furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars; for livery, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for hardware, eight hundred dollars; for engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; for assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; for fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; for two firemen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; for six laborers, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; for three assistant messengers, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for two female laborers, nine hundred and sixty dollars; for one female laborer, at two hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty-eight thousand and forty-two dollars.

Stationery,
fuel, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Depart-
ment.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger; three assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer; in all, forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of Secre-
tary of War,
clerks, &c.

For contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class one, and two messengers; in all, ninety thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Office of ad-
jutant-general;

For contingent expenses, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

quartermaster-
general;

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk, four clerks of class four, one clerk of class three, twenty-three clerks of class two, twenty-five clerks of class one, and two messengers, seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

paymaster-
general;

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

commissary-
general;

For contingent expenses, viz.: office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars;

surgeon-gen-
eral.

- War Department.** one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
- For contingent expenses, including rent of the surgeon-general's office and Army Medical Museum, eight thousand dollars.
- Office of chief engineer;** *Office of Chief Engineer.*— For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
- For contingent expenses, viz.: For stationery, office furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand dollars.
- chief of ordnance;** *Office of Chief of Ordnance.*— For chief clerk, three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
- For contingent expenses, viz.: stationery, one thousand dollars.
- military justice;** *Office of Military Justice.*— For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.
- signal office;** *Signal Office.*— For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- inspector-general.** *Office of the Inspector-General.*— For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- War Department buildings.** *War Department Buildings.*— For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department (two hundred and fifty dollars), four watchmen, and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- Pay of superintendents, watchmen, &c.** For labor, fuel, lights and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.
- For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general (two hundred and fifty dollars), and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
- Rent.** For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and "F" streets (two hundred and fifty dollars), and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- For contingent expenses, viz.: Fuel, engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth, gas, whitewashing, repairs, and other incidental expenses of said building, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- Navy Department.** For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars.
- Pay of Secretary, clerks, &c.** For compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and, additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and two laborers; in all, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.
- Stationery.** For stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.
- Bureau of yards and docks.** Bureau of yards and docks: For civil engineer, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars. Navy Department.

Bureau of equipment and recruiting: For chief clerk, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. Bureau of equipment and recruiting;

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of navigation: For chief clerk, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. navigation;

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance: For chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. ordnance;

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of construction and repairs: For chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. construction and repairs;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of steam engineering: For chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class two, one assistant draughtsman, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. steam engineering;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing: For chief clerk, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. provisions and clothing;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery: For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. medicine and surgery;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent (two hundred and fifty dollars), five watchmen, and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department, five thousand and forty dollars. building occupied by Navy Department.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Chief Justice, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate or retired justices, eight thousand dollars each; in all, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars. Supreme Court of the United States. Pay of justices.

For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars. Circuit judges. Reporter.

For the salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars. Marshal.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars. District judges.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the four associate judges, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Judges in the District of Columbia.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars. Warden of jail.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. District attorneys and marshals.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

Office of Attorney-General;

Office of the Attorney-General: For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys-general, at five thousand dollars each; solicitor of internal revenue, five thousand dollars; naval solicitor and judge-advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; seven clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers; in all, sixty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

solicitor of the treasury.

Office of the solicitor of the treasury: For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-two thousand and sixty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, viz.: Fuel, labor, stationery, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Rent, &c.

For rent of building, ten thousand dollars.

Law-books.

For furniture and law-books, six thousand dollars.

Commissioners to codify the laws.

Commissioners to codify the Laws of the United States. — For compensation of three commissioners to codify the laws of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, for clerk-hire, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Building for State, War, and Navy Departments.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of State, on the southerly portion of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Departments, a building which will form the south wing of a building that, when completed, will be similar in the ground plan and dimension to the Treasury building, and provide accommodations for the State, War, and Navy Departments; the building to be of such kind of stone as may be hereafter determined by the concurrent decision of the committees of public buildings and grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives; three stories in height, with basement and attic, and of fire-proof construction, the plans to be approved by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, before any money is expended under the provisions of this act.

Location, material, plans, &c.

Salaries of justices of the Supreme Court and circuit judges.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the annual salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be eight thousand five hundred dollars, and the annual salary of each of the associate justices of the Supreme Court shall be eight thousand dollars, and of each circuit judge six thousand dollars; and all provisions of law providing for additional compensation or allowance to any judge for travelling expenses are hereby repealed. And it shall be the duty of the circuit judge in each judicial circuit, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require, to designate and appoint, in the manner and with all the powers provided in an act to provide for holding the courts of the United States, in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts, approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty, the district judge of

No travel.

Circuit judges to designate district judges to hold courts in place of or in aid of other district judges.

any judicial district within his circuit to hold a district or circuit court in the place or aid of any other district judge within the same circuit; and it shall be the duty of such district judge as shall be for that purpose designated and appointed to hold the district or circuit court as aforesaid without any other compensation than his regular salary as established by law.

No additional pay.

SEC. 4. That the salaries provided for in the foregoing section of this act shall be payable in quarterly instalments on the first days of April, July, October, and January of each year, and an amount sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Salaries payable quarterly.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, viz. :—

Civil expenses appropriation.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty thousand dollars.

State Department.

Claims convention with Mexico.
Vol. xv. p. 679.

For the compensation and expenses of the commission for determining the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Commission upon questions pending with Great Britain; with Spain.

For the compensation and expenses of a commission for determining the questions pending between the United States and Spain, growing out of the acts of the Spanish officials in and about Cuba, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the increase in the expenses of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Paris, caused by a state of war; and also for compensation for extraordinary services performed by such officers during the war; and also for the additional expense caused to the legations and consulates of the United States in Madrid, Paris, Berlin, and London, by reason of the war, and by reason of the protection assumed by the United States of persons, legations, and consulates of other powers in Paris, a sum not to exceed fifty thousand dollars in all, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, on the approval of the President, and on vouchers to be filed in the Treasury Department, and a statement thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of State.

Expenses of diplomatic and consular officers in Paris caused by the war; in Madrid, Berlin, and London;

To defray the expenses incurred by the United States legation in Paris, in protecting the subjects of the North German Confederation in France during the war between France and Prussia, including extra compensation to the secretaries, messenger, and use of carriage of said legation, four thousand dollars; and the foregoing appropriations are hereby made available immediately upon the passage of this act.

legation in Paris in protecting Germans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels. — For carrying out the provisions of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, viz. :—

Treasury Department.

Supervising inspectors of steam-vessels.
1852, ch. 106.
Vol. x. p. 61.

- Local inspectors.** For salaries of fifty-nine local inspectors of steam-vessels, and clerk in local officers at New York and New Orleans, fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.
- Supervising inspectors.** For ten supervising inspectors of steam-vessels, nine at two thousand dollars each, and one at two thousand five hundred dollars, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.
- Special agent.** For special agent of the department, two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.
- Contingent expenses, travel, &c.** For contingent expenses, viz.: Travelling expenses of ten supervising inspectors, at not to exceed eight hundred dollars in any one year each, eight thousand dollars.
For travelling expenses of fifty-nine local inspectors, fifteen thousand dollars.
For travelling expenses of the special agent of the department, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- Meeting of board of supervising inspectors.** For expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel and necessary incidental expenses, and printing of manual and report, four thousand dollars.
- Stationery, &c.** For stationery and postage stamps; furniture for offices and repairs thereof; instruments, repairs, transportation, and storing thereof; office rent, janitors, and fuel; printing and binding certificates of license for pilots and engineers, and miscellaneous items, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Life-saving stations.** For life-saving stations: Salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.
- Keepers of stations.** For fifty-five keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, eleven thousand dollars.
- Surfmen.** For pay of six experienced surfmen to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, commencing at the first station from Sandy Hook, from December fifteenth to March fifteenth, to be appointed by the keepers thereof, at forty dollars per month, ten thousand and eighty dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars.
- Revenue-cutter service. Pay and rations of officers and crews.** *Revenue-Cutter Service.* — For pay of officers, viz.: Thirty-five captains, one hundred and two lieutenants, and fifty-one engineers, three hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.
For rations for officers, twenty thousand and thirty-nine dollars.
For pay of crews, viz.: Eight hundred and seventy-eight petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, and boys, three hundred thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.
For rations for crews, including liquor equivalent, one hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ten cents.
- Fuel.** For fuel for twenty-four steam-vessels, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Repairs and outfits.** For repairs and outfits of thirty-two vessels, one hundred thousand dollars.
For ship-chandlery for the same, forty thousand dollars.
- Travel.** For the travelling expenses of the officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.
- Pilots.** For temporary employment of pilots, heretofore permanently employed, and compensation included in estimates for pay of officers, ten thousand dollars.
- Commutation of quarters.** For commutation of quarters for officers on shore duty, ten thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** Contingent expenses: For payment of expenses incurred in the transaction of the business of the two boards of examiners, (engineer board at

Baltimore, Maryland, and that for the line officers at Washington, District of Columbia;) also, for that of the special commission, for rent of offices, including quarters for examining surgeon, and for miscellaneous expenses, exclusive of clerk hire or compensation for service of any kind except consulting engineer employed to supervise construction of engines, five thousand dollars.

Marine Hospital Service. — For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Marine hospital service.
Sick, &c. seamen.

Loans and Treasury Notes. — For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Loans and treasury notes.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, national bank notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Detection and trial of counterfeiting and frauds.

Miscellaneous. — For payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defend[ing] suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured or abandoned property; and for the examination of witnesses in claims against the United States pending in any department; and for the defence of the United States, in respect of such property, in the court of claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, sixty thousand dollars, no part of which shall be paid to attorneys-at-law for professional services, for appearing and assisting in the trial of causes in the Supreme, circuit, or district courts of the United States, or court of claims; and that the Attorney-General make report to Congress at the end of the fiscal year of the manner of the appropriation of this fund, and to whom and for what purposes paid.

Miscellaneous.
Defence of suits.
Witnesses.

No part to attorneys.

Attorney-General to report.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Detection and prosecution of crimes.
Vol. xvii. p. 6.

For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Collection of claims due.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

Statistics of mines and mining.

For compensation of clerks and for additional compensation to same in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be paid to any company which shall refuse or neglect to perform telegraphic service for the government of the United States in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure [to] the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Electric telegraph between the Atlantic and Pacific States.
Proviso.
1866, ch. 230.
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

For construction of revenue vessels in accordance with recommendation of the special commission, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, two hundred thousand dollars.

Revenue vessels.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, and water.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus.

Vaults, safes,
&c.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Public build-
ings, plans of;
care and re-
pairs;

For photographing, engraving, and printing plans of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of custodians and janitors for the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

in San Fran-
cisco.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for repairs of govern-ment buildings in San Francisco, used by the assessors' department of internal revenue service in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the same being in lieu of rent author-ized to be paid for offices of assistant assessors, and not so paid during the occupancy of said building, seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Montana
Territory.

To pay for incidental printing for the Territory of Montana, the amount due to Messrs. Wilkinson and Ronan, six hundred and forty-one dollars.

Idaho Terri-
tory.

For rent, fuel, lights, postage-stamps, stationery, printing, and incidental expenses of the secretary's office of Idaho Territory for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three thousand dollars.

Washington
Territory.

To pay T. L. McElroy balance due for printing journal of house and council of Washington Territory, session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, of legislature thereof, eight hundred and seventy-five dol-lars and sixty-one cents.

Wyoming
Territory.

To pay the United States marshal of Wyoming Territory the sum of five hundred dollars for superintending taking of the census of that Ter-ritory in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, pursuant to the or-ganic act.

Washington
Territory.

For amount to pay Charles Prosch for printing for legislative assem-bly, Washington Territory, session of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and sixty-eight, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-five cents.

Idaho Terri-
tory.

To pay for incidental printing for the Territory of Idaho the amount found due to Frank Kenyon, four thousand eight hundred and one dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Branch mint
at Carson City
Vol. xvii. p. 9.

For necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery and put-ting up the same, outbuildings, fencing grounds and superintendence of the branch mint at Carson City, thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars.

United States
courts.

Jurors, wit-
nesses, and suits.

United States Courts. — For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; and also for jurors and witnesses, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecuting offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two million dollars.

Convicts from
the District of
Columbia.

Arrest of
William Kelly.

For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

To pay expenses incurred in arresting William Kelly, under the direc-tion of the territorial authorities of Wyoming, six hundred and one dol-lars and twenty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Department of
the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Public lands.
Expenses of
office of survey-
or-general of
Louisiana;

Florida;

Minnesota.

Public Lands. — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Minnesota, fuel, books, sta-

tionery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars.	Expenses of office of surveyor-general in Dakota;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Kansas;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Colorado, fuel, books, stationery, and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Colorado;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	New Mexico;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand dollars.	California;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Idaho;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand seven hundred dollars.	Nevada;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Oregon;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Washington Territory;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Nebraska and Iowa;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.	Montana;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand eight hundred dollars.	Utah;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Wyoming;
For rent of office of surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including the necessary furniture to establish his office, three thousand dollars.	Arizona.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the account for services of the superintendent of construction of the penitentiary in the Territory of Montana, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.	Penitentiary in Montana Territory.
<i>Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands.</i> —	
For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys at eighty-one land offices, three hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred dollars.	Salaries, &c. of registers and receivers of land offices.
For incidental expenses of the land offices, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.	Incidental expenses.
For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands, ten thousand dollars.	Depositing moneys.
<i>Metropolitan Police.</i> — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, (beyond the limits of said cities,) in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one third of one per centum, which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose	
	Metropolitan police.
	Washington and Georgetown to contribute.
	Special tax to be levied and how to be expended.

only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

Government Hospital for the Insane. — For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of the west wing of the hospital edifice, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the inclosure and building the wall along the river front, ten thousand dollars.

For inclosing the tract of land known as the "Shepherd Farm," three thousand dollars.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. — For the supply of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure and improving and grading the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, eighteen thousand dollars.

Columbia Hospital for Women, &c.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and other Charities. — For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rent of building, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of surgical instruments, five hundred dollars.

National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Transient paupers.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Contract to be made.

Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution. — For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, ten thousand dollars.

For the completion of the hall required for the government collections, ten thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.

Botanic Garden. — For concreting and paving walks around the buildings of the Botanic Garden; for general repairs to the buildings; and for improving the large basin with brick or stone wall, and with white marble coping, six thousand dollars.

For the completion of the paving of the main walk through the Botanic Garden with Seneca brown-stone flagging, and taking up and removing the blue-stone flagging now in the main walk, and relaying the same in Maryland Avenue, along the south side of the Botanic Garden, nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For two additional laborers at Botanical Garden, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Public buildings. Librarian of Senate library.

Public Buildings. — For compensation of librarian of the Senate library, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension: —

For improving the heating and ventilating of the Senate, under the

direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, three thousand dollars.

Heating and ventilation of Senate chamber. Capitol extension.

For furnishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, and for curbing and flagging upper terraces, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For enlarging air-shaft, plastering ceiling of corridors, readjustment of flues under the floor, new registers, and for new floor in the hall of the House of Representatives; for additional fans for the exhaustion of vitiated air from the hall, and for engines to operate them, and for additional ventilators in the roof of the hall, and for necessary alterations in the lighting, heating, and ventilating apparatus, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Lighting, heating, and ventilating the hall of the House of Representatives.

For widening the passage-ways between the Senate and House wings of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, if the architect shall deem the same safe and practicable; and any expenditure on a plan that shall cost a greater sum to complete it, shall be unlawful.

Passage-ways between Senate and House.

For annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol building, painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, water-pipes, pavements, and approaches to the building, ten thousand dollars.

Repairs of Capitol building.

For finishing and repairing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.

Dome.

For continuing the work of grading and filling the grounds around the Capitol, twenty thousand dollars.

Grounds

For completing the north front of the patent office building, and grading and paving G Street from Seventh to Ninth streets, and to replace amount returned to the treasury under the fifth section of the act approved July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Patent office building and grading, &c. G Street. 1870, ch. 251, §5. Ante, p. 251.

For the extension of the government printing office building, upon the plans prepared by the architect of the Capitol extension, including the cost of hoisting works, said appropriation to be available during the present fiscal year, forty-five thousand dollars; and any expenditure on a plan that shall cost a greater sum to complete it shall be deemed unlawful.

Extension of government printing office building. Greater cost unlawful.

Surveying the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Surveying public lands in Louisiana;

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six for section lines, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Minnesota;

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not less than ten thousand dollars of this amount shall be expended within the limits of the Pembina land district in said Territory.

Dakota;

Proviso.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Montana;

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Nebraska;

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Kansas.

- Surveying public lands in Colorado; within land grant to Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. Proviso.
- 1862, ch. 120.
Vol. xii. p. 489.
1864, ch. 216, §21.
Vol. xiii. p. 365.
- For surveying the public lands in Colorado, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- For the survey of the public lands within the limits of the land grant to Kansas Pacific Railroad Company in the Territory of Colorado, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations for surveys of public lands within the limits of the above railroad land grants shall be conditional upon the compliance of said companies or parties in interest with the requirements of the twenty-first section of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Statutes volume thirteen, page three hundred and sixty-five.
- Idaho; For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.
- New Mexico; For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.
- Arizona; For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.
- California; For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, and also in Oregon and Washington Territory, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines.
- augmented rates for lands covered with forests, &c.;
- Oregon; For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Washington; For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Oregon; For surveying the public lands in Oregon situated west of the Cascade mountains, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, at the rates of not exceeding sixteen dollars for township and section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Utah; For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Nevada; For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty-five thousand dollars.
- Wyoming For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.
- Boundary lines between Utah and Idaho. Vol. xvii. p. 9.
- Miscellaneous.* — To mark and define the boundary lines between the Territory of Utah on the north and of Idaho on the south, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.
- Survey of reservation of Great and Little Osage Indians in Kansas. To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expense of the survey of the diminished reservation of the Great and Little Osage Indians, in the State of Kansas, seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof

as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount so paid for said survey shall be refunded to the treasury from the proceeds of sale of said reservation: *And provided further*, That the compensation for making survey shall not exceed the respective prices per mile allowed by this act for surveying public lands in Nebraska and Kansas. Provisos.

For continuing the geological survey of the Territories of the United States, by Professor Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars. Hayden's geological survey.

For continuing the completion of the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries, by Professor Powell, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, twelve thousand dollars. Survey of the Colorado of the West.

For expenses of prosecuting the inquiry authorized by law into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the coast and the lakes, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Investigating cause of decrease of food fishes.

For additional compensation to Henry Douglass, in the employ of the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, for the present fiscal year, one hundred dollars; and his regular annual compensation is hereby increased that amount, a sum sufficient to pay which for the next fiscal year is hereby appropriated, and hereafter his compensation shall be eight hundred and twenty dollars per annum. Henry Douglass.
Annual pay increased.

And Godfrey Weitzel, of the corps of engineers, United States army, and in charge of the improvement of the Louisville canal, is hereby empowered and directed, subject to the approval of the chief of said corps of engineers, to adjust and pay, out of any money appropriated for the improvement of said canal, to John B. Brown, any legal or equitable claim he may have against the United States arising out of his contract by him to perform work on said improvement of said canal, in eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That there shall not be paid to him in any event over eight thousand two hundred dollars, nor more under that sum than, together with any sums already paid him on account of said contract and work, shall be equal to the fair and reasonable value to the government of the work done by him for the government under such contract. Payment to John B. Brown for work on Louisville canal.
Limit to amount.

To pay Vinnie Ream, for making the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln, ten thousand dollars, which, in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars already paid, shall be in full of all claims for said work. Vinnie Ream.

To reimburse S. Wolf, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, for certain books of record and indexes purchased by him for the use of his office, one thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars. S. Wolf for books of record and indexes.

To Mary B. Walker, widow of Robert J. Walker, for money expended by him when territorial governor of Kansas, thirteen thousand and three dollars and seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid on vouchers to be submitted to the proper accounting officers of the treasury. Mary B. Walker.

For defraying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Ninth census.

For the payment of pensions, under the "Act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers," approved February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four million five hundred thousand dollars. Pensions. 1871, ch. 50. *Act*, p. 411.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington. — For repairs, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, namely: — War Department.
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.

For casual repairs of the Navy Yard and Upper bridges, five thousand dollars. Bridges.

- Water-pipes and fire-plugs. For repair of government water-pipes and fire-plugs on Pennsylvania Avenue, five thousand dollars.
- Reservations. For care and improvement of reservations on New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland avenues, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Sewer-traps. For cleaning out sewer-traps along Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand dollars.
- Avenues. For improving Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maine, Delaware, and New Jersey avenues, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fences. For annual repairs of fences around reservations, two thousand dollars.
- Reservation. For care and improvement of public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Snow and ice. For removing snow and ice from pavements and public walks, one thousand dollars.
- Manure. For manure, and hauling the same to public grounds and reservations, three thousand dollars.
- Painting iron fences. For painting iron fences around Lafayette Square, in front of the War and Navy Departments, two thousand dollars.
- Seats and fountains. For improvement, care, and protection of seats and fountains in Capitol grounds, two thousand dollars.
- Carts and tools. For hire of carts in the public grounds, three thousand dollars.
For purchase and repair of tools used in public grounds, two thousand dollars.
- Trees and tree-boxes. For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, and to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, five thousand dollars.
- Flower-pots, &c. For purchase of flower-pots, mats, glasses, and twine, one thousand dollars.
- Lighting Capitol, &c. For lighting the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and public grounds, forty thousand dollars.
For pay of lamp-lighters, plumbing, gas-fitting, lamps, lamp-posts, matches, and repairs of all sorts, ten thousand dollars.
- Fuel. For fuel for centre building of the Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Executive Mansion. For annual repairs of the Executive Mansion, five thousand dollars.
For refurbishing the Executive Mansion, five thousand dollars.
For care and improvement of grounds south of the Executive Mansion, five thousand dollars.
For fuel for the Executive Mansion, three thousand dollars.
For repair of greenhouse at the Executive Mansion, and purchase of plants, three thousand dollars.
For an iron bridge across the canal at Thirteenth Street west, and improvement of Monumental reservation, five thousand dollars.
For repairs of greenhouse at Propagating Garden, three thousand dollars.
For contingents of office of public buildings and grounds, two thousand dollars.
- Franklin Square. For improving Franklin Square, opening and graveling walks, and planting trees and shrubbery, five thousand dollars.
For improvement of circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues, six thousand dollars.
- Paving Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. For paving on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street in front of the property of the United States, in accordance with the law making change of grade, fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.
For paving Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Botanic Garden, from the northwest gate of the Capitol grounds to Third Street west, including grading, laying side-walks, flag footways, resetting curb, paving, and building sewer, under act of July eight, eighteen hundred and seventy, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
For cutting street through the President's grounds as per plan, one thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For construction of circular fence around and through the President's grounds to Seventeenth Street west, including foundation walls, curbing, flagging, and iron fencing, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Washington Aqueduct. — For finishing coping and iron railing on bridges numbers one, two, three, and four, ten thousand dollars. Washington aqueduct.

For widening embankments over conduit and macadamizing roads, ten thousand dollars.

For completing gate-houses at distributing reservoir, twenty thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For completing high-service reservoir, four thousand dollars.

For ventilators over conduit, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fencing reservoirs, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For building office at Rock Creek bridge, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For engineering, superintendence, and repairs for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing earthwork and making the slope-wall of division dam, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing slope-wall of distributing reservoir, twenty thousand dollars.

Armories and Arsenals. — For Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: Repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery, twenty thousand dollars; macadamizing public roads in and around the armory grounds, two thousand dollars. Armories and arsenals. Springfield.

For completing the bridge at Rock Island, being an unexpended balance covered into the treasury under the act of July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred thousand dollars. Bridge at Rock Island.

For Rock Island armory and arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: Containing the development of water-power, two hundred thousand dollars; permanent forging-shop, two hundred thousand dollars; constructing permanent workshop, two hundred thousand dollars; purchasing and laying pipe, eight thousand dollars; two blocks of subaltern officers' quarters, fifty-five thousand dollars; macadamizing main avenues and streets, five thousand dollars; tools and machinery required for new shops nearly completed, twenty thousand dollars. Rock Island armory and arsenal.

For Alleghany arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For repairs to public buildings, grounds, and machinery, one thousand five hundred dollars; one half the cost of grading, paving, and curbing on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, from Butler Street to Penn Avenue, and on Penn Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; underpinning, and boundary wall, five thousand seven hundred dollars. Alleghany.

For Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Georgia: Quarters for married soldiers, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Augusta.

For Benicia arsenal, Benicia, California: Permanent barracks for enlisted men, and cistern for same, fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars; cistern for new office, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars; brick reservoir, fourteen thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars; guard-house and fire-engine house, eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars; grading and improving arsenal grounds, five thousand dollars; repairs of public buildings and machinery, one thousand dollars. Benicia.

For Columbus arsenal, Columbus, Ohio: Cisterns and wells, one thousand dollars; grading grounds, making roads and drains, five thousand dollars; repairs to buildings, one thousand dollars. Columbus.

For Charleston arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina: Repairs of officers' quarters, enlisted men's barracks, and other public buildings, grounds, fences, and drains, five thousand dollars. Charleston.

For Detroit arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan: Repairs to public buildings and grounds, five hundred dollars. Detroit.

- Fort Monroe. For Fort Monroe arsenal, including gun-yard with new fence, three thousand dollars; repairing two store-houses, one thousand five hundred dollars; painting and repairing public buildings, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Fort Union. For Fort Union arsenal, New Mexico: One set of quarters, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; repairing buildings and grounds, three thousand dollars.
- Frankford. For Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Introducing water into quarters and offices, one thousand dollars; repairing boundary walls and embankments, three thousand eight hundred dollars; repairs to public buildings, one thousand dollars; repairs to machinery, five thousand dollars.
- Indianapolis. For Indianapolis arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana: Guard-house and gateway at main entrance, ten thousand dollars; improving grounds and roadways, five thousand dollars; repairs to public buildings, drains, and sewers, six thousand dollars.
- Leavenworth. For Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas: Repairing buildings, fences, cisterns, and walks, five thousand dollars; painting public buildings, one thousand five hundred dollars; macadamizing roadways, on account of wagon-road leading from Missouri River bridge to the main road to Leavenworth, three thousand dollars; erecting a new magazine for storing ammunition, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- New York. For New York arsenal, Governor's Island, New York Harbor: Repairs of buildings, quarters, and grounds, six thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Pikesville. For Pikesville arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland: Repairs and preservation of arsenal, barracks, quarters, workshops, stables, magazine, and inclosures, two hundred dollars.
- Saint Louis. For Saint Louis arsenal, Saint Louis, Missouri: Officers' quarters on Jefferson Barracks ordnance reservation, eighteen thousand [dollars].
- San Antonio. For San Antonio arsenal, San Antonio, Texas: Erecting a store building for stables, wagon-house, and store-room for forage, harness, and tools, three thousand dollars; repairs of officers' quarters, office, and painting fences, roofs, and gutters of public buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vancouver. For Vancouver arsenal, Washington Territory: Repairs to public buildings and grounds, one thousand dollars.
- Washington. For Washington arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia: Improving magazine grounds, two thousand dollars.
- Watervliet. For Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York: Repairs to buildings, roofs, and permanent sheds, three thousand dollars; repairs to bridges, roads, fences, and inclosing walls, one thousand dollars.
- Watertown. For Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts: Repairs of buildings, grounds, and machinery, five thousand dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingencies of arsenals: Repairs of smaller arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at ars[e]nals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, ten thousand dollars.
- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and abandoned Lands.* — For collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, viz.: For salaries of agents and clerks; rents of offices, fuel, and lights; stationery and printing; office furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage, eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington.* For support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, viz.: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings, fuel, and lights; repairs and transportation, seventy-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation shall be used in the support of, or to pay any of the aforesaid expenses on account of any persons
- Proviso.*

hereafter to be admitted to said hospital and asylum, unless persons removed thither from some other government hospital.

Signal Office. — For manufacture, purchase, or repair [of] meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument shelters; for hire, furniture, and expense of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards-of-trade rooms; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, one hundred and two thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the government, shall be expended for telegraphing between said departments and their officers or agents, except at rates first to be established by the Postmaster-General, under section two of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Signal office.

No part of appropriation to be expended for telegraphing, except, &c. 1866, ch. 230, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 221.

Miscellaneous. — For contingencies of the army, namely: —

Miscellaneous.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, but merely a transfer on the books of the treasury, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies of the army.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, but merely a transfer on the books of the treasury, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Disbursing officers.

For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, fifty thousand dollars.

State penitentiaries.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Surveys of lakes.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Lighthouse establishment.

For salaries of seven hundred and thirty-two lighthouse keepers, and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Keepers and assistants.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-five light-vessels, and seven relief light-vessels, two hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Light-vessels.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Buoys and beacons.

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, refitting, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, thirty thousand dollars.

Fog signals.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

Inspection of lights.

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts with oil, wicks, glass-chimneys, chamois skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for lighthouses, and other incidental necessary expenses, three hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

Lighthouses and beacon-lights.

Survey of the Coast. — For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compen-

Coast survey. Atlantic and Gulf coast.

sation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

- Western coast.** For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, two hundred and forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the operations shall include a hydrographic development of the dangers of ocean navigation between San Diego and Panama.
- San Diego and Panama.**
- Pay, &c. of engineers.** For pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, five thousand dollars.
- Publication of observations.** For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the government printing office, ten thousand dollars.
- Vessels.** For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, forty-five thousand dollars.
- Extending triangulation of coast survey.** For extending the triangulation of the coast survey so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the triangulation shall determine points in each State of the Union which shall make requisite provisions for its own topographical and geological surveys.
- Proviso.**

UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- Under Navy Department.**
- Navy yards at Portsmouth;** *For Navy Yards.* — For navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Boston** For navy yard at Boston, Massachusetts: Repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Brooklyn;** For navy yard at Brooklyn, New York: Repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Philadelphia;** For navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Repairs of all kinds, forty thousand dollars; for building landing-wharves, dredging and filling in, commencing quay-walls, store-houses, carpenters' shop, joiners' shop, smiths' shop, machine shop, offices, steam-engines, scows, boats, derricks, and machinery and tools of all kinds at League Island, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Washington:** For navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia: Repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Norfolk;** For navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia: Repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Pensaco** For navy yard at Pensacola, Florida: Repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars; permanent improvements, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Mare Island;** For navy yard at Mare Island, California: Repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars; permanent improvements, three hundred thousand dollars.
- Sackett's Harbor;** For naval station at Sackett's Harbor, New York: Repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.
- Mound City;** For naval station at Mound City, Illinois: Repairs of all kinds, four thousand dollars.
- New London;** For naval station at New London, Connecticut: Care and protection of public property, five thousand dollars.
- Key West.** For naval station at Key West, Florida: Repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.
- Emergencies.** For emergencies that may arise at naval stations, fifty thousand dollars.
- Gatling guns.** For the purchase of twenty-five Gatling guns and ammunition therefor, fifty thousand dollars.

Under the Department of Agriculture. — For improvement of grounds, Department of agriculture. Improvement of grounds.
as follows: For labor, twelve thousand dollars; materials for completing roads and walks, six thousand dollars; for finishing terraces, four thousand five hundred dollars; for vases, three hundred dollars; for tools, repairing, blacksmithing, and similar contingencies, one thousand dollars; and for completing the heating apparatus for the new greenhouse, three thousand dollars: in all, twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That the following sums be, and they hereby are, appropriated for the various government buildings as hereinafter expressed; and any expenditure for any building provided for under this section, otherwise than in accordance with the limitations and conditions affixed, shall be deemed unlawful, viz.: — Government buildings.

Government Buildings under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. — For custom-house, Astoria, Oregon: Completion of the building, ten thousand dollars. Custom-house at Astoria; Vol. xvii. p. 8.

For custom-house, Cairo, Illinois: Completion of the building, including grading, paving, and fencing the grounds, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars. Cairo;

For custom-house, Charleston, South Carolina: Continuation of the construction, fifty thousand dollars. Charleston;

For custom-house, Knoxville, Tennessee: Continuation of the construction, twenty thousand dollars. Knoxville;

For custom-house, Portland, Oregon: Continuation of the construction, one hundred thousand dollars. Portland, Oregon;

For custom-house, Saint Paul, Minnesota: Completion of the building, ninety-four thousand four hundred and eleven dollars. Saint Paul, Minn.

For post-office and court-house, New York: Continuation of the construction of the building upon plans that shall limit the ultimate cost of the completion of the building above the sill course to a sum not exceeding three million dollars, and subject to no other limitation or restriction, one million three hundred and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars: *Provided*, That the plans, estimates, and expenditures for the object shall be so made that in no event shall the total cost of said building exceed the sum herein named. Post-office and court-house at New York.

For post-office and court-house, Omaha, Nebraska: Continuation of the construction, fifty thousand dollars, subject in all respects to the conditions and limitations in other existing appropriations for said purpose. Proviso. Omaha.

For post-office and sub-treasury, Boston, Massachusetts: Continuation of the construction upon plans that shall limit the total ultimate cost of said building to a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, and subject to no other limitation or restriction, nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars. Post-office and sub-treasury, Boston.

For branch mint, San Francisco, California: Completion of the building, five hundred thousand dollars. Branch mint, San Francisco.

For treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia: For annual repairs and improvements, fifteen thousand dollars. Treasury building.

For protection of treasury building on Fifteenth Street, and repairs of side-walk, nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

For custom-house, New Orleans, Louisiana: Continuing the completion of the building under the last modified plans submitted by the supervising architect of the treasury in his letter of February sixteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or that portion thereof which substitutes a cast-iron cornice, and reduces the total estimate for the completion of the building to six hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which estimate the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated. Custom-house, Louisiana.

For purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a custom-house and post-office at Machias, Maine, twenty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated. Custom-house at Machias, Me.

- Custom-house at Portland, Me. To complete the construction of the custom-house building in Portland, Maine, forty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-nine cents.
- Court-room at Williamsport. For the preparation and furniture of an additional court-room in the court-house at Williamsport, for the accommodation of the United States courts, three thousand dollars.
- Rooms in State-house at Jackson, Miss. For improvement and repairs upon the rooms in the State-house of Mississippi, which have been heretofore occupied by the register and receiver of public lands at Jackson, Mississippi, the sum of six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That the register and receiver aforesaid be allowed the continued use and occupation of said rooms on the same terms as heretofore.
- Proviso. SEC. 3. That the following sums be appropriated for the purposes herein specified, viz.:—
- Lighthouses, beacons, and fog-signals. For Burnt Coal Harbor. Burnt Coal Harbor. For Halfway Rock light-station: Completing lighthouse on Halfway rock, off the coast of Maine, ten thousand dollars.
- Halfway Rock. For Portsmouth light-station: Building a dwelling for the keeper of the lighthouse at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, two thousand dollars.
- Portsmouth. For Whale's Back light-station: Completing the construction of the works at Whale's Back light-station, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, any balances that may remain unexpended of the existing appropriation on June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.
- Whale's Back. *Ante, p. 297.*
- Baker's Island. For Baker's Island light-station: Rebuilding on a proper site the front light of the range on Baker's island, off the coast of Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.
- Salem. For Salem Harbor light-station: Completing the three small lights at Salem harbor, Massachusetts, any balance of the existing appropriation which may be unexpended June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.
- Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston. For Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston light-station: Completing the lighthouse to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, any balance of the existing appropriation that may be remaining June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.
- Wood's Hole. For Wood's Hole depot: Continuing the improvement at the light-vessel and buoy depot at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.
- Fog-signals. For fog-signals in the third district: Duplicate first-class steam fog-signals for Beaver Tail, Rhode Island, Little Gull island, Long Island sound, and at Sandy Hook, New York, light-stations, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Light stations. Sabine's Point. For Sabine's Point light-station: Erection of a lighthouse on or near Sabine's Point, in the Providence river, Rhode Island, forty-two thousand dollars.
- Race Rock. For Race Rock light-station: Continuing the construction of the lighthouse authorized on Race rock, Fisher's Island sound, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Penfield Reef. For Penfield Reef light-station: Completing the lighthouse on Penfield reef, Long Island sound, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Black Rock. For Black Rock light-station: Building a buoy wharf and shed for storage of buoys at Block Rock light-station, eight thousand dollars.
- Elm Tree. For Elm Tree beacon: Protecting the site and repairing the Elm Tree beacon on Staten island, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- West Point. For West Point light-station: Rebuilding the lighthouse at West Point, Hudson river, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars:

- For Hudson River beacons: Restoring ten beacon-lights on stone cribs in the Hudson river, which have been destroyed by ice and freshets, nine thousand two hundred dollars. Hudson River beacons.
- For Cumberland Head light-station: Purchase of additional land at the Cumberland Head light-station, Lake Champlain, New York, three thousand dollars. Cumberland Head.
- For Juniper Island light-station: Construction of a suitable landing and boat-house at Juniper Island light-station, Lake Champlain, three thousand five hundred dollars. Juniper Island.
- For Split Rock light-station: Construction of boat-ways and providing a suitable capstan for hauling up the boat at the Split Rock light-station, Lake Champlain, six hundred dollars. Split Rock.
- For Burlington Breakwater light-station: Erection of a beacon and a dwelling for the keeper on the breakwater at Burlington, Vermont, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Burlington Breakwater.
- For Romer Shoal beacon: Repairing the stone day-beacon on Romer shoal, New York bay, five thousand dollars. Romer Shoal.
- For Staten Island depot: Continuing the work on improvements of the basin, wharves, and station at the lighthouse depot, Staten Island, New York, thirty-five thousand dollars. Staten Island.
- For Absecom light-station: Protecting the site of the lighthouse of Absecom, New Jersey, against encroachments of the sea, four thousand dollars. Absecom.
- For Christiana depot: Completing the wharves and works of the Christiana light-station depot for light-vessels and buoys, fourteen thousand dollars. Christiana.
- For Lambert's Point light-station: Erection of an iron screw-pile lighthouse on Lambert's Point shoal, entrance to Elizabeth river, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars. Lambert's Point.
- For Bodie's Island light-station: Completing the first lighthouse on Bodie's Island, sea-coast of North Carolina, sixty-five thousand dollars. Bodie's Island.
- For Sullivan's Island light-station: Erection of two small lights on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, to serve as a range for the inner channel, ten thousand dollars. Sullivan's Island.
- For Danfuskie Island light-station: Erection of two small lights on or near Danfuskie Island, Savannah river, Georgia, instead of Braddock's point, to serve as a range for the channel from the Savannah river to Caliboque sound, fifteen thousand dollars. Danfuskie Island.
- For Oyster Rocks beacon: Erection of day-beacons on the Oyster rocks, mouth of Savannah river, Georgia, two thousand dollars. Oyster Rocks.
- For north beacons, Amelia Island: Rebuilding the two beacons on the north side of Amelia Island, to guide vessels into Saint Mary's Gut, Fernandina, Florida, twelve thousand dollars. Amelia Island.
- For Dame's Point light-station: Erecting an iron screw-pile lighthouse on the shoals off Dame's point, Saint John's river, Florida, twenty thousand dollars. Dame's Point.
- For Saint Augustine light-station: Commencing the rebuilding of a first-class sea-coast light at Saint Augustine, Florida, sixty thousand dollars. Saint Augustine.
- For Alligator Reef light-station: Completing the first-class iron screw-pile lighthouse at Alligator reef, Florida, sixty thousand dollars. Alligator Reef.
- For Florida Reef beacons: Building new and restoring old iron-pile day-beacons, from Cape Florida to Dry Tortugas, on the outer Florida reefs, forty thousand dollars. Florida Reef.
- For Sand Island light-station: Continuing the reconstruction of a first-class sea-coast lighthouse at Sand Island, entrance to Mobile bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars. Sand Island.
- For Cat Island light-station: Re-erection of the lighthouse on Cat Island, Mississippi sound, former appropriation reverted to the treasury, twenty thousand dollars. Cat Island.

- Mobile Point.** For Mobile Point light-station: Re-erection of the lighthouse on Fort Morgan point, east side of entrance to Mobile bay, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Battery Gladden.** For Battery Gladden light-station: Completion of the iron-pile lighthouse on Battery Gladden, Mobile bay, Alabama, five thousand dollars.
- Proctorsville.** For Proctorsville light-station: Raising and repairing the lighthouse at Proctorsville, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.
- Pass Manchac.** For Pass Manchac light-station: Construction of a breakwater to protect the lighthouse at Pass Manchac, Louisiana, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Fog-signals, delta of the Mississippi.** For fog-signals, delta of the Mississippi: First-class steam fog-signals at Pass a Loutre and Southwest Pass lighthouses, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.
- Point Aux Herbes.** For Point Aux Herbes light-station: Erection of a lighthouse at Point Aux Herbes, to take the place of the one at Bonfouca, Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Timbalier.** For Timbalier light-station: Rebuilding the sea-coast light at Timbalier bay, Louisiana, destroyed by a tornado, fifty thousand dollars.
- Trinity Shoals.** For Trinity Shoals light-station: Commencing the construction of an iron screw-pile lighthouse on or near Trinity shoals, off the coast of Louisiana, sixty thousand dollars.
- Calcasieu.** For Calcasieu light-station: Erection of an iron screw-pile lighthouse at Calcasieu, coast of Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.
- Swash.** For Swash light-station: Re-establishing the lighthouse at the Swash, Texas, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Matagorda.** For Matagorda light-station: Rebuilding on a proper site the cast-iron lighthouse at Matagorda, Texas, twenty thousand dollars.
- Fort Niagara.** For Fort Niagara light-station: Rebuilding lighthouse at Fort Niagara, New York, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Buffalo.** For Buffalo depot: Reconstruction and improvement of the lighthouse depot wharf at Buffalo, New York, ten thousand dollars.
- Fair Haven.** Fair Haven: For erection of a pier lighthouse and dwelling for keeper at Fair Haven, New York, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Presque Isle.** For Presque Isle light-station: Renovating and improving the Presque Isle light-station, Erie, Pennsylvania, two thousand dollars.
- Conneaut.** For Conneaut light-station: Erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the Conneaut lighthouse, Ohio, four thousand dollars.
- Ashtabula.** For Ashtabula light-station: Erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the Ashtabula lighthouse, Ohio, four thousand dollars.
- Cleveland.** For rebuilding lighthouse at Cleveland, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars.
- Grand River.** For Grand River (Ohio) light-station: Completing the tower and constructing a dwelling for the keeper at Grand river, (Fair Port,) Ohio, ten thousand dollars.
- Pier-head beacon-lights on the lakes.** For pier-head beacon-lights on the lakes: Marking such pier-heads belonging to the United States on the northern and northwestern lakes as may require lights; erection of a beacon-light and fog-signal on the end of the pier at Grand Haven, Grand river, Michigan, twenty-nine thousand dollars.
- Vermillion.** For Vermillion light-station: Erection of a dwelling for the keeper of Vermillion lighthouse, Ohio, four thousand dollars.
- Huron.** For Huron light-station: Erection of a dwelling for the keeper of Huron lighthouse, Ohio, four thousand dollars.
- Maumee.** For Maumee light-station: Erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the outer Maumee range-lights, Ohio, three thousand dollars.
- Saint Clair Flats.** For Saint Clair Flats light-station: Completing the construction of the two lights to serve as a range for the new channel at Saint Clair flats, Michigan, thirty-three thousand dollars.
- Spectacle Reef.** For Spectacle Reef light-station: Completing the lighthouse works on Spectacle Reef, in Lake Huron, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

- For fog-signals on the lakes: Establishing fog-signals at the following points on the lakes, viz.: Thornton's Bay island, Whitefish point, Detour, Waugoshance, Skilligallee, McGulpin's point, and Granville Island; establishing fog-signals at Fort Gratiot, Presque Isle, Lake Huron, Huron Island, and Manitou Island lighthouses on the lakes, fifteen thousand dollars. Fog-signals on the lakes.
- For South Manitou light-station: Completing the reconstruction of the South Manitou lake-coast light, in addition to the balance of the former appropriation, twenty thousand dollars. South Manitou.
- For South Haven beacon: Erection of a beacon-light at South Haven, Michigan, six thousand dollars. South Haven.
- For Calumet light-station: Re-establishing the light at Calumet, Illinois, and erecting a dwelling for the keeper, ten thousand dollars. Calumet.
- For Chicago light-station: Removing the main light from Chicago pier to Grosse point, as a lake-coast light, and for putting a beacon-range on the pier, thirty-five thousand dollars. Chicago.
- For Fox River range-lights: Erection of two small lights at the mouth of Fox river, Green bay, to serve as a range for the channel, eleven thousand dollars. Fox River.
- For Huron Island light-station: Cutting a road from the landing to lighthouse on Huron island, Lake Superior, two thousand dollars. Huron Island.
- For Portage range-lights: Protecting the site and filling in the marsh at Portage range-light station, Lake Superior, nine hundred dollars. Portage.
- For Eagle River light-station: Rebuilding upon a proper site the lighthouse at Eagle river, Lake Superior, fourteen thousand dollars. Eagle River.
- For erection of a beacon-light and dwelling for the keeper on Lake Superior, at the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.
- For Cape Foulweather light-station: Erection of a first-class sea-coast light at or near Cape Foulweather, Oregon, ninety thousand dollars. Cape Foulweather.
- For Fauntleroy Rock beacon: Erection of a day-beacon, Fauntleroy rock, Crescent City harbor, California, five thousand dollars. Fauntleroy Rock.
- For Point Bonita light-station: Establishment of a first-class steam fog-signal at Point Bonita light-station, entrance to San Francisco harbor, California, ten thousand dollars. Point Bonita.
- For San Pablo Straits light-station: Erection of a lighthouse and fog-signal to guide through the straits of San Pablo, California, twenty thousand dollars. San Pablo Straits.
- For Pigeon Point light-station: Continuing and completing the lighthouse and fog-signal works at Pigeon point, sea-coast of California, ninety thousand dollars. Pigeon Point.
- For Point Conception light-station: Establishment of a first-class steam fog-signal at Point Conception light-station, on the sea-coast of California, six thousand dollars. Point Conception.
- For Point Arena light-station: Establishment of a first-class steam fog-signal at Point Arena light-station, California, eight thousand five hundred dollars. Point Arena.
- For Cape Flattery light-station: Establishment of a first-class steam fog-signal at Cape Flattery light-station, entrance to Puget Sound, Washington Territory, ten thousand dollars. Cape Flattery.
- For a life-saving station on Narragansett beach, Rhode Island, under acts approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seven thousand dollars. Narragansett Beach.
1868, ch. 177.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. pp. 113, 304.
- First, second, and third Districts.* — For lighthouse and buoy-tenders: Steam-tender for the first and second lighthouse districts, (Maine and Massachusetts,) fifty thousand dollars. Lighthouse and buoy-tenders.
- For steam-tender for the third lighthouse district, fifty thousand dollars.

Persons entitled to refunding of duties under certain acts to be paid. 1870, ch. 255, § 26. *Ante*, p. 269. Pub. Res. No. 18. *Post*, p. 592.

Appropriation for minister, secretary, &c. to German Empire;

for building for court-house and post-office at Columbia, S. C.

State first to relinquish right to tax the site, &c.

Fines, penalties, &c. incurred under acts 1868, ch. 273. Vol. xv. p. 240. 1870, ch. 189. *Ante*, p. 180. to be disposed of according to act 1867, ch. 188. Vol. xiv. p. 546.

Pay of assistant marshals for taking the ninth census may be increased by the Secretary of the Interior. Vol. xvii. pp. 9, 12. Limit. *Ante*, 380.

President to prescribe rules, &c. for the admission of persons into the civil service. Vol. xvii. p. 7.

Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to refund of duties under the twenty-sixth section of the act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and joint resolution approved January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the treasurer, directing said treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for the salary of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and twenty-five hundred dollars for the salary of a secretary, and eighteen hundred dollars for that of an assistant secretary of legation to the German Empire.

SEC. 6. That the appropriation made March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, having been covered into the treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed, upon the site already given to and owned by the United States, a suitable building, fire-proof, at Columbia, South Carolina, for the accommodation of the post-office and United States circuit and district courts; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, seventy-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until it shall appear that the State has duly released and relinquished to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess the site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

SEC. 7. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore or that may be hereafter incurred, the acts entitled respectively, "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the customs, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to increase the compensation of assistant marshals in taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, whenever, in his judgment, the same shall be necessary: *Provided*, That in no case shall such increase exceed fifty per centum of the amount of compensation now allowed by law, nor shall the entire compensation be more than eight dollars per day for the time actually employed; and the joint resolution entitled "A resolution in relation to the compensation of assistant marshals for taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy," approved June nine, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is au-

thorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

to appoint persons to conduct inquiries, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and for former Years, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are [or] so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely: —

Deficiency appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1870 and 1871. Senate. Assistant engineer.

Senate. — To pay an additional assistant engineer authorized by the Senate, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For steam-pump for the heating and ventilating apparatus of the Senate, under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand dollars.

Heating and ventilating apparatus.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus of the Senate, one thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. — For cartage, three thousand dollars.

For laborers, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For furniture and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, two thousand dollars.

For paying teller in the office of the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House, ten thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For the following sums due under resolutions of the House passed during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, namely: To the late first assistant door-keeper, eight hundred and forty dollars; to the superintendent of the document-room, eight hundred and forty dollars; and to E. Spicer, late superintendent of the folding-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; to John J. McElhone, Wm. Hincks, W. Blair Lord, D. Wolfe Brown, Theodore F. Andrews, and William Henry Burr, reporters for the Congressional Globe during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, seven hundred dollars each; in all, six thousand four hundred dollars, additional compensation for the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Doorkeeper and superintendents of document and folding rooms.

Reporters for Congressional Globe.

For compensation of the tally-clerk of the House of Representatives, from the first day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and twelve dollars, the same making his compensation equal to that of his predecessor, (R. U. Sherman,) and as fixed in the legislative bill for himself.

Tally-clerk.

To pay Rives and Bailey for the reporting and publication of the debates and proceedings of the Forty-first Congress, under the joint resolution approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and contract of April fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, so far as may have been provided for by law, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Rives and Bailey. Vol. xv. p. 347.

Public Buildings under the Treasury Department. — For continuing the work on the building for post-office and court-house in New York City, to be applied only to finishing the foundations up to and including the sill course, and receiving and setting the granite of the first story above that course, and subject to no other limitations or restriction, five hundred thousand dollars.

Public buildings under the Treasury Department.

Post office and court-house in New York.

For the building for post-office and sub-treasury in Boston, the unexpended balance of appropriation remaining on the thirtieth June, eighteen

Post-office and sub-treasury in Boston.

- 1870, ch. 251.
Ante, p. 251.
 1870, ch. 292.
Ante, p. 296.
Ante, p. 85.
- hundred seventy, appropriated for purchase of site of the same, which was covered into the treasury by the provisions of section five of the act of July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy, is, with the sum appropriated by the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, hereby reappropriated and made available, together with the sum of sixty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the award for the necessary land condemned under authority of the State of Massachusetts for the purposes of said building; for purchase of title in passage-way, eight thousand dollars; and for expenses of legal proceedings, four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, subject to no other restriction except that the cost of said building shall not exceed, in the ultimate total under all appropriations, one million five hundred thousand dollars.
- Court-house at Madison; For completing the court-house building at Madison, Wisconsin, thirty-four thousand and eighty-two dollars and seventy-four cents.
- Portland, Me. For completing the court-house building at Portland, Maine, fifty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents.
- Appraisers' stores. For completing the work on the building for appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said building shall also be used for a bonded warehouse.
- Custom-house at Sandusky. For repair of the custom-house building at Sandusky, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.
- Furniture. For desks, tables, chairs, cases, shelving for file-rooms, boxes, and repairs of furniture in Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.
- Repairs of buildings, &c. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fifty thousand dollars.
- For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Carpets, &c. For carpets, oil cloth, matting, rugs, chair covers, and cushions, repairs and putting down of carpets, and other necessary miscellaneous items of the same kind for the Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.
- Treasury Department.
- Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous*. — For compensation of twelve watchmen and ten laborers, fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
- Watchmen. For salaries, travelling, and other expenses of supervising and local inspectors of steam-vessels, twenty thousand dollars.
- Supervising, &c. inspectors. For stamps for use of the internal revenue office, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Stamps for internal revenue office. For wages of workmen and adjusters in the branch of the United States mint at San Francisco, California, twenty-eight thousand dollars.
- Branch mint at San Francisco. For executing contract to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, forty thousand dollars.
- Electric telegraph. To reimburse to F. E. Spinner the sum by him paid into the United States treasury to replace the deficit resulting from the embezzlement by Charles C. Edwins, discovered in September last, five thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.
- F. E. Spinner. For compensation of two assistants in the office of the librarian of Congress, to date from February first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, whose employment is hereby authorized at twelve hundred and eighteen hundred dollars, respectively, three thousand dollars.
- Assistants in office of librarian of Congress. For outfit and extraordinary clerical expenses of the commission to revise the United States statutes at large, one thousand dollars.
- Revision of United States Statutes. For the collation and publication of the reports of the foreign claims commissions between the United States and other countries, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, three thousand dollars, but not to exceed three thousand dollars.
- Reports of foreign claims commissions. For alterations and extension of the Treasury building, forty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-one cents.
- Extension of Treasury building.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the present district attorney of Nebraska his salary for the four years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred dollars.

District-attorney of Nebraska.

Lighthouse Establishment.— For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, fifty thousand dollars.

Lighthouse establishment.

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, and cleaning materials, and repairing and keeping in repair the illuminating apparatus and lamps, and all other necessary expenses connected with the same, fifty thousand dollars.

Refitting and improving lighthouses.

Lighthouses and beacon-lights.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and other like necessaries, fifty thousand dollars.

Buoys, spindles, and day-beacons.

Public Printing.— For the public printing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no printing shall be hereafter executed except on written order under the direction of heads of departments or by the two houses of Congress, as authorized by law.

Public printing.

No printing to be done except on written order of, &c.

For paper for the public printing, fifty thousand dollars.

Vol. xvii. p. 2.

For the public binding, fifty thousand dollars.

Paper and binding.

For contingent fund of the office of the congressional printer, fifteen hundred dollars.

Contingent fund.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, assistant secretaries, clerks, messengers, watchmen, and others, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Department of State.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, sixteen thousand dollars.

Publishing laws.

For contingent expenses, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-one cents.

Contingent expenses.

For salaries of United States ministers abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no salaries shall be paid to two ministers for the same place for a longer period than thirty days.

Salaries of United States ministers.

For rent of prisons in China, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Prisons in China.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

American seamen in foreign countries.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, ten thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifteen cents.

Foreign intercourse.

To pay the salary of the United States consul at Hiogo and Osaka from the time of his appointment, February ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Consul at Hiogo and Osaka.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy and seventy-one, namely:—

Interior Department.

Pension Bureau.— For compensation of the commissioner of pensions, clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, ten thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and three cents.

Pension bureau.

Pay of commissioner, &c.

For blank books, stationery, furniture, and miscellaneous items in the pension office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Blank books.

For twelve clerks of class one, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; for seven laborers, five thousand and forty dollars; for two assistant messengers, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Clerks and messengers.

Indian Office.— To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay balance due on the indebtedness incurred for the Indian service in California by

Indian office. Indian service in California.

Expenses incurred by Austin Wiley.	Austin Wiley, former superintendent of Indian affairs, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
Subsisting Ponca Indians.	For subsisting seven hundred and forty-seven Ponca Indians from December first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, including liabilities for the purpose already incurred, fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-four cents.
Blank books.	For blank books, stationery, furniture, and miscellaneous items in the Indian office, fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.
Patent office. Repairs.	<i>Patent Office.</i> — For casual repairs of the Interior Department building, five thousand dollars.
Examiner and assistant.	For salary of one examiner in charge of interferences, and one first and one second assistant examiner in the patent office, five thousand nine hundred dollars.
Clerks.	For five clerks of class two, seven thousand dollars. For five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars.
Steam-heating apparatus.	For the steam-heating apparatus in the Interior Department building, six thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Distributing congressional documents, &c. Watchmen.	For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, six hundred and thirty dollars and sixty cents. For salaries of eight watchmen in the general service of the Interior Department building, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
Law libraries in certain Territories. 1870, ch. 292. <i>Ante</i> , p. 306.	To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the freight on the law libraries authorized to be purchased for each of the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Arizona by the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
Mining statistics.	Mining statistics: For collecting statistics of mines and mining, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Register, &c. of land office at Susanville.	For salary and commissions of the register and receiver of the land office at Susanville, California, three thousand dollars. For incidental expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.
Government Hospital for the Insane.	<i>Government Hospital for the Insane.</i> — To supply the deficiency in the appropriation to pay salaries and wages for the month of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and outstanding bills due June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand five hundred dollars. To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for support of the hospital for the current year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, twenty-two thousand dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department.

The following sums are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department: —

Mail-locks, keys, and stamps.	For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, fifty-five thousand dollars; for advertising, twenty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter the lettings of mail contracts in Maryland and Virginia shall be published in one newspaper only.
Letting of mail contracts in Maryland and Virginia.	For additional pay of nine temporary laborers, two firemen, and one watchman, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That their entire pay for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is thereby not increased above seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.
Laborers, firemen. Proviso.	For eight temporary clerks for two months, at one hundred dollars per month, one thousand six hundred dollars.
Temporary clerks.	For temporary clerks, to be employed as occasion may require, ten thousand dollars.

For preparation of the post-office directory for eighteen hundred and seventy, twelve hundred dollars.

Post-office directory.

And so much of the first section of the act approved July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy, as states the total sum of the appropriations, for compensation of the Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents, chiefs of division, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, assistants, folders, firemen, watchmen, and laborers, is hereby *connected* [corrected], and, in lieu of the sum there stated, declared to be three hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars, which is the true total sum of the specific appropriations for the above-recited purposes, more fully set forth in said act, and shall be so construed.

Correction of act 1870, ch. 246, § 1. *Ante*, p. 246.

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, four million six hundred and eighty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be applied to the payment of what is known as the Chorpensing claim.

Deficiency for June 30, 1871.

No part to pay the Chorpensing claim. *Post*, p. 702.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery and Indian scouts, two hundred thousand dollars.

War Department.

Horses.

For the purchase and manufacture of clothing for the army, and for camp and garrison equipage, two hundred thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For contingencies of the army, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already lawfully made, a transfer of other balances on the books of the treasury to this account is hereby authorized to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

To pay fees of attorneys at law employed by the War Department; expenses of suits incurred previous to act of June twenty-two, eighteen hundred and seventy, creating Department of Justice; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries; the care and maintenance of United States military convicts confined in them; the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost marshals employed by the Secretary of War in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the appropriation for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy having been exhausted, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fees of lawyers, and expenses of suits prior to act of 1870, ch. 150. *Ante*, p. 162.

For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expense of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and other incidental expenses of the medical department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital supplies, &c.

To pay the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance, and like necessities of United States military convicts confined therein, thirty thousand dollars.

State penitentiaries for military convicts.

For repairing and putting new roof on the cadet quarters at West Point, recently destroyed by fire, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Cadet quarters at West Point.

Paymaster-General's Department. — Pay of the army: For pay to officers, nine hundred and eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Paymaster-general's department. Pay of army. Mileage.

Mileage: For allowance paid to officers of the army while travelling on duty without troops, two hundred thousand dollars.

Clothing to discharged soldiers: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, nine hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents.

Clothing.

Quartermaster-General's Department. — For extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the

Quartermaster-general's department.

Extra pay to soldiers, &c.

Expenses.

Escorts.

Interment of officers, &c.

Spies and guides.

Deserters.

Expenses of cavalry and light artillery.

Hire of quarters.

Signal office. Observation and report of storms.

No part for telegraphing at greater rates than, &c.

1866, ch. 230,

§ 2.

Vol. xiv. p. 221.

Chief engineer of the army. President's house.

Capitol police.

Bureau of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands.

Medical officers and medicine.

erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field or at posts on the frontier or other places where ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation to clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters; for the apprehension, securing, and delivery of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, namely, the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, and nails, iron, and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps above named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the army not expressly assigned to any other department, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the office of the quartermaster-general, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Signal office. — Observation and report of storms: For expenses of the manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument shelters; for hire and expense of offices maintained for public use in cities or ports receiving reports; for maps, bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and board-of-trade rooms; for books and stationery and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for telegraphing at greater rates than those which are or may be fixed by the Postmaster-General, in pursuance of the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Chief Engineer of the Army. — For annual repairs of the President's house, three thousand nine hundred and four dollars and eighty-four cents.

For refurnishing the President's house, eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

To make up deficiency in appropriation for Capitol police for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars, as follows: For one captain, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; for two lieutenants, at three hundred dollars each, six hundred dollars; for twenty-five privates for twelve months, at three hundred and eighty-four dollars each per annum, nine thousand and six hundred dollars; for three privates for eleven months, at three hundred and eighty-four dollars each per annum, one thousand and fifty-six dollars.

Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands. — For pay of medical officers and attendants in Freedmen's Hospital and Assylum, at Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

For medicine, medical supplies, and rations, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For clothing, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Clothing.
Bounties.

For collecting and payment of bounty and other claims to colored soldiers, sailors, marines, or their heirs, forty thousand dollars.

For rent of building, (outside of the District of Columbia,) four thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery and printing, five thousand dollars.

For mileage and transportation of officers and agents, four thousand dollars.

For telegraphing and postage, one thousand dollars.

For unfulfilled contracts for the erection and repair of school buildings and asylums, forty thousand dollars.

School buildings.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of provisions and clothing: For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy, five hundred thousand dollars.

Navy Department.
Bureau of provisions and clothing.
Marine corps.

Marine corps: For clothing for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the marine corps, fifty thousand dollars; for fuel, ten thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington. — That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, for amount to pay expenses of legislative assembly of Washington Territory, per diem and mileage of members, pay of officers, and printing for the session commencing October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Washington Territory.

For deficiency in appropriation to pay the salary of governor, secretary, and judges of the Territory of Dakota, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, seventeen hundred dollars, or so much of the same as shall be necessary for that purpose.

Dakota Territory.

For the payment during the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, of pensions under the act of February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors, two hundred and forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to define the duties of pension agents, to prescribe their manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes," approved July eight, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared to be applicable to all pensions granted by virtue of the said act approved February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Pensions.
1871, ch. 50.
Ante, p. 411.

SEC. 2. That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, for each half-year from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and, in addition thereto, such sums as may be received during said half-year from fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the customs, and from fees paid into the treasury by customs officers, and from storage, cartage, drayage, labor, and services; and the resolution "making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed.

Provisions of act of 1870, ch. 225, *Ante*, p. 193.
made applicable to act 1871, ch. 50.

Collection of revenue from customs.

Repeal of former resolution.
Vol. xiv. p. 354.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and

- Army appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1872. Commanding general's office. For expenses of the commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.
- Recruiting. For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
- Adjutant-general's department. For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.
- Signal service. For the expenses of the signal service of the army, five thousand dollars.
- Pay and clothing for discharged soldiers. Indian scouts. For pay of the army, and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, twelve million three hundred thousand dollars; of which sum one hundred thousand dollars, and no more, may be expended for pay of Indian scouts.
- Transportation for officers. For allowance to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty, without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- General expenses. For general expenses, such as the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses while on court-martial service, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and postage on letters and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Subsistence. Limit for Indian scouts. For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million nine hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifty-five thousand dollars, and no more, may be expended for subsistence of Indian scouts.
- Quartermaster's department. For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field, and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million dollars.
- Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department. For extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at post on the frontiers, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July five, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light art-

lery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, namely: The purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron, and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Cavalry and artillery horses.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million dollars. Transportation.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, one million dollars. Public transports.

For heating and cooking stoves, five thousand dollars. Water.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, five hundred thousand dollars. Obstructions, roads, harbors, rivers.

For establishing and maintaining national cemeteries, two hundred thousand dollars. Hire, &c. of quarters, huts, repairs, &c.

For army contingencies, namely: Such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, fifty thousand dollars. Stoves.

For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the medical department, two hundred thousand dollars. Clothing and camp equipage.

For the Army Medical Museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the surgeon-general's office, seven thousand dollars. National cemeteries.

For trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defence and to instruct the engineer troops in their practical construction and application, ten thousand dollars. Contingencies.

For completion of barracks and officers' quarters at the engineer depot at Willet's Point, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars. Medical and hospital supplies, &c.

For repairs and preservation of bridge equipage, ten thousand dollars. Army Medical Museum.

For purchase and supply of material and labor for repairs of quarters and barracks at engineer posts, two thousand dollars. Trials with torpedoes for harbor, &c. defence.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at Barracks at Willet's Point.

Bridge equipage.

Barracks, &c. at engineer posts.

Ordnance service.

the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

Metallic ammunition for small-arms.

For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small-arms, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores in arsenals.

For overhauling, preserving, and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sea-coast cannon.

For sea-coast cannon, and carriages for the same, two hundred thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms.

For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores, to fill requisition of troops, fifty thousand dollars.

President to appoint three commissioners of claims; their term of office and duties.

For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Claims of loyal citizens for, &c. Vol. xvii. p. 12.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a board of commissioners, to be designated as commissioners of claims, to consist of three commissioners, who shall be commissioned for two years, and whose duty it shall be to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them, of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. And the said commissioners in considering said claims shall be satisfied from the testimony of witnesses under oath, or from other sufficient evidence, which shall accompany each claim, taken under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may adopt, of the loyalty and adherence of the claimant to the cause and the government of the United States before and at the time of the taking or furnishing of the property for which any claim shall be made, and of the quantity, quality, and value of the property alleged to have been taken or furnished, and the time, place, and material circumstances of the taking or furnishing of the same. And, upon satisfactory evidence of the justice and validity of any claim, the commissioners shall report their opinion in writing in each case, and shall certify the nature, amount, and value of the property taken, furnished, or used as aforesaid. And each claim which shall be considered, and rejected as unjust and invalid, shall likewise be reported, with the reasons therefor; and no claimant shall withdraw any material evidence submitted in support of any claim.

Commissioners to be satisfied from evidence of the loyalty of the claimants, &c.;

to report in writing in each case.

Rejected claims to be reported and reasons for rejection.

Material evidence not to be withdrawn.

Commissioners to take oath.

One to be designated as president.

Vacancies.

Commissioners may administer oaths, &c.;

to organize and hold sessions at Washington.

Quorum.

Rules. Vol. xvii. p. 6.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall each take the oath of office provided by law to be taken by all officers of the United States, and shall proceed without delay to discharge their duties under this act. The President of the United States shall designate in his appointment one of said commissioners to be president of the board, and shall be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur, by reason of death or resignation, in said board; and each commissioner shall have authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the depositions of witnesses in all matters pertaining to their duties. The said commissioners shall meet and organize said board, and hold their sessions at Washington. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the agreement of two shall decide all questions in controversy. The said commissioners shall have authority to make and publish rules for their procedure, not inconsistent with this act, and shall publish notice of

their sessions. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, to be signed by the president of the board, and a register of all claims brought before the board, showing the date of presentation, number, name, and residence of claimant, subject-matter and amount of claim, and the amount, if any, allowed; which records shall be open to the inspection of the President and Attorney-General of the United States, or of such officer as the President may designate.

Journal.

Register of claims.

Records to be open for inspection.

SEC. 4. That said commissioners shall make report of their proceedings, and of each claim considered by them, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration; and all claims within this act and not presented to said board shall be barred, and shall not be entertained by any department of the government without further authority of Congress.

Commissioners to report at the beginning of each session of Congress: Claims not presented to be barred.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners of claims shall be paid quarterly under this act, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum each, and they shall have authority to appoint one clerk and one short-hand reporter, to be paid quarterly at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum each, and one messenger, to be paid at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, who shall perform the services required of them respectively, and said board shall be further allowed the necessary actual expenses of office rent, furniture, fuel, stationery, and printing, to be certified by the president of the board, and to be audited on vouchers, and paid as other judicial expenses are.

Pay of commissioners; clerk, short-hand reporter, and messenger.

Office rent, printing, &c.

SEC. 6. That a sufficient appropriation to carry this act into effect is hereby made, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate with a responsible party to build and operate a telegraph line from Yancton, Dakota Territory, to Fort Randall, Dakota, and thence to Fort Sully, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the public service demands such extension. And upon the completion of each hundred miles of said line to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, he is authorized to pay the party constructing the same the sum of eight thousand dollars; and upon the completion of the whole line he shall pay, as aforesaid, the sum of eighty dollars per mile for any number of miles the same may extend over the number of even hundreds: *Provided*, That the money so paid shall be refunded to the United States in the use of said telegraph line at rates not higher than charged private individuals, nor higher than may, in the opinion of said Secretary, be just: *Provided, also*, That when the money advanced by the said Secretary of War shall be refunded, as above provided, the United States shall have no title to nor lien upon said line, but may at all times use the same for public purposes at such rates as may be just.

Secretary of War to negotiate for construction and operation of telegraph line from Yancton to Fort Randall, and Fort Sully, if, &c. Pay for portions, and for whole of line.

Money so paid to be refunded in use of line;

when refunded United States to have no lien.

SEC. 8. That an amount necessary to enable the Secretary of War to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing section is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

SEC. 9. That, in accordance with the fifth section of the act approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay over in money to the Pacific Railroad companies mentioned in said act, and performing services for the United States, one half of the compensation at the rate provided by law for such services, heretofore or hereafter rendered: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to affect the legal rights of the government or the obligations of the companies, except as herein specifically provided.

Secretary of Treasury to pay over to Pacific Railroad companies one half of compensation, &c.

1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489. 1864, ch. 218. Vol. xiii. p. 356.

Legal rights of parties not otherwise affected.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes: —

Pay of officers and seamen, mileage, &c. For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage or transportation of officers travelling under orders, and for pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men for the engineers' force, eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars each per annum, six million five hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of the Navy Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

North pole expedition. To restore to the contingent fund of the navy the expense of preparing and furnishing the vessel for the expedition toward the north pole, provided for in the act approved July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy, fifty thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 251. **Bureau of Yards and Docks.** — For civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery, Maine. — For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars, making in all ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Charlestown; At the navy yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts. — For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

Brooklyn; At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman, and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-carrier, nine hundred dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

Philadelphia; At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — For draughtsman, and clerk to civil engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for the commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia. — For draughts-

man, and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk to chief accountant, one thousand two hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail messenger, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Navy yard at Washington;

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia. — For draughtsman, and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy yard, Pensacola, Florida. — For superintendent of yard improvements, two thousand dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand one hundred dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy yard, Mare Island, California. — For assistant to civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering clerk, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Mare Island;

At the Naval Asylum. — For steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; for matron, three hundred dollars; for cook, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; assistant cook, one hundred and twenty dollars; four laundresses, at one hundred and eight dollars each; eight scrubbers and house-cleaners, at ninety-six dollars each; six laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each, and seven laborers, at two hundred and sixty-four dollars each; master-at-arms, four hundred and eighty dollars; for ship's corporal, three hundred dollars; for barber, three hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Naval Asylum.

For the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. — For support of the institution, sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars; which shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

For protection of timber lands, five thousand dollars.

Timber lands.

For contingent expenses of bureau of yards and docks, viz.: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery and patent-rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines, and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for navy-yard purposes, and tools and repairs of same; postage on letters on public service, and telegrams; furniture for government houses and offices in navy yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oils, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yard, and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labor at navy yards; water tax, and for toll and ferriages; pay of the watchmen in the navy yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Bureau [of] Equipment and Recruiting. — For equipment of ves-

Bureau of

equipment and recruiting.

sels. — For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation; storage, labor, hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides, cordage, canvas, leather; iron for manufacture of cables, anchors, and galleys; condensing and boat-detaching apparatus; cables, anchors, furniture, hose, bake-ovens, and cooking-stoves, life-rafts, heating apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery;

Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery, Maine. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; and for time clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Boston;

At the navy yard, Boston. — For superintendent of ropewalk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; clerk to same, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy yard, Washington. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars, one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Norfolk

At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for time clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For equipment-office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island. — For clerk in equipment office, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for store clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; three thousand and seventy-five dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of bureau of equipment and recruiting, namely: For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, advertising, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of navigation. Pilotage and towage.

Bureau of Navigation. — For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars.

Correcting, &c. compasses.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

Nautical instruments, books, charts, &c.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, ten thousand dollars.

Books for libraries.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars.

Navy signals, &c.

For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, including running lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, six thousand dollars.

Compass fittings.

For compass fittings, including binnacles, pedestals, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses to be made in the navy yards, five thousand dollars.

Logs, &c.

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads, and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.

For lanterns and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use, six thousand dollars.	Lanterns,
For bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds, five thousand dollars.	Flags.
For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles when used as a substitute for oil in running lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department, forty thousand dollars.	Oil.
For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, five thousand dollars.	Stationery.
For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.	Musical instruments.
For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board ships of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Signal communication.
For drawing, engraving, and printing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions, and other hydrographic information, ten thousand dollars.	Charts and sailing directions.
Civil establishment. — For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy yards, twelve thousand dollars.	Civil establishment.
For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation: Freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery, at navigation offices, six thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For rent of building, fuel, lights, and office furniture; care of building and other labor; purchase of books for library, drawing materials, and other stationery, postage, freight, and other contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.	
For expenses of Naval Observatory, namely: —	Naval Observatory.
For pay of one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.	Vol. xvii. p. 11.
For three assistant observers, four thousand dollars.	
For payment, in part, for the great refracting telescope now in course of construction, ten thousand dollars.	Refracting telescope.
For purchase of chronograph, five hundred dollars.	Chronograph.
For computation for theory and tables of the moon, two thousand dollars.	Theory and tables of the moon.
For preparing instruments for observation of transit of Venus, two thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That this and all other appropriations made for the observations of the transits of Venus shall be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of a commission to be composed of the superintendent and two of the professors of mathematics of the navy attached to the Naval Observatory, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, and the superintendent of the coast survey, for which service they shall not receive any compensation.	Transit of Venus. Appropriations, how to be expended. Commission to receive no compensation.
For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light and office furniture, and for stationery, purchase of books for library, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.	
For expenses of Nautical Almanac: —	Nautical Almanac.
For pay of computers and clerk for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and the Nautical Almanac, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.	
For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.	

- Bureau of ordnance.** — *Bureau of Ordnance.* — For ten fifteen-inch guns, to meet contingencies, seventy thousand dollars.
- Guns.** — For one thousand two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Gunpowder.**
- Fuel.** — For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Labor.** — For labor at navy yards, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Repairs.** — For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, machinery, and other necessaries of the like character, seventy thousand five hundred and nine dollars.
- Miscellaneous.** — For miscellaneous items, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Experiments.** — For experiments in ordnance, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Nitre depot and magazine.** — For improvements at the nitre depot, Malden, seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; at the magazine, Norfolk, one thousand dollars.
- Torpedo boats.** — For the construction of two iron-plated torpedo boats, six hundred thousand dollars.
- Torpedo corps.** — For the torpedo corps. — For the purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton, seven thousand dollars.
- Explosives.**
- Electrical machines, &c.** — For purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire, twenty thousand dollars.
- Materials for torpedoes.** — For purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same, eighteen thousand dollars.
- For construction of torpedo boats, purchase of coffer-work or hulks, and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.
- Buildings.** — For additional buildings, and repairs to buildings and to wharf, five thousand dollars.
- Labor.** — For labor, including one chemist at two thousand dollars, one foreman machinist at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and one clerk, ten thousand dollars.
- Civil establishment.** — Civil establishment. — For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** — For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars.
- Bureau of construction and repair.** — *Bureau of Construction and Repair.* — For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; preservation of material; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and general maintenance of the navy; incidental expenses, advertising, and foreign postages, three million five hundred thousand dollars.
- Preservation of vessels, and purchase of materials, labor, &c.**
- Seth Wilmarth's patent for raising turrets.** — To enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase of Seth Wilmarth "the right to use, for all purposes, his patent called hydrostatic arrangement for raising turrets," fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That he shall execute, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, an instrument conveying to the United States full right to use the same under his patent, and under all improvements, modifications, or extensions of the same, which may now or hereafter exist.
- Proviso.**
- Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery;** — Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, draughtsman, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
- Boston.** — At the navy yard, Boston. — For clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

- At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; seven thousand one hundred dollars. Civil establishment at navy yard at Brooklyn;
- At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, draughtsman for naval constructor, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand five hundred dollars. Philadelphia;
- At the navy yard, Washington. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand dollars. Washington,
- At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For draughtsman to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars. Norfolk;
- At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars. Pensacola;
- At the navy yard, Mare Island, California. — For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk of storehouses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating dock, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eight thousand nine hundred dollars. Mare Island.
- Bureau of Steam Engineering.* — For repairs and preservation of machinery, boilers, labor in navy yards, coal, transportation, materials, and stores, one million dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. Bureau of steam engineering. Repairs, &c. of machinery, &c. Proviso.
- Removing machinery and tools from old to new machine shops, for converting old machine shops into a storehouse, and repairs to yard machinery at Brooklyn navy yard, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery, Maine. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Civil establishment at navy yard at Kittery;
- At the navy yard, Charlestown. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Charlestown;
- At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Brooklyn;
- At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Philadelphia;
- At the navy yard, Washington. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Washington;
- At the navy yard, Norfolk. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars. Norfolk;
- At the navy yard, Pensacola. — For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars. Pensacola.

- Mare Island.** At the navy yard, Mare Island, California. — For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- For foundery tools, machinery, and appliances for erecting machinery, and tools in machine shop, and for fitting up smithy, eighty-five thousand dollars.
- Bureau of provisions and clothing.** *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.* — For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, one million five hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars.
- Provisions.** For purchase of water for ships, forty thousand dollars.
- Water.** For purchase of clothing and clothing materials, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Clothing.** For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau: —
- At navy yard, Boston. — Two writers, one to paymaster and one to inspector of provisions and clothing, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.
- Brooklyn;** At the navy yard, Brooklyn. — Two writers to paymasters, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; assistant superintendent of mills, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
- Philadelphia;** At the navy yard, Philadelphia. — One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.
- Washington;** At the navy yard, Washington. — One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.
- Norfolk;** At the navy yard, Norfolk. — One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.
- Mare Island.** At the navy yard, Mare Island. — One writer to paymaster, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; in all, two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools, and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferrriages and car tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* — For support of the medical department, for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, marine corps, coast survey, not including the families of officers on shore stations, fifty thousand dollars.
- For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, steam-heating apparatus, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, and for grading and laying off the grounds of the two new hospitals, forty thousand dollars.
- For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau: At the hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.
- At the hospital, New York, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars.
- Bureau of medicine and surgery.** *Medical department and surgeons' necessaries.*
- Repairs of laboratory, hospitals, &c.**
- Civil establishment at hospital at Chelsea;** New York.

At the hospital, Philadelphia, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.	Civil establishment at hospital at Philadelphia; Washington;
At the hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand and seventy dollars.	Philadelphia; Washington;
At the hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.	Annapolis;
At the hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, five thousand four hundred and six dollars.	Norfolk;
At the hospital, Pensacola, Florida, five thousand and ninety-four dollars.	Pensacola;
At the hospital, Mare Island, California, eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.	Mare Island;
At the naval laboratory, New York, five thousand six hundred dollars.	Laboratory, New York;
At the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.	Navy yard at Portsmouth; Boston;
At the navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	
At the navy yard, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	New York;
At the navy yard, Philadelphia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	Philadelphia;
At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	Washington;
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	Norfolk;
At the naval station, Mound City, Illinois, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.	Naval station at Mound City.
For contingent expenses of the bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the government hospital, advertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expenses attending the naval medical board of examiners, purchase and repair of wagons, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, garden tools, seeds, thirty thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses.
<i>Naval Academy.</i> — For pay of professors and others: one professor of mathematics, twenty-five hundred dollars; four professors, namely, of mathematics, (assistant,) of French, of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; fourteen assistant professors, namely, five of French, two of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; and the money appropriated for the current year for the salaries of professors and assistant professors may be distributed as above: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum so appropriated be not exceeded; sword-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; boxing-master and gymnast, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian, at one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars; clerk to paymaster, one thousand dollars; commissary, at two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; messenger to superintendent, at six hundred dollars; cook, at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; armorer, at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; quarter-gunner, at four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; gunner's mate, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; coxswain, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; three seamen, in departments of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents each; band-master, at five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; eighteen first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; two drummers and one fifer, (first-class,) at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; in all, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars.	Naval Academy. Pay of professors, assistants, teachers, &c. Appropriation not to be exceeded.

- Pay of watchmen, mechanics, laborers. For pay of watchmen and others, thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents.
- For pay of mechanics and others, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.
- For pay of employees in the department of steam enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
- Public buildings. For repairs and improvements of public buildings, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, sixty-four thousand and eighty-nine dollars.
- Marine corps. *Marine Corps.* — For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the corps, seven hundred thousand dollars.
- Pay and subsistence.
- Provisions. For provisions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
- Clothing. For clothing, one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.
- Fuel. For fuel, twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
- Military stores. For military stores, namely: For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, twelve thousand dollars.
- Transportation and recruiting. For transportation of officers and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.
- Barracks and rent of offices. For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingencies, namely: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; labor; house rent of officers' quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed-sacks, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; repairs to fire-engines, purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking-stoves, ranges; stoves, where there are no grates; gravel for parade-grounds; repair of pumps; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount of fifty thousand dollars appropriated by section nine of an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended under the direction of the President in organizing and sending out an expedition to the north pole, shall not be carried to the surplus fund or covered into the treasury until the purpose of said appropriation shall have been completed, but may be applied to expenses of said expedition incurred during any subsequent year that said expedition may be engaged on its duties.
- Former appropriation for north pole expedition not to be carried to surplus fund, &c. until, &c. 1870, ch. 251, § 9. *Ante*, p. 251.
- Floating iron dock for repair of naval vessels, may be built by contract. Contract only to lowest responsible bidder; after advertisement, &c.
- SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have built, by contract in some private yard, a floating iron dock, for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, and a sum not exceeding one million dollars is hereby appropriated for this purpose. And the said contract shall only be made to the lowest responsible bidder, and on plans and specifications which shall be open for the inspection of bidders for at least ninety days before the day of letting said contract, after the public notice by advertisement for at least thirty days in at least one daily newspaper published in each of the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, inviting sealed bids for such contract, which bids shall be opened and the award of the contract made publicly by the Secretary of the Navy, at a

time and place to be specified in such notice. And no contract shall be made for a dock under this section at a cost exceeding one million dollars: *Provided*, That if it be thought best by a board consisting of chiefs of the bureaus of "construction and repairs," "steam engineering," and "yards and docks," that plans and specifications shall be invited from responsible builders, engineers, and others outside of the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy may, by public advertisement, as provided in this section, advertise for such plans and specifications to accompany bids for the construction of the dock according to the same; in which case the Secretary of the Navy shall refer all such plans and specifications and bids and the bids on the plans furnished by the department to a board of at least five experienced officers, a majority of whom shall be constructors and engineers, and one of whom may be an experienced civilian engineer, who shall consider and report which of all the bids is the lowest for the purposes of this contract, taking into consideration the plans and specifications on which they are respectively made: *Provided, however*, That if the contract shall be awarded upon plans and specifications furnished by persons outside of the department, such contract shall not be entered into unless the contractor shall furnish good and sufficient security in at least five hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the reservations on said contract, that the dock, when completed, shall be portable and safe, and shall in all respects answer the purposes for which it was built.

Cost by contract not to exceed \$ 1,000,000.

Plans and specifications from outside builders, engineers, &c.;

to be referred to a board.
Vol. xvii. p. 11.

Contractor to furnish security, if, &c

SEC. 3. That no chief of a bureau shall make any contract for supplies for the navy, to be executed in a foreign country, except it be on first advertising for at least thirty days in two daily newspapers of the city of New York, inviting sealed bids for furnishing the supplies desired, which bids shall be opened in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, and the heads of two bureaus; and contracts shall in all cases be awarded to the lowest bidder; and paymasters for the navy on foreign stations shall render, when practicable, with their accounts, for settlement, an official certificate from the resident consul, commercial, or consular agent of the United States, if there be one, to be furnished gratuitously, vouching that all purchases and expenditures made by said paymasters were made at the ruling market prices of the port or place at the time of purchase or expenditure.

Certain contracts for supplies for the navy not to be made by any chief of bureau, except, &c.

Paymasters on foreign stations to furnish certain certificates as to their purchases.

SEC. 4. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the resignation of any officer in the navy until the number of officers in the grade to which such officer shall belong is reduced to the number authorized by law, whose resignation shall take effect on or before the first day of January next, and any officer so resigning shall be entitled to one year's sea pay in addition to the pay due such officer at the date when his resignation shall take effect: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply when the number of officers shall have been reduced to the number allowed by law.

Resignation of certain officers in the navy may be accepted.

Additional pay to those so resigning.
Proviso.

SEC. 5. That the officers of the medical corps on the active list of the navy shall be as follows:—

Officers of medical corps on active list.
Number, rank, and pay of medical directors; medical inspectors, surgeons;

Fifteen medical directors, who shall have the relative rank of captain.
Fifteen medical inspectors, who shall have the relative rank of commander; and

Fifty surgeons, who shall have the relative rank of lieutenant commander or lieutenant; and each and all of the above-named officers of the medical corps shall have the pay of surgeons in the navy as now provided; and medical directors and inspectors, on duty at sea, shall receive the pay of fleet surgeons.

One hundred assistant surgeons, who shall have the relative rank of master or ensign, with the present pay of assistant surgeon in the navy: *Provided*, That assistant surgeons of three years' service, who have been found qualified for promotion by a medical board of examiners, shall have the pay of past assistant surgeons, as now provided; and passed

assistant surgeons.

Proviso.

assistant surgeons shall have the relative rank of lieutenant or master; and no person under twenty-one, or over twenty-six years of age, shall hereafter be appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy.

Pay corps.
Officers on active list.
Number, rank, and pay of pay directors; pay inspectors; paymasters;

Pay Corps. — SEC. 6. That the officers of the pay corps on the active list of the navy shall be as follows: —

- Thirteen pay directors, who shall have the relative rank of captain;
- Thirteen pay inspectors, who shall have the relative rank of commander; and
- Fifty paymasters, who shall have the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant.

And each and all of the above-named officers of the pay corps shall have the pay of paymasters in the navy as now provided; and pay directors and inspectors on duty at sea shall receive the pay of fleet paymasters.

passed assistant paymasters;

Thirty passed assistant paymasters, who shall have the relative rank of lieutenant or master, with the pay of passed assistant paymasters in the navy as now provided.

assistant paymasters.

Twenty assistant paymasters, who shall have the relative rank of master or ensign, with the pay of assistant paymasters as now provided: *Provided, however,* That all laws and regulations relating to the bonds of paymasters shall continue in full force and application, and the issuing of a new appointment and commission to any officer of the pay corps under the provisions of this act shall not affect or annul any existing bond, but the same shall remain in force, and apply to such new appointment and commission.

Bonds to continue in force.

Engineer corps.

Engineer Corps. — SEC. 7. That the officers of the engineer corps on the active list of the navy shall be as follows: —

- Ten chief engineers, who shall have the relative rank of captain;
- Fifteen chief engineers, who shall have the relative rank of commander; and
- Forty-five chief engineers, who shall have the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant.

And each and all of the above-named officers of the engineer corps shall have the pay of chief engineers of the navy as now provided.

first assistant engineers;

One hundred first assistant engineers, who shall have the relative rank of lieutenant or master; and

second assistant engineers.

One hundred second assistant engineers, who shall have the relative rank of master or ensign; and the said assistant engineers shall have the pay of first and second assistant engineers of the navy, respectively, as now provided.

Second assistant engineers when appointed to be between certain years of age;

SEC. 8. That no person under nineteen or over twenty-six years of age shall be appointed a second assistant engineer in the navy; nor shall any person be appointed or promoted in the engineer corps until after he has been found qualified by a board of competent engineer and medical officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and has complied with existing regulations.

to be found qualified before appointment or promotion.

Relative rank of naval constructors; assistant naval constructors; chaplains; civil engineers.

SEC. 9. That of the naval constructors two shall have the relative rank of captain, three of commander, and all others that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant; and assistant naval constructors shall have the relative rank of lieutenant or master; four chaplains shall have the relative rank of captain, seven that of commander, and not more than seven that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant: and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to determine and fix the relative rank of civil engineers: *Provided,* That the pay of said officers shall not be increased.

Grades for staff corps of the navy, how to be filled; new commissions.

SEC. 10. That the foregoing grades, hereby established for the staff corps of the navy, shall be filled by appointment from the highest numbers in each corps, according to seniority, and that new commissions shall be issued to the officers so appointed, in which commissions the

titles and grades herein established shall be inserted; and no existing commission shall be vacated in the said several staff corps, except by the issue of new commissions required by the provisions of this act, and no officer shall be reduced in rank or lose seniority in his own corps by any change which may be required under the provisions of this act; and the officers of the staff corps of the navy shall take precedence in their several corps, and in their several grades, and with officers of the line with whom they hold relative rank, according to length of service in the navy: *Provided*, That in estimating the length of service for this purpose, the several officers of the staff corps shall respectively take precedence in their several grades and with those officers of the line of the navy with whom they hold relative rank who have been in the naval service six years longer than such officers of said staff corps have been in said service: *And provided further*, That in estimating such length of service, officers who have been advanced or lost numbers on the navy register shall be considered as having gained or lost length of service accordingly: *And provided further*, That chiefs of bureau may be appointed from officers having the relative rank of captain in the staff corps of the navy on the active list: *And provided further*, That no staff officer shall, in virtue of his relative rank or precedence, have any additional right to quarters: *And provided further*, That any staff officer of the navy who has performed the duty of chief of a bureau of the Navy Department for a full term shall thereafter be exempt from sea duty, except in time of war.

Existing commissions not to be vacated, except, &c.
 Officers not to be reduced in rank, &c.
 Precedence of officers of staff corps.
 Length of service how estimated.
 Chiefs of bureau may be appointed from what rank.
 Staff officers to have no additional right to quarters.
 Certain staff officers to be exempt from sea duty, except.

SEC. 11. That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, chaplains, and professors of mathematics, and also constructors, who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore; and officers of these several corps who have been or shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, shall also from that time have the relative rank of commodore; and staff officers who have been or shall be retired for causes incident to the service before arriving at sixty-two years of age shall have the same rank on the retired list as pertained to their position on the active list: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to increase the pay now provided for said several staff officers.

Rank of retired officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, chaplains, &c.

SEC. 12. That the chiefs of the bureau of medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, steam engineering, and construction and repair, shall have the relative rank of commodore while holding said position, (or if heretofore or hereafter retired therefrom by reason of age or length of service,) and shall have, respectively, the title of surgeon-general, paymaster-general, engineer-in-chief, and chief-constructor: *Provided*, That when the office of chief of bureau is filled by a line officer below the rank of commodore, said officer shall have the relative rank of commodore during the time he holds said office: *And provided further*, That the pay of chiefs of bureau in the Navy Department shall be the highest pay of the grade to which they belong, but not below that of commodore; and officers of the staff now on the retired list shall have the rank thereon to which they would have been entitled had they remained in the active list, unless they shall be entitled to higher rank. That commanding officers of vessels of war and of naval stations shall take precedence over all officers placed under their command, and the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, detail a line officer to act as the aid or executive of the commanding officer of a vessel of war, or naval station, which officer shall, when not impracticable, be next in rank to said commanding officer, and who, as such aid or executive, shall, while executing the orders of the commanding officer, on board such vessel, or at such station, take precedence over all officers attached to such vessel or

Pay not increased.
 Chiefs of certain bureaus to have what rank and title.
 Proviso.
 Pay of chiefs of bureau.
 Rank of staff officers now on retired list.
 Commanding officers of vessels of war and naval stations to take precedence, &c.
 Line officer may be detailed as aid, &c. to commanding officer; rank and precedence.

Orders.

Right of staff
officers in such
cases

station; and all orders of such aid or executive shall be regarded as proceeding from the commanding officer; and such aid or executive shall have no independent authority in consequence of such detail; and staff officers, senior to the officer so detailed, shall have the right to communicate directly with the commanding officer, and in processions on shore, on courts-martial, summary courts, courts of inquiry, boards of survey, and all other boards, line and staff officers shall take precedence according to rank.

Repealing
clause.

SEC. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

Appropriation
for the repair,
&c. of public
works on rivers
and harbors.

- Superior City. For improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, sixty thousand dollars.
- Marquette. For improvement of Marquette harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, sixty thousand dollars.
- Green Bay. For improvement of Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Manitowoc. For improvement of Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin, eleven thousand dollars.
- Sheboygan. For improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Port Washington. For improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Milwaukee. For improvement of Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin, thirty-eight thousand dollars.
- Racine. For improvement of Racine harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.
- Kenosha. For improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.
- Two-Rivers. For improvement of Two-Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Ahnapee. For improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Mouth of Menomonee river. For improvement of harbor at mouth of Menomonee river, Wisconsin and Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Shrewsbury river. For improvement of the north and south branches of the Shrewsbury river, New Jersey, fourteen thousand dollars.
- Aux Becs Scies. For improvement of Aux Becs Scies harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- South river. For the improvement of South river, New Jersey, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Salem river. For the removal of obstructions of Salem river, New Jersey, four thousand dollars.
- Manistee harbor. For improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, nine thousand dollars.
- Ouachita river. For improvement of Ouachita river from the Louisiana State line to the town of Arkadelphia, in the State of Arkansas, on said river, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Pere Marquette. For improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Pentwater.
For improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars.	White River.
For improvement of Muskegan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.	Muskegan.
For improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, six thousand dollars.	Grand Haven.
For improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Black Lake.
For improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Saugatuck.
For improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Cheboygan.
For improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.	South Haven.
For improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Saint Joseph.
For improvement of Saint Mary's Falls canal and Saint Mary's river, Michigan, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Saint Mary's Falls canal, and river.
For improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Au Sable river.
For harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan, one hundred thousand dollars.	Lake Huron.
For improvement of Clinton river, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Clinton river
For improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Saint Clair flats.
For improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars.	Toledo.
For improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.	Ashtabula.
For clearing and buoing the channel of the Schuylkill river, at its mouth, at Gibson's point, and above to the Chestnut Street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ten thousand dollars.	Mouth of Schuylkill river.
For improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, twenty-nine thousand dollars.	Erie harbor.
For improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars.	Chicago.
For harbor of refuge, at Calumet, Illinois, fifty thousand dollars.	Calumet.
For improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifteen thousand dollars.	Michigan City,
For improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Dunkirk.
For improvement of Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.	Port Jefferson.
For improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.	Buffalo.
For improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.	Olcott.
For improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Oak Orchard.
For improvement of Charlotte harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Charlotte.
For improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.	Little Sodus.
For improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.	Pultneyville.
For improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.	Oswego.
For improvement of Ogdensburg harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Ogdensburg.

- Plattsburg. For improvement of Plattsburg harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Peconic river. For the improvement of Peconic river, below the village of Riverhead, Long Island, five thousand dollars.
- Burlington, Vermont. For improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.
- Falls of St. Anthony. For the preservation of the falls of Saint Anthony, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.
- Ouachita river. For improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, from the Arkansas State line to the mouth of said river, twenty-six thousand dollars.
- Upper Mississippi river. For improvement of the upper Mississippi river, and removing snags and dredging, forty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of such sum shall be paid for the use of any patent or patented machine in which any engineer or officer employed by the government may be interested.
- Minnesota river. For improvement of the Minnesota river, ten thousand dollars.
- Rock Island rapids. For improvement of the Rock Island rapids, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Des Moines rapids. For improvement of the Des Moines rapids, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers. For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Ohio river, and Louisville canal. For improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Queenstown harbor. For improvement of the falls of the Ohio river, and Louisville canal, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Cambridge, Maryland. For improvement of the Ohio river, fifty thousand dollars.
- Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay. For improvement of Queenstown harbor, Maryland, five thousand dollars.
- Cape Fear river. For improvement of harbor at Cambridge, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.
- Roanoke river. For improvement of the ship-channel in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay, leading toward the harbor of Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.
- Charleston harbor. For improvement of the channel at the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- James river. For improvement of Roanoke river, below Weldon, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.
- Appomattox river. For improvement of the ship-channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirteen thousand dollars.
- Rappahannock river. For improvement of the James river, below Richmond, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.
- Hudson river. For improvement of the Appomattox river, below Petersburg, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.
- East River, and Hell Gate. For improvement of the Rappahannock river, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Pawtucket river. For improvement of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.
- Block Island. For improvement of the East River, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Pawcatuck river. For improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, seven thousand dollars.
- Thames river. For construction of breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Connecticut river. For improvement of Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.
- Connecticut river. For improvement of Thames river, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Connecticut river. For improvement of Connecticut river, above Hartford and below Holyoke, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Connecticut river, below Hartford, thirty-five thousand dollars.	
For improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, forty thousand dollars.	New Haven.
For improvement of the Housatonic river, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.	Housatonic river.
For improvement of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.	Bridgeport.
For improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Taunton river.
For improvement of Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Hyannis.
For improvement of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, six thousand dollars.	Provincetown.
For improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Plymouth.
For improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.	Boston.
For improvement of Merrimac river, above Haverhill, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Merrimac river.
For improvement of Kennebunk river, Maine, five thousand dollars.	Kennebunk river.
For improvement of Saco river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.	Saco river.
For improvement of Portland harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars.	Portland.
For improvement of the Cochecho river, within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.	Cochecho river.
For improvement of Kennebec river, above Hallowell, Maine, ten thousand dollars.	Kennebec river.
For improvement of Kennebec river, between Gardiner and Richmond, Maine, five thousand dollars.	
For improvement of navigation at the "Gut," opposite Bath, Maine, six thousand five hundred dollars.	
For improvement of the Penobscot river, at Bangor, and below, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.	Penobscot river.
For improvement of Union river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.	Other rivers in Maine.
For improvement of Royal's river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.	
For improvement of Narragausgus river, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.	
For improvement of Sullivan river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.	
For improvement of White, Black, and Little Red rivers, in the State of Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.	Rivers in Arkansas;
For improvement of Saint Francis river, in the State of Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.	
For improvement of the Little Missouri river, in the State of Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.	
For improvement of the Cumberland river below Nashville, Tennessee, thirty thousand dollars.	in Tennessee.
For improvement of Galveston harbor, Texas, twenty thousand dollars.	Galveston.
For construction of breakwater at Wilmington harbor, California, two hundred thousand dollars.	Wilmington.
For improvement of the Umpqua river, Oregon, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Umpqua river.
For the improvement of the bar at the mouth of the Saint John's river, Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.	Saint John's river, Florida.
For improvement of Mobile harbor, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.	Mobile.
For improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Osage river.
For improvement of the harbor at Du Luth, Minnesota, sixty thousand dollars.	Du Luth.
For improvement of the Willamette river, above Oregon city, Oregon, sixteen thousand dollars.	Willamette river.

Surveys, &c. for improvements on lakes, rivers, and coasts.

Unexpended appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee river, how to be expended.

Examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at various points.

For examination and surveys for improvement on the northern and northwestern lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies of rivers and harbors not provided for in this act, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That all moneys heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Tennessee river, and still unexpended, shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair and completion of the works heretofore begun between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of the works now in progress below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Galveston harbor, from the outer bar up to the Red Fish bar, on or nearest to the west shore; at Mississippi city, for harbor on Mississippi sound; at Black river, Missouri, to Poplar bluff; at Current river, Missouri, from its mouth to Van Buren; at Otter creek, Vermont; at Norfolk harbor, Virginia; at Eureka harbor, and at Santa Cruz, California; at Passaic river, between Newark and Passaic, New Jersey; for ship canal from the head of Sturgeon bay, Wisconsin, on the line now opened across the portage through the timber to the shore of Lake Michigan, with estimates for constructing the same one hundred feet wide and thirteen feet deep; at East Chester creek or inlet, New York; at Port Chester harbor, New York; at Rondout harbor, Hudson river, New York; at Maumee river, above Toledo, Ohio; at Fourche La Faive river, Arkansas; for resurveying of Monroe harbor, Michigan; for survey and estimate for removing middle ground at the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan; harbor at Stonington, Connecticut; at Grand Marais, Michigan; at Neabsco bay, Virginia; at Accotink bay, Virginia; at Savannah harbor, Georgia; at Well's harbor, Maine; at Coosa river, Alabama; at Huntington harbor, on south coast of Long Island sound; and to complete the survey of the Cumberland river, and the resurvey of the Tennessee river, from Brown's ferry to Florence, Alabama; at Choctawhatchee river, Florida; at Aquia creek, Virginia; for survey of White river, from Buffalo shoals to the mouth of James fork, Missouri; for the survey of the Wabash river, from its mouth to the city of Lafayette; for survey of the Monongahela river, from New Geneva, in Pennsylvania, to Morgantown, in West Virginia; for a survey beginning at or near Gunter'sville, on the Tennessee river, to the headwaters of the Warrior and Coosa rivers, in Alabama, with the view of determining the practicability of uniting the waters of the Tennessee river with the waters of the Warrior or Coosa river for the purposes of navigation, and estimates for necessary locks and dams to extend the navigation on said river to the last-named place; for examination and survey of the Etowah river, from its mouth up to Cartersville, Georgia, and also for examination and survey of Atchafalaya bay and Calcasieu pass, Louisiana; of the Oostenaula river; from Rome, Georgia, up to the mouth of the Coosawattee; at Chattahoochee river, below Columbus, Georgia; at the mouth of the Saint John's river, from the outer bar to Jacksonville, Florida; at the mouth of the Saint Mark's river, from Spanish Hole to St. Mark's, Florida; at Apalachicola bay, Florida; at Tampa bay, at Tampa, Florida; for resurvey of Fifteen-mile falls; at Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, Virginia; at Camden, Arkansas, to Trinity, Louisiana, on Ouachita river; at Goldsboro, North Carolina, to the mouth of Neuse river; at the mouth of Licking river, Kentucky, for harbor of refuge; for survey of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, as far up as La Grange, North Carolina; at Cuivre river, Missouri, from its mouth to Moscow Mills; at Bayou Bartholomew, from its mouth to the Arkansas State line; for the examination and survey of the Tangipaha and Chifuncte rivers, in the State of Louisiana; for the survey of

Horse Shoe shoals, in the Delaware river, below Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for the survey of the harbor of Norwalk, Connecticut; for surveying the mouths of Quantico and Choppa Wamasic bays, Virginia; for examination and survey of Red river, from the mouth to a point above the raft in Louisiana.

SEC. 4. That the unexpended balances of appropriations made by the act approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works in [on] rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," are hereby reappropriated for the purposes therein specified: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations made by this act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be applied during the current fiscal year.

Unexpended balances of appropriations by act 1870, ch. 240, *Ante*, p. 223, are hereby reappropriated. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defence.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications and other works of defence: —

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| For Fort Gorges, Portland harbor, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars. | Fort Gorges. |
| For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Preble. |
| For Fort Scammell, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars. | Fort Scammell. |
| For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars. | Fort Warren. |
| For battery on Long Island head, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. | Battery on Long Island head. |
| For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Winthrop. |
| For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Independence. |
| For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Schuyler. |
| For fort at Willett's point, East river, New York, forty-five thousand dollars. | Fort at Willett's point. |
| For Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New York harbor, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Fort Hamilton, &c. |
| For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, fifty-two thousand dollars. | Fort on site of Fort Tompkins. |
| For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. | Battery Hudson. |
| For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, twenty-six thousand dollars. | Fort Mifflin. |
| For battery on Finn's point, Delaware river, twenty thousand dollars. | Finn's point. |
| For new fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware shore, fifty thousand dollars. | Fort opposite Fort Delaware. |
| For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Fort Moultrie. |
| For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Fort Sumter. |
| For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Pulaski. |
| For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Jefferson. |
| For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars. | Fort Jackson. |
| For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. | Fort Saint Philip. |

Fort at Fort point.

For fort at Fort point, entrance to San Francisco harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Lime point.

For fort at Lime point, one hundred thousand dollars.

Alcatraz Island.

For fort on Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sites for sea-coast defences. Provisos.

For purchase of sites proposed to be occupied for permanent sea-coast defences: *Provided*, That no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and of the validity of the title by the Attorney-General, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That no contracts or obligation be incurred for future expenditures therefor.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sea-coast mortar batteries.

For sea-coast mortar batteries, one hundred thousand dollars.

Survey for military defences.

For survey for military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the unexpended balance of appropriations for "permanent defences at Narragansett bay, Rhode Island," remaining on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations made by the act approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," are hereby reappropriated for the same purpose.

Appropriation for defences at Narragansett bay.

Unexpended balances of act 1870, ch. 240, *Ante*, p. 228, reappropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes: —

Appropriations for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

Superintendents.

For pay of eight superintendents of Indian affairs, namely: Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for Oregon; one for Washington Territory; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for California; one for the Territory of Arizona; and one for Montana, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Agents.

For pay of sixty-two agents of Indian affairs, namely: Three for the tribes in Oregon; four for the tribes in New Mexico; one additional for Indians in New Mexico; one for the tribes in New Mexico; one for the tribes in Utah; one additional for the Indians in Utah; one for the tribes in the Territory of Utah; eleven for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; two for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; six for the Indians east of the Rocky mountains; namely, Sioux, Seminole, Omaha, Kickapoo, Kansas, and Neosho agencies; three for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for the Indians in the State of New York; one for Green bay, Wisconsin; three for the tribes in Washington Territory; one for the Wichitas and neighboring tribes west of the Choc-taws and Chickasaws; one for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico; one for the Ponca tribe; one for the Pawnees; one for the Yankton Sioux; three for the tribes in the Territory of Washington; one for the Grand River and Uintah bands of Indians in the Territory of Colorado; two for the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto; one for the Ottawas, Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, and Christian Indians in Kansas;

three agents for the State of California; one for the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Indians; one for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; one for the bands of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa; one for the Indians in the State of Nevada; one for the Crow tribe of Indians; one for the Shoshones and Bannocks; and one for the Sioux Indians of Devil's lake, ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable, he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary.

Indian appropriations.

Services of such Indian agents and superintendents to be dispensed with when practicable.

For pay of six special agents: One for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico; one for the Moquis Pueblos in Arizona; one for the Pi-Utes in Nevada; one for the Papagoes and others in Arizona; one for the Colorado River agency; and one for the Bannocks and others at the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho Territory, nine thousand dollars.

Special agents.

For six sub-agents: Four for the tribes in Oregon, and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, six thousand dollars.

Sub-agents.

For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For temporary clerks to superintendent, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of ninety interpreters, as follows: Twenty-one for the tribes in Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, at five hundred dollars each; thirty-six for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; seventeen extra for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; three for the Indian service in Utah, at five hundred dollars each; one for the Shoshones and one for the Utahs, at one thousand dollars each; one for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, four hundred dollars; and one for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa, four hundred dollars; nine for the Indian service in the Territories of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and the State of Nevada, at five hundred dollars each; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

Agency buildings. Vaccination.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, including deficiency for current fiscal year, five thousand dollars.

For presents to and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Presents and provisions.

For the manufacture of medals for Indians, five thousand dollars.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department, in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars.

Rescue and return of prisoners from Indians. Arrest, &c. of persons charged with crimes against Indians.

For contingencies, including travelling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. — For fourth of thirty instalments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of the treaty of same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. Vol. xv. pp. 584, 590.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, as provided in the same treaties, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of the said tribes who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the period named, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished each head of a family or lodge who intends to commence cultivating the soil, (say one hundred families,) ten thousand dollars.

Apaches of
Arizona and
New Mexico.

Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico. — For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the President, in collecting the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico upon reservations, furnishing them with subsistence and other necessary articles, and to promote peace and civilization among them, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations, and refrain from hostilities.

Arickarees,
Gros Ventres,
and Mandans.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Assinaboines.

Assinaboines. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Blackfeet,
Bloods, and
Piegans.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Calapooias,
Molallas, and
Clackamas of
Willamette valley.

Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley. — For second of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes
and Arapahoes.
Vol. xv. p. 596.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For fourth of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty October twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, to be furnished each head of a family or lodge, ten thousand dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, as per fourteenth article same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, three thousand dollars.

Boise Fort Band of Chippewas. — For sixth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Boise Fort
Band of Chippe-
was.
Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of one school-teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For seventeenth of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Lake Superior.
Vol. x. p. 1109.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventh article of treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuity and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used

at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Chippewas of Lake Superior, including the Boise Fort band, in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, fifteen thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
the Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 692.
Vol. x. p. 1111.
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. — For fifth of ten instalments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fifth of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments of the second series in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments of the second series, for support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fifth of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fifth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fifth of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Vol. x. p. 1167.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 904.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-six instalments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Post, p. 720.

For fourth of ten instalments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, for the purchase of necessary medicines,

in accordance with third article of treaty March nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of the treaty of March nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebag[o]shish Bands of Chippewa Indians. — For eighth of ten instalments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, (handled,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars; and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservations to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands. — For seventeenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands. Vol. x. p. 1167.

For seventeenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas. Vol. xiii. pp. 668, 689.

For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Red Lake, and
Pembina tribe of
Chippewas.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians; each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day, for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles' travel, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, three thousand dollars.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Chippewas of Red Lake, the Pembina tribe of Chippewas, and other Indians of the Mississippi Chippewa agency, (not including the Chippewas of Lake Superior,) in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, twenty thousand dollars.

Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99.
Vol. xi. p. 614.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 212.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article thirteen, treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 236.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty January twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity of iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of the treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Confederated
tribes and bands
of Indians in
Middle Oregon.
Vol. xii. p. 965.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For second of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer

one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow-maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 36.
Vol. xi. p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel of shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

Crows. — For third of thirty instalments to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of treaty of May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Crows.
Vol. xv. p. 651.

For third of thirty instalments to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of thirty instalments to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and

Crows.
Vol. xv. p. 651.

cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, as per same article, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

For pay of a physician, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For first of three instalments for the purchase of seeds and implements for such Indians as shall continue to farm, (say fifty souls,) one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel, as per eighth article same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article of the same treaty, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

For second of four instalments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops, as per twelfth article same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of same treaty, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, eight thousand dollars.

Delawares.
Vol. vii. pp.
188, 327.

Delawares.— For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief provided for by said private article is still alive.

Vol. x. p. 1049.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution June thirteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six [four], two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

D'Wamish
and other allied
tribes in Wash-
ington Territory.
Vol. xii. p. 928.

D'Wamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory.— For twelfth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes. — For the third of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes. Vol. xii. p. 976.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres.

Iowas. — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Iowas. Vol. x. p. 1071.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty

Kansas. Vol. ix. p. 842.

of January fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.
Vol. x. p. 1078.

Kickapoos. — For eighteenth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For eighteenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Klamath and
Modoc Indians.
Post, p. 708.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. — For the first of five instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Makah tribe.

Vol. xiii. p. 940.

Makah Tribe. — For second of ten instalments of thirty thousand dollars (being the fifth series), under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Menomonees.

Vol. x. p. 1066.

Menomonees. — For sixth of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

Miamies of
Kansas.
Vol. vii. p. 191.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies of Kansas. — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June five, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 459.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies — Eel River. — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Miamies —
Eel River.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. vii. pp.
114, 115.

Miamies of Indiana. — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Miamies of
Indiana.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

Moles. — For pay of teachers of manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, two thousand dollars.

Moles.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mixed Sho-
shones, Ban-
nocks, and
Sheepeaters.

Navajoes. — For third of ten instalments of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for eight thousand Navajoc Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article of treaty of June one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

Navajoes.

Vol. xv. p. 669.

For last of three instalments for seeds and agricultural implements for fourteen hundred families, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per family, as per seventh article same treaty, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments to be used by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, (one thousand four hundred families,) as per eighth article of the same treaty, fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, two thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, fifteen thousand dollars.

Nez Perces Indians. — For second of five instalments of third series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

Nez Perces
Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 958.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty June eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching, and two teachers, per fifth article treaty June eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Nez Percés
Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 958.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 650. For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and the furniture therefor, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Nisqually,
Puyallup, and
other tribes and
bands of Indians.
Vol. x. p. 1133.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For seventeenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Vol. xv. p. 655.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For third of thirty instalments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming, (one thousand eight hundred souls,) in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For third of four instalments, as per same treaty, to furnish said Indians flour and meat, sixty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, five hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, six thousand dollars.

Omahas. — For the fourth of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars. Omahas.
Vol. x. p. 1044.

For sixth of ten instalments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty March six, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 668.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

Osages. — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June two, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January nine, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Osages.
Vol. vii. p. 240.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars: Vol. xiv. p. 687.

Provided, That each half-breed or mixed-blood of the Osages, being twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, shall, under such rules and regulations and on such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to enter, without cost, within the diminished reservation of the Osage Indians in Kansas, a tract of land, in compact form and by legal subdivisions, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, upon which such half-breed or mixed-blood have heretofore actually settled and made improvements: *Provided, however,* That such half-breed or mixed-blood so entering such land shall thereby forfeit all claim to lands within the Indian Territory which have been or shall be purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of the land of the Osages, in the State of Kansas: *And provided further,* That the land so entered shall not be alienable by such half-breed or mixed-blood without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, approved by the President. Certain half-breeds or mixed-bloods may enter, without cost, 160 acres of land, within, &c., on which, &c.

Provided, That each half-breed or mixed-blood of the Osages, being twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, shall, under such rules and regulations and on such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to enter, without cost, within the diminished reservation of the Osage Indians in Kansas, a tract of land, in compact form and by legal subdivisions, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, upon which such half-breed or mixed-blood have heretofore actually settled and made improvements: *Provided, however,* That such half-breed or mixed-blood so entering such land shall thereby forfeit all claim to lands within the Indian Territory which have been or shall be purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of the land of the Osages, in the State of Kansas: *And provided further,* That the land so entered shall not be alienable by such half-breed or mixed-blood without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, approved by the President. Certain claim forfeited.

For the purpose of providing subsistence and clothing, and aiding said Indians in establishing themselves in their new homes, fifty thousand dollars, to be reimbursed to the United States from the interest on the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the said Indians in Kansas: *Provided,* That the laws of the United States relating to town sites be extended over all the lands obtained of the Osage Indians in the State of Kansas. Land so entered, not to be alienable.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. — For last of four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per *third* [second] article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Laws as to town sites extended to Osage lands in Kansas

Ottos and Missourias. — For fourth of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars. Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.
Vol. xi. p. 623.

Pawnees. — For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which to be in Ottoes and Missourias.
Vol. x. p. 1039.

Pawnees. — For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which to be in Pawnees.

Pawnees.
Vol. xi. p. 729.

goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article treaty September twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, one engineer, and two teachers, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, twelve hundred dollars.

For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and insurance, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, two thousand dollars.

Poncas.
Vol. xii. p. 997.

Poncas. — For eighth of ten instalments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article of the treaty of March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty [fifty]-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for subsistence and clothing, ten thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.
Vbl. vii. p. 61.

Pottawatomies. — For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-five cents.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, two hundred and nine dollars and eighteen cents.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Annuity to
Alexander Rob-
inson.

Vol. vii. pp.
379, 433.

For life annuity to chief (Alexander Robinson), per third article treaty of October twenty, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and third article treaty September twenty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the said chief provided for by said articles is still living.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Vol. ix. p. 855.

Vol. vii. p. 296.

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September,

eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

Pottawatomies.
Vol. vii. p. 321.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and eighty-three dollars and three cents.

For interest on two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June five and seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety cents.

Vol. ix. p. 875.

For this amount to be charged to the Pottawatomie fund, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those two hundred and fifty members of the tribe who have elected to become citizens, in accordance with said article, the proportion of the cash value of the Pottawatomie annuities to which they are entitled, one hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of said treaties, of which amount forty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated in coin, as contemplated in treaties of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell two hundred and fifty twenty-one-hundred-and-eightieth parts of the several classes of bonds originally held (before the distribution made to the six hundred Pottawatomies by act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight) by him in trust for and belonging to said Pottawatomie Indians, and pay the proceeds thereof without any deduction, in compliance with the provisions of said treaties, it being the share of the above-mentioned two hundred and fifty persons in the bonds belonging to said Indians.

Vol. xii. p. 1192.

Vol. xiv. p. 763.

1868, ch. 248.
Vol. xv. p. 213.

Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November seventeen, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.
Vol. vii. p. 105.

Quapaws. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization and improvement, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Quapaws.
Vol. vii. p. 425.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians. — For the second of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty July one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty July one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty July one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

- River Crows.** *River Crows.* — For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President from time to time may determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.
- Rogue Rivers.** *Rogue Rivers.* — For second of five instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty September ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.** *Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.* — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty November three, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.** Vol. vii. p. 85.
Vol. vii. p. 541.
- For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty October twenty-one, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 596.** For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty October eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- For third of five instalments for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For third of five instalments for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.** *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of October twenty-one, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 540.** For interest on eleven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents, at five per centum, from June seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to January one, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-nine cents.
- Seminoles.** *Seminoles.* — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty August seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xi. p. 702.** For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren West,) per eighth article treaty August seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xiv. p. 756.** For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.
- Senecas.** *Senecas.* — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 161.** For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty September seventeen, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 179.** For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in seventh article treaty of February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.
- Vol. xv. p. 515.** For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 849.**

Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

Senecas of New York.
1831, ch. 26.
Vol. iv. p. 442.
1849, ch. 84.
Vol. ix. p. 85.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty September seventeen, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 178.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts. — For third of five instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop for Shawnees, five hundred dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts.
Vol. xv. pp. 515, 520.

For third of six instalments for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Shawnees. — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty August three, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty May ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. x. p. 1056.
Vol. vii. p. 161.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty May ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty May ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SHOSHONES.

Shoshones.

Eastern Bands. — For eighth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.

Eastern bands.

Western Bands. — For eighth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Western bands.

Northwestern Bands. — For eighth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Northwestern bands.
Vol. xiii. p. 668.

Goship Band. — For eighth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, one thousand dollars.

Goship band.
Vol. xiii. p. 682.

Shoshones and
Bannocks.
Shoshones.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones. — For first of three instalments for the purchase of seed and implements to the heads of families or lodges who shall continue to farm (say one hundred families), two thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of thirty instalments to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For first of ten instalments for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for one thousand eight hundred persons roaming, and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 676. For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty July three, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of three instalments to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, under same act and treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith and furnishing iron and steel and other materials, under same article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Bannocks.

Bannocks. — For second of thirty instalments to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for four hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed, to make suits for four hundred boys and girls, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for eight hundred persons roaming, and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, sixteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished the heads of families or lodges who desire to commence farming, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannocks, fifteen thousand dollars.

Shoshones and
Bannocks, and
other bands of
Idaho and
Southeastern
Oregon.

Shoshones and Bannocks, and other Bands of Idaho and Southeastern Oregon. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural pursuits; in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance; care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm; for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Six Nations of
New York.
Vol. vii. p. 46.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty November seventeen [eleven], seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of different
tribes, including
Santee Sioux in the
State of Nebraska.
Vol. xv, p. 636.

Sioux of different Tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska. — For the erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, eight thousand dollars.

For first of three instalments for purchase of seeds and implements to be furnished heads of families or lodges (say six hundred), fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, two thousand dollars.

Sioux.
Vol. xv. p. 688.

For second of thirty instalments to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age; and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of thirty instalments to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture, two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

For second of four instalments for purchase of beef and flour, under tenth article treaty of April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence of Yankton Sioux, one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods to be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sisseton and
Wahpeton and
Santee Sioux of
Lake Traverse
and Devil's
Lake.

S'Klallams. — For second of five instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty January twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.
Vol. xii. p. 924.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty *October* [January] twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty *June* [January] twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, five hundred dollars.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For the eighth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Tabeguache
band of Utah
Indians.
Vol. xiii. p. 675.

For the eighth of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and tools necessary for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

Tabeguache,
Muache, Capote,
Weeminuche,
Yampa, Grand
River, and
Uintah bands of
Utes.
Vol. xv. p. 622.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes. — For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, per same article, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For third of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods as may be purchased for said Indians, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Umpquas
(Cow Creek
band).
Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). — For eighteenth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty September nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and
Calapooias of
Umpqua Valley,
Oregon.
Vol. x. p. 1126.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. — For second of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty November twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty November twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Wichitas, and
other affiliated
bands, and In-
dians in country
leased from
Choctaws.

Wichitas, and other affiliated Bands, and Indians in Country leased from Choctaws. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Walla-Walla,
Cayuse, and
Umatilla tribes.
Vol. xii. p. 947.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For second of five instalments of third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school building, and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Winnebagoes.

Winnebagoes. — For interest on eight hundred and ninety-five thousand

four hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifteen cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty November one, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

Winnebagoes.

Vol. vii. p. 545.
Vol. xii. p. 628.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments of interest on seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty October thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand eight hundred and five dollars and eighty-four cents.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

For interest on one hundred and seventy-nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, at five per centum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-three cents.

For the proportion of one hundred and sixty persons of one million dollars, placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury, as per fourth article of the treaty November one, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, whole number of the tribe being one thousand five hundred and thirty-one persons, one hundred and four thousand five hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the proportion of one hundred and sixty persons of eighty-five thousand dollars, placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury, as per fourth article treaty October thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, whole number one thousand five hundred and thirty-one, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents.

For the proportion of one hundred and sixty persons of two hundred thousand dollars, placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury, being the amount in part taken from their tribal funds to pay the expenses of their removal from Minnesota, provided for in public act number one hundred and eighty-seven, approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, whole number one thousand five hundred and thirty-one, twenty thousand nine hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents. The foregoing amounts for said one hundred and sixty persons are appropriated from the sums respectively named standing to the credit of the Winnebagoes on the books of the treasury, and shall be deducted therefrom.

1870, ch. 296,
§ 9.
Ante, p. 361.

For insurance and transportation of goods that may be purchased for said Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wall-pah-pee Tribe of Snake Indians.— For last of five instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

Wall-pah-pee
tribe of Snake
Indians.
Vol. xiv. p. 668.

Yakama Nation.— For first of two instalments of third series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

Yakama Na-
tion.
Vol. xii. p. 953.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article of treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Yakama
Nation.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty June nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Yankton tribe
of Sioux.
Vol. xi. p. 744.

Yankton Tribe of Sioux. — For third of ten instalments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty April nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

No Indian nation or tribe to be recognized as a power with whom to make treaty.

Existing treaties not affected.

For insurance and transportation of goods for the Yanktons, one thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service.
Arizona.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Arizona. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy thousand dollars.

California.

California. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory.

Colorado Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory.

Dakota Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements,

and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. General incidental expenses of the Indian service.

Idaho Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars. Idaho Territory.

Montana Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars. Montana Territory.

Nevada. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars. Nevada.

New Mexico. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars, including five thousand dollars to be expended in establishing schools among the Pueblo Indians. New Mexico.

Oregon. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, forty thousand dollars. Oregon.

For this amount, to survey and allot lands in severalty to the Indians at Grande Ronde reservation in Oregon, who may desire and be fitted for the same, under the provisions of the treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the confederate bands of Indians residing in Willamette Valley, the title thereto not to be alienated by said Indians without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, four thousand dollars.

For repairs at Grande Ronde agency, two thousand dollars.

Washington Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the balance not expended as herein provided shall be expended in the establishment of schools and the education of Indian children in said Territory. Washington Territory.

Utah Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars. Utah Territory.

For this amount, to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle said Indians in Uintah Valley," ten thousand dollars. 1864, ch. 77
Vol. xiii. p. 68.

Wyoming Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural imple- Wyoming Territory.

ments, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Delivery of annuities, &c. in Minnesota and Michigan.

For transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Indian commission. 1869, ch. 16, § 4. Ante, p. 40.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and said commission is hereby continued with the powers and duties heretofore provided by law: *Provided*, That hereafter no payments shall be made by any officer of the United States to contractors for goods or supplies of any sort furnished to the Indians, or for the transportation thereon, or for any buildings or machinery erected or placed on their reservations, under or by virtue of any contract entered into with the Interior Department, or any branch thereof, on the receipts or certificates of the Indian agents or superintendents for such supplies, goods, transportation, buildings, or machinery beyond fifty per cent. of the amount due until the accounts and vouchers shall have been submitted to the executive committee of the board of commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and organized under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the third section of the act approved April [July] fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for examination, revisal, and approval; and it shall be the duty of said board of commissioners, without unnecessary delay, to forward said accounts and vouchers so submitted to them to the Secretary of the Interior, with the reasons for their approval or disapproval of the same, in whole or in part, attached thereto; and said Secretary shall have power to sustain, set aside, or modify the action of said board, and cause payment to be made or withheld as he may determine.

No payments to be made to contractors beyond, &c. until, &c.

1870, ch. 236, § 8. Ante, p. 360.

Provisions for Red Cloud's band of Sioux Indians. Proviso.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of provisions for Red Cloud's band of Sioux Indians, to relieve their present wants, and to assist them until July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the amount hereby appropriated as may be necessary shall be used to reimburse the subsistence department for supplies furnished by that department, under the direction of the President of January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Civilization of the Indians of the central superintendency.

For this amount, to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency in the arts of civilization with a view to their self-support, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary.

Expenses of delegations of Indians to Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting the city of Washington by authority of the United States, subsequently to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to purchase presents for the members thereof, out of the amount remaining unexpended on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, of the sum of fifty thousand dollars appropriated by resolution number one hundred and ten, entitled "A resolution to pay expenses of delegations of Indians visiting the city of Washington," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteenth, eighteen

Ante, p. 387.

hundred and seventy, which is as follows, viz.: "For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for subsistence of the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars," be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and seventy," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

Amendment of former act.

Ante, p. 846.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Alvin N. Blacklidge for services rendered and money expended in taking the census of the Cherokee Indians, under the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with said Indians, nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents.

Alvin N. Blacklidge. Vol. xiv. p. 802.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal of the Kickapoo and other American Indian tribes roving on the borders of Mexico and Texas to reservations within the Territories of the United States, and for their settlement and subsistence on such reservations, forty thousand dollars.

Removal and subsistence of Kickapoos, and other roving Indians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause settlements to be made with all persons appointed by Indian councils, to receive money due incompetent or orphan Indians, per act of July five, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (Statutes at Large, volume twelve, pages five hundred and twenty-nine and five hundred and thirty,) five thousand dollars.

For surveying such reservations in Oregon, under treaty stipulations, as may be rendered necessary, twenty thousand dollars.

Surveying reservations in Oregon.

For the erection or purchase, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of suitable buildings for the Upper Missouri agency, near Fort Berthold, provided the same shall be necessary, eight thousand dollars.

Buildings for Upper Missouri agency.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of determining the location and re-marking with suitable monuments and establishing the position of the ninety-sixth meridian west longitude, from the State of Kansas to the north line of the Creek country, in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars; and this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of holding a "general council" of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, as provided by the treaties with said tribes in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That any other Indian tribe permanently located in said Indian Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to elect and send to said "general council" one delegate, and in addition one delegate for each one thousand Indians or fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of such tribe, on the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights and privileges, including right to compensation, as is provided for delegates of the tribes hereinbefore mentioned, and a sufficient sum to pay the per diem and mileage of such additional delegates is hereby appropriated.

Establishing the ninety-sixth meridian west longitude.

Expenses of general council.

Vol. xiv. pp. 758, 772, 788, 802.

Delegates to general council.

Interest on Trust-Fund Stocks. — For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes, (and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior,) for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, viz.:—

Interest on trust-fund stocks;

For interest on the Cherokee national fund, eighteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Cherokees;

For interest on the Cherokee school fund, three thousand and ten dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw national fund, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Chickasaws.

For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund, two hundred dollars.

Interest on trust-fund stocks.	For interest on the Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars.
Choctaws; Creeks;	For interest on the Creek orphans' fund, five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.
Delawares;	For interest on the Delaware general fund, nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.
Iowas;	For interest on the Iowas' fund, three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws;	For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' fund, six thousand and seventy dollars.
Menomonees;	For interest on the Menomonees' fund, nine hundred and fifty dollars.
Ottawas and Chippewas;	For interest on the Ottawas and Chippewas, two hundred and thirty dollars.
Pottawatomes.	For interest on the Pottawatomes' education fund, six thousand seven hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses of trust funds.	For contingent expenses of trust funds, heretofore and to be hereafter incurred, three thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to the Choctaw tribe of Indians bonds of the United States to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as directed by the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes."
Bonds to Choctaws.	
1861, ch. 85. Vol. xii. p. 238.	
Addition to act	SEC. 2. That the act approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and <i>and</i> seventy-one, and for other purposes," be amended by adding the following section, which was inadvertently omitted in the enrolment of said act, viz.:—
1870, ch. 296. Ante, p. 363.	
No treaty approved or disaffirmed, &c.	"SEC. 14. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the provisions thereof, shall be so construed as to ratify, approve, or disaffirm any treaty made with any tribes, bands, or parties of Indians since the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or affirm or disaffirm any of the powers of the Executive and Senate over the subject."
No contract to be made with Indians unless in writing, and approved by, &c.	SEC. 3. That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person, with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian not a citizen of the United States, for the payment of any money or other thing of value to him, or any other person, in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of or in reference to annuities from or treaties with the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing and approved by the commissioner of Indian affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and all such contracts or agreements hereafter made, in violation of the provisions of this section, are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else, for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by the said commissioner and Secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was so paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abettors, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months, and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the United
Contracts not so made to be void, and person making may be prosecuted for misdemeanor.	

States to prosecute such cases when applied to to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office. And any Indian agent, or other person in the employment of the United States, who shall, in violation of the provisions of this section, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, or in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making said contract, or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Indian agents making such contracts to be dismissed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of July two, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:—

Appropriation for Post-Office Department. 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For inland mail transportation, twelve million three hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Inland mails.

For pay of mail messengers, five hundred and six thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

Messengers.

For pay of route agents, seven hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Route agents.

For pay of mail-route messengers, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and four dollars.

Mail-route messengers.

For pay of local agents, forty-nine thousand and forty-four dollars.

Local agents.

For pay of railway post-office clerks, five hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of baggage masters in charge of through mails, five thousand dollars.

Baggage masters.

For foreign-mail transportation, four hundred thousand dollars.

Foreign mails.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand dollars.

Ship, &c. letters.

For pay of postmasters, five million one hundred thousand dollars.

Postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers.

For pay of clerks in post-offices, two million six hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million four hundred thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Paper and twine.

For twine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Letter-balances.

For pay of blank agents, ten thousand dollars.

Blank agents.

For office furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any paper published in the District of Columbia for advertising mail routes other than those in Virginia and Maryland.

Advertising: no part, &c.

For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

For manufacture of postage-stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, four hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no envelope as furnished by the government shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

Envelopes not to contain, &c.

For salary of distributing agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Distributing agents.

- Mail depredations and special agents. For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Mail-bags, &c.; locks and keys. For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
- Stamps for post-marking and canceling. For mail locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.
- Foreign balances. For post-marking and canceling stamps for post-offices, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Post-route maps. For balances due foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Rent, fuel, and lights. For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars.
- Stationery. For rent of post-offices, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Envelopes. For fuel for post-offices, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For lights for post-offices, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.
- For stationery and miscellaneous items for post-offices, forty thousand dollars.
- Fees to United States attorneys, clerks, and marshals. For registered package envelopes, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Engraving, &c. For official envelopes for use of postmasters, thirty thousand dollars.
- No part to pay George Chorpenning. For envelopes for return of dead letters to writers, four thousand dollars.
- Deficiency appropriation for year ending June 30, 1872. For fees to United States attorneys, clerks of courts, and United States marshals, ten thousand dollars.
- Steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China; the United States and Brazil; San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Conditional deficiency appropriation for year ending June 30, 1872. For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
- Bidders for transportation of the mails to send certified check with bids; amount of check; to be forfeited if, &c. That no money appropriated by this act shall be applied to the payment of the alleged claim against the United States in favor of George Chorpenning, now pending before the sixth auditor of the treasury, or any part thereof.
- SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:—
- For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.
- For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of three million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.
- SEC. 4. That all bidders, upon every mail route, for the transportation of mails upon the same, shall hereafter accompany their bids (where they exceed five thousand dollars) with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, of some reliable banking house or banking institution, which check or draft shall not be less than five per cent. on the amount that they would receive in any one year under such bid. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to enter into good and sufficient bonds to faithfully carry out such contract, such bidder or bidders shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, for the use of the Post-Office Department; otherwise, such draft or check, so deposited, shall be returned to the bidder, to whom it belongs.
- SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for the Newport and Cincinnati

Bridge Company, or any other company, or person, to proceed in the erection of the bridge now being constructed over the Ohio river from the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the city of Newport, Kentucky, and the approaches thereto, unless the said bridge shall be so constructed that the channel span of four hundred feet, as now located, shall have under said span a clear headway, at low water, of one hundred feet below any point of said channel span, and in such case no draw shall be required in said bridge; all the other spans of said bridge, which cover the Ohio river, to low-water mark, shall have a clear headway of not less than seventy feet above low-water mark, and the other spans of the said bridge, extending to each shore, may be made of less elevation than seventy feet above low-water mark, to accommodate a regular grade for the approaches to said bridge. And when the foregoing requirements shall have been complied with by the said Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, the location of said bridge, its structures, and approaches, shall thereupon be deemed to be legalized, and declared to be lawful structures, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route. The plans for changes in such bridge, made necessary by this act, shall be submitted by said company to the Secretary of War for his approval. And, in the event of the bridge company making the changes provided for in this act, it shall be lawful for the said company, after they shall have made the changes in said bridge, and the approaches thereto, as herein provided, to file their bill in equity against the United States in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, and full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to determine: first, whether the bridge, according to the plans on which it has progressed at the passage of this act, has been constructed so as substantially to comply with the provisions of law relating thereto; and, second, the liability of the United States, if any there be, to the said company by reason of the changes by this act required to be made; and if the said court shall determine that the United States is so liable, and that said bridge was so being built, then the said court shall further ascertain and determine the amount of the actual and necessary cost and expenditures reasonably required to be incurred in making the changes in the said bridge and its approaches as hereby authorized or required, in excess of the cost of building said bridge and approaches, according to the plan proposed, before the changes required by this act to be made. And the said court is hereby further authorized and required to proceed therein to final decree as in other cases in equity. And it shall be lawful for either party to the said suit to appeal from the final decree of the said circuit court, to the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases, and the Supreme Court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the said case and make a final decree therein, and thereupon, if such decree shall be in favor of said company, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, pay to the said company such sum of money as shall by the said Supreme Court be so decreed to be paid to the said company: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no money shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the said company until the Supreme Court of the United States, upon appeal taken as aforesaid, shall render a final decree in the case in favor of said company.

Spans of bridge over the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Newport, Ky.;

no draw if, &c.

Bridge, &c. to be a post-route when, &c.

Plan to be approved by Secretary of War. When the bridge company has made the changes, &c. it may file a bill in circuit court.

Court to decide what.

Appeal to the Supreme Court.

If final decree is in favor of the company, the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amount of the decree. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John C. Fremont, James L. Alcorn, G. M. Dodge, O. C. French, John D. Caldwell, J. J. Noah, A.

Texas Pacific
Railroad Com-
pany incorpo-
rated.
Corporators.

C. Osborne, Timothy Hurley, C. C. Pool, Silas N. Martin, John M. Corse, George E. Wentworth, Philip H. Morgan, J. D. Cameron, Marshal O. Roberts, James L. Hodges, John Ray, W. Vermilye, Enoch L. Faucher, Charles F. Livermore, Joseph H. Oglesby, John Whytock, Daniel Drew, F. S. Davis, W. Orton, A. C. Babcock, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel D. Hoffman, H. Ramsdale, William H. Jackson, R. C. Parsons, Delos W. Emmons, M. A. Southworth, John H. Hall, G. C. Kinzey, W. P. Clark, James Dart, H. Jacobs, L. T. Smith, W. P. Dole, C. A. Weed, A. P. K. Safford, H. McCullough, Charles Jackson, Elisha Dyer, Alfred Anthony, James Hoy, M. W. Benjamin, H. D. Cooke, Joseph R. West, W. S. Huntington, J. M. Tebbetts, C. C. Leondridge, D. D. Porter, M. Woodhull, Hiram Price, M. C. Hunter, W. T. Walters, J. B. Brownlow, T. A. Morris, Owen Tuller, J. H. Ledlie, R. M. Bishop, Samuel Craighead, D. N. Stanton, Augustus H. Whiting, G. L. Johnston, J. W. Goodland, Powell Clayton, Samuel Tate, W. Bolton, H. Robinson, George Maney, O. H. Bynum, M. Burns, J. C. Goodloe, E. G. Barney, Cyrus Busey, J. W. Forney, J. Lockwood, E. M. Davis, N. Patton, W. Flanagan, G. O'Brien, G. P. Buel, G. H. Gidding, J. J. Newell, E. W. Rice, R. M. Shoemaker, Samuel Sloan, S. W. Morton, J. B. Bowman, L. M. Flournoy, J. J. Hinds, G. R. Weeks, J. T. Ludling, B. C. Gilbert, B. D. Williams, Thomas Olcott, G. A. Fosdick, Harry Hays, P. S. Forbes, John T. Sprague, L. R. Marsh, A. W. Beckwith, J. C. Stanton, Cyrus H. Baldwin, A. J. Hamilton, Rush R. Sloan, Silas C. Colgrove, Samuel D. Jones, N. H. Decker, William N. Leet, B. F. Allen, J. B. Chaves, Augustus Kountze, John N. Goodwin, William S. Rosecrans, Michael Hahn, H. C. Warmouth, J. S. Williams, G. M. Spencer, L. J. Higby, W. C. Kimball, and all such persons as shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and use a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, from a point at or near Marshall, county of Harrison, State of Texas; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, to a point at or near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence by the most direct and eligible route to San Diego, California, to ship's channel, in the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing in the location thereof, as near as may be, the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the pur[po]ses of this act.

Powers of cor-
poration.

Route of rail-
road and tele-
graph line.

Texas Pacific
Railroad com-
missioners, to
meet in New
York within, &c.

Notice.

Subscription
books for capital
stock.

SEC. 2. That the persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute a board of commissioners, (twenty of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business,) to be known as the Texas Pacific Railroad commissioners, who shall meet in the city of New York within ninety days after the passage of this act, at a time to be designated in a notice to be signed by the person first named in the list of corporators and six of his associates, and to be published for two weeks in, at least, one daily newspaper in New York, New Orleans, and Washington; and, when so met, they may cause books to be opened for the subscription of the capital stock of said company, and when twenty thousand shares, amounting to two millions of dollars, shall have been subscribed, and ten per centum actually paid thereon, in money, to the

treasurer, to be elected by said commissioners, who shall give bond for its safe keeping and payment to the treasurer of the company when organized, then it shall be lawful for such subscribers or stockholders, or a majority thereof, to organize said company in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to elect not less than seven, nor more than seventeen directors, a majority of whom shall be necessary to the transaction of business, and who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and the said directors shall immediately proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; the president and vice-president shall be directors. At all elections for directors, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given by the holders in person, or by proxy, who shall also be a shareholder. The directors shall hold their offices for any term not exceeding three years, as may be provided in the by-laws; and the annual meetings of stockholders shall take place as provided for in said by-laws.

SEC. 3: That the capital stock of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be fixed by the board of directors, at a sum not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars; and when the amount is so fixed, it shall never be increased except by consent of Congress. Assessments upon said stock shall only be made by a majority vote of the whole number of directors at a regular meeting, which said assessments shall be paid at the expiration of thirty days after a notice given in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans.

SEC. 4. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power and lawful authority to purchase the stock, land grants, franchises, and appurtenances of, and consolidate on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, with any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered by congressional, State, or territorial authority, on the route prescribed in the first section of this act; but no such consolidation shall be with any competing through line of railroads to the Pacific Ocean.

SEC. 5. That the said company shall have power and authority to make running arrangements with any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered, or that may hereafter be chartered by congressional, State, or territorial authority; also to purchase lands, or to accept donations, or grant of lands, or other property, from States or individuals, for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the object of this company.

SEC. 6. That the rights, lands, land grants, franchises, privileges, and appurtenances, and property of every description, belonging to each of the consolidated or purchased railroad company or companies, as herein provided, shall vest in and become absolutely the property of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company: *Provided*, That in all contracts made and entered into by said company with any and all other railroad company or companies, to perfect such aforesaid consolidation or purchase, the indebtedness or other legal obligations of said company or companies shall be assumed by the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company as may be agreed upon, and no such consolidation or purchase shall impair any lien which may exist on any of the railroads so consolidated or purchased; but said company shall not assume the debts or obligations of any company with which it may consolidate or purchase as aforesaid, to an amount greater than the cash value of the assets received from the same.

SEC. 7. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power to make and enforce rules and by-laws for the election of its officers and the government and management of the business of the company, and to do and perform all needful and proper things to be done and performed to promote the objects of the company hereby incor-

Treasurer, bond.
 Company may organize when, &c.
 Directors. Quorum, term of office, &c.
 Officers.
 Proxies.
 Term of office of directors. Annual meetings.
 Capital stock.
 Shares. Increase.
 Assessments.
 The corporation may purchase, &c. and consolidate with any railroad company;
 limitation;
 may make arrangements with other roads, purchase lands, &c.
 Rights, franchises, &c. of the purchased railroads to vest in the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.
 Obligations of other companies to be assumed.
 Liens not impaired.
 Limit to amount of debts, &c. to be assumed.
 Rules and by-laws.

porated, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and the provisions of this charter.

Right of way granted through the public lands, and authority to take materials from adjacent lands.

Extent of grant.

SEC. 8. That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said company for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph line, and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof. Said right of way is granted to said company to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands; and there is also hereby granted to said company grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, wharves, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-stations, and such other structures as may be necessary for said railroad, not exceeding forty acres of land at any one point.

Alternate sections of public lands granted to the corporation;

in the Territories; in California.

If any of the lands have been disposed of, other lands to be given.

Provision as to lands near the Mexican boundary.

"Mineral" not to include iron or coal.

Grant in California not to exceed, &c.

"Ship's channel" to mean what.

Lands granted and not sold in three years, &c. to be subject to settlement and pre-emption.

Right of way over lands of private persons to be secured according to law of State, &c.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line herein provided for, there is hereby granted to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as such line may be adopted by said company, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad in California, where the same shall not have *not have* been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed. In case any of said lands shall have been sold, reserved, occupied, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected in lieu thereof by said company, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections first above named, and not including the reserved numbers. If, in the too near approach of the said railroad line to the boundary of Mexico, the number of sections of land to which the company is entitled cannot be selected immediately on the line of said railroad, or in lieu of mineral lands excluded from this grant, a like quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated agricultural lands, in odd-numbered sections nearest the line of said railroad may be selected as above provided; and the word "mineral," where it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: *Provided, however,* That no public lands are hereby granted within the State of California further than twenty miles on each side of said road, except to make up deficiencies as aforesaid, and then not to exceed twenty miles from the lands originally granted. The term "ship's channel," as used in this bill, shall not be construed as conveying any greater right to said company to the water front of San Diego bay than it may acquire by gift, grant, purchase, or otherwise, except the right of way, as herein granted: *And provided further,* That all such lands, so granted by this section to said company, which shall not be sold, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in this act, within three years after the completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands, at a price to be fixed by and paid to said company, not exceeding an average of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all the lands herein granted.

SEC. 10. That when the route of said railroad and telegraph line shall pass through the lands of private persons, or where it may be necessary for said railroad company to take any lands belonging to private persons for any of the purposes herein mentioned necessary to said road, such right of way through or title to such lands shall be secured in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which they may be situated.

SEC. 11. That the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power and authority to issue two kinds of bonds, secured by mortgage, namely: first, construction bonds; second, land bonds. Construction bonds shall be secured by mortgage, first, on all or any portion of the franchises, road-bed, or track of said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, when constructed or in the course of construction, from a point at or near Marshall, to ship's channel, in the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid. Land bonds shall be secured by mortgage, first, on all or any portion of the lands hereby granted in aid of the construction of said railroad as is provided for in this act; second, on lands acquired by any arrangement or purchase or terms of consolidation with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of lands may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation: *Provided*, That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution, and shall confer all the rights and property of said company as therein expressed: *And provided also*, That the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid construction and land bonds shall be applied only in the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line: *And provided further*, That said mortgage shall in no wise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

Corporation may issue construction bonds, secured by mortgage of road;

land bonds secured by mortgage of its lands.

All its mortgages to be filed, &c. in the Department of the Interior.

Proceeds of sales of bonds to apply only to what.

Existing liens not affected.

SEC. 12. That whenever the said company shall complete the first and each succeeding section of twenty consecutive miles of said railroad and put it in running order as a first-class road in all its appointments, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued conveying to said company the number of sections of land opposite to and coterminous with said completed road to which it shall be entitled for each section so completed. Said company, within two years after the passage of this act, shall designate the general route of its said road, as near as may be, and shall file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior; and when the map is so filed, the Secretary of the Interior, immediately thereafter, shall cause the lands within forty miles on each side of said designated route within the Territories, and twenty miles within the State of California, to be withdrawn from pre-emption, private entry, and sale: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled, "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the amendments thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands of the United States on the line of said road when surveyed, except those hereby granted to said company.

Patents to issue for lands as twenty-mile sections of road are completed.

General route to be designated in two years, and map filed.

Lands to be withdrawn from pre-emption, &c.

Provisions of pre-emption and homestead acts extended to, &c. 1841, ch. 16, § 10. Vol. v. p. 455. 1862, ch. 75. Vol. xii. p. 392.

SEC. 13. That the president of the company shall annually, by the first day of July, make a report and file it with the Secretary of the Interior, which report shall be under oath, exhibiting the financial situation of the company, the amount of money received and expended, and the number of miles of road constructed each year; and further, the names and residences of the stockholders, of the directors, and of all other officers of the company, the amount of stock subscribed, and the amount thereof actually paid in, a description of the lines of road surveyed and fixed upon for construction, the amount received from passengers and for freight, respectively, on the road, a statement of the expenses of said road and its fixtures, and a true statement of the indebtedness of said company and the various kinds thereof.

Annual report, when and where to be made, and to state what.

SEC. 14. That the certificates of the capital stock must be signed by
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Certificates of capital stock, how signed, &c.;

bonds and mortgages.

Par value and interest in gold.

Limitation as to bonds.

Other railroads may connect.

No discrimination against.

Rates not to exceed, &c.

Iron or steel rails from American ore.

Corporation to commence construction of road at San Diego and Marshall.

Rate of construction.

Time for completion.

Congress may complete if, &c.

Commissioner to examine road.

Patents to issue.

Railroad declared to be a

and shall contain an extract from the proceedings of the board of directors fixing the amount thereof, as well as from this act, authorizing such issue. All the bonds and mortgages issued by said company must be signed by the president and secretary, and attested by the seal of said company, and shall contain an extract from the law authorizing them to be issued. The face value of said bonds shall be one thousand dollars in gold, and shall be redeemable at such times, and to bear such rate of interest, payable semi-annually in gold, as may be determined by the directors. The total value of the construction bonds to be issued shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars per mile of said railroad, and the total face value of the land bonds shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all lands mortgaged; the total amount of each to be determined by the board of directors.

SEC. 15. That all railroads constructed, or that may be hereafter constructed, to intersect said Texas Pacific railroad, shall have a right to connect with that line; that no discrimination as regards charges for freight or passengers, or in any other matter, shall be made by said Texas Pacific Railroad Company against any of the said connecting roads; but that the same charges per mile as to passengers, and per ton per mile as to freight, passing from the said Texas Pacific railroad over any of said connecting roads, or passing from any of said connecting roads over any part of said Texas Pacific railroad, shall be made by said company as they make for freight and passengers over their own road: *Provided also*, That said connecting roads shall reciprocate said right of connection and equality of charges with said Texas Pacific railroad: *And provided further*, That the rates charged for carrying passengers and freight, per mile, shall not exceed the prices which may be fixed by Congress for carrying passengers and freight on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads.

SEC. 16. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have heretofore been contracted for by any railroad company which may be purchased or consolidated with by the company hereby incorporated, as provided by this act.

SEC. 17. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall commence the construction of its road simultaneously at San Diego, in the State of California, and from a point at or near Marshall, Texas, as hereinbefore described, and so prosecute the same as to have at least fifty consecutive miles of railroad from each of said points complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act; and to so continue to construct each year thereafter a sufficient number of miles to secure the completion of the whole line from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion.

SEC. 18. That the President of the United States, upon the completion of the first section of twenty miles, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to examine the various sections of twenty miles as they shall be completed, and report thereon to him in writing; and if, from such report, he be satisfied that said company has fully completed each section of its road, as in this act provided, he shall direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to said company for the lands it is entitled to under this act, as fast as each section of said road is completed.

SEC. 19. That the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be, and it is hereby, declared to be a military and post road; and for the purpose of

insuring the carrying the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and stores of the United States, no act of the company nor any law of any State or Territory shall impede, delay, or prevent the said company from performing its obligations to the United States in that regard: *Provided*, That said road shall be subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other governmental services, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the price paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid.

military and post road.

Transportation for the United States not to be impeded.

Rate of compensation.

SEC. 20. That it shall not be lawful for any of the directors, either in their individual capacity or as members of an incorporated or joint-stock company, to make any contracts or agreements with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company for the construction, equipment, or running of its road, or to have any interest therein; and all such contracts or agreements are hereby declared null and void, and all money or property received under such contracts or agreements may be recovered back for the benefit of the company by any stockholder.

No director to contract for constructing, &c. any part of the road.

SEC. 21. That any railroad company whose route lies across the route of the Texas Pacific railroad may cross the same, and for the purpose of crossing shall have the right to acquire at the double minimum price all lands, whether of the United States or granted by this act, which shall be needed for a right of way two hundred feet wide through said lands, and for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other needful purposes, not exceeding for such purposes forty acres at any one station.

Railroad companies may cross this road; may have lands, &c.

SEC. 22. That the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, shall have the right to connect by the most eligible route to be selected by said company with the said Texas Pacific railroad at its eastern terminus, and shall have the right of way through the public land to the same extent granted hereby to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company; and in aid of its construction from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, thence by the way of Alexandria, in said State, to connect with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company at its eastern terminus, there is hereby granted to said company, its successors and assigns, the same number of alternate sections of public lands per mile, in the State of Louisiana, as are by this act granted in the State of California, to said Texas Pacific Railroad Company; and said lands shall be withdrawn from market, selected, and patents issued therefor, and opened for settlement and pre-emption, upon the same terms and in the same manner and time as is provided for and required from said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, within said State of California: *Provided*, That said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Co. may connect with this road and have right of way.

Grant of lands to aid in its construction.

Lands to be withdrawn from market, &c.

Road when to be completed.

SEC. 23. That, for the purpose of connecting the Texas Pacific railroad with the city of San Francisco, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California is hereby authorized (subject to the laws of California) to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa Pass, by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific railroad at or near the Colorado river, with the same rights, grants, and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and conditions as were granted to said Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, by the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided, however*, That this section shall in no way affect or impair the rights, present or prospective, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or any other railroad company.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company may construct a road to connect the Texas Pacific Railroad with San Francisco.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act to renew certain Grants of Land to the State of Alabama.*

Former land grant to Alabama for railroads renewed. 1856, ch. 41. Vol. xi. p. 17. See ante, p. 45.

If road is not completed in three years, lands unsold to revert. Proviso.

Right granted to take materials from adjacent public lands.

Right of way, with grounds for stations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant of lands made to the State of Alabama by the act of Congress approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," to assist in the building of a railroad from the city of Montgomery, Alabama, to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line, in the direction of Nashville, is hereby revived and renewed for the use and benefit of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, subject to all the conditions and restrictions contained in the act referred to, and subject to the further limitation, that if the said railroad is not completed within three years from the passage of this act no further sale shall be made for the benefit of said road, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States: *Provided,* That the lands granted by the act hereby revived, except mineral lands, shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one quarter section to any one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 2. That the right, power, and authority is hereby given to the company building the aforesaid railroad to take from the public land, adjacent to the lines of said railroad, earth, stone, and other materials for the construction thereof; and the right of way is hereby granted to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations and structures connected therewith, not exceeding forty acres at any one station.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act to provide for the Redemption of Copper and other Token Coins.*

All copper and base-metal coinage to be re-deemed in sums of not less than twenty dollars.

Such coinage may be discontinued when, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to redeem in lawful money, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, all copper, bronze, copper-nickel, and base-metal coinage of every kind heretofore authorized by law, when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever under this authority these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue or diminish the manufacture and issue of such coinage until otherwise ordered by him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act in Relation to fraudulent Trade-marks upon foreign Watches.*

No watches, &c. of foreign manufacturers, simulating the name, &c. of domestic manufacturers, to be entered at custom-houses unless, &c.

Trade-marks of domestic manufacturers of watches to be recorded, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, no watches, watch cases, watch movements, or parts of watch movements, of foreign manufacture, which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacturer, shall be admitted to entry at the custom-houses of the United States, unless such domestic manufacturer is the importer of the same.

SEC. 2. That domestic manufacturers of watches, who have adopted trade-marks, may cause to be recorded in the treasury of the United States, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, their

names, residences, and descriptions of trade-marks, and furnish to the Secretary fac-similes of such trade-marks; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit one or more copies of the same to each collector or other proper officer of the customs of the United States, to be used by such officers in the execution of the first section of this act.

Copies of trade-marks to be sent to collectors.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to further provide for giving Effect to the various Grants of public Lands to the State of Nevada," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

March 3, 1871.
1868, ch. 55, § 4.
Vol. xv. p. 68.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of an act entitled "An act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: And it is further enacted that the lands granted to the State of California for the establishment of an agricultural college by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within said State, subject to pre-emption, settlement, entry, sale, or location, under any laws of the United States. Such selection may be made in any legal subdivisions, adjoining by sides, so as to constitute bodies of not less than one hundred and sixty acres; or they may be made in separate subdivisions of forty, eighty, or one hundred and twenty acres, respectively: *Provided,* That this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption and homestead laws, nor to mineral lands: *And provided further,* That if lands be selected as aforesaid, the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, they shall be taken acre for acre in part satisfaction of the grant, and the State of California shall pay to the United States the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each acre so selected, when the same shall be patented to the State by the United States: *Provided fu[r]ther,* That where lands, sought to be selected for the agricultural college, are unsurveyed, the proper authorities of the State shall file a statement to that effect with the register of the United States land office, describing the land by township and range, and shall make application to the United States surveyor-general for a survey of the same, the expenses of the survey for field-work to be paid by the State, provided there be no appropriation by Congress for that purpose. The United States surveyor-general, as soon as practicable, shall have the said lands surveyed and the township plats returned to the United States land office, and lands so surveyed and returned shall, for thirty days after the filing of the plats in the United States land office, be held exclusively for location for the agricultural college, and within said thirty days the proper authorities of the State shall make application to the United States land office for the lands sought to be located by sections and parts of sections: *Provided,* That any rights, under the pre-emption or homestead laws, acquired prior to the filing of the required statement with the United States register, shall not be impaired or affected by this act: *And provided further,* That such selections shall be made in every other respect subject to the conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in the acts hereby modified.

Selection of agricultural college lands by California.

1862, ch. 130.
Vol. xii. p. 503.
1866, ch. 209.
Vol. xiv. p. 208.

Limitation to privilege of selection.

If certain lands are selected, they are to be taken, &c. and California shall pay, &c.

Where lands sought to be selected are unsurveyed.

Survey.

Location.

Pre-emption and homestead rights not affected.

Selections, how to be made.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to reduce the Expenses of the Survey and Sale of the public Lands in the United States," approved May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.*

March 3, 1871.
1862, ch. 86.
Vol. xii. p. 409.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act

Section added to former act. to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," approved May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional section, to be numbered as section eleven, viz? :—

Deposits made by settlers for public surveys to go for part payment of lands.

"SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where settlers shall make deposits in accordance with this act, to the credit of the United States, for public surveys, such amounts so deposited shall go in part payment for their lands situated in the townships, the surveying of which is paid for out of said deposits; and effect shall be given to this act by regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of the general land office.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Reversion to the United States of the Lands granted by Congress to the State of Michigan to aid in the Construction of a Railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint, in said State, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time specified in the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, and for other purposes," for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by said act to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint, and for the completion of said road, be, and the same is hereby, further extended for the period of five years from and after the passage of this act.

Time for reversion of lands granted to Michigan for railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint extended five years.
1856, ch. 44, § 4.
Vol. xi. p. 22.

SEC. 2. That the State of Michigan may authorize the sale of sixty sections of the land granted to aid the construction of said railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint, whenever and as often as the governor of said State shall certify that ten additional miles of said railroad is completed and in running order as a first-class railroad: *Provided*, That said lands authorized to be sold as aforesaid shall include only lands situated opposite to and coterminous with the completed sections: *And provided*, That in case said railroad shall not be fully completed from Flint to Lake Michigan within the time as extended by this act, all the lands included in said grant to which the right to sell shall not then have attached shall revert to the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act confirming the Title to certain Lands.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title to the land certified to the State of Iowa by the commissioner of the general land office of the United States, under an act of Congress entitled "An act confirming a land claim in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes," approved July twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in accordance with the adjustment made by the authorized agent of the State of Iowa and the commissioner of the general land office, on the twenty-first day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the twenty-second day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which adjustment was ratified and confirmed by act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed to the State of Iowa and its grantees in accordance with said adjustment and said act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect adversely any existing legal rights or the rights of

Existing legal rights, &c. not affected.

any party claiming title or the right to acquire title to any part of said lands under the provisions of the so-called homestead or pre-empted laws of the United States, or claiming any part thereof as swamp lands.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXX. — *An Act to create Ports of Delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California, and provide for Appointment of Deputy Collector of Vallejo, California, and to abolish the Office of Surveyor of said Port.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Eureka, in the county of Humboldt, and Wilmington, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, shall be, and are hereby, respectively, constituted ports of delivery, within the collection district of San Francisco; and there may be appointed a deputy collector of customs for each of said ports, who shall perform the duties of such office and receive the compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum as salary.

Eureka and Wilmington, in California, made ports of delivery. Deputy collector, duties, pay, &c.

SEC. 2. That any vessel of one hundred tons, or over, coming from or going to sea, may proceed directly to or from Eureka or Wilmington, and report, through the deputy collector of said port, to the collector of customs at San Francisco.

Certain vessels may proceed directly, &c.

SEC. 3. That the office of surveyor of customs, created by act of Congress July one, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the port of Vallejo, in California, is abolished, and in lieu of such surveyor of customs a deputy collector of customs is hereby authorized to perform the same services and receive the same rate of compensation as is provided in this act for the deputy collector at the port of Eureka or the port of Wilmington.

Office of surveyor of customs at Vallejo abolished. Deputy collector authorized.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act to extend the Benefits of the Donation Law of September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to certain Persons.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who, at the time of settlement, possessed the qualifications prescribed in the fourth and fifth sections of "An act to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who made bona fide settlement upon the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in Washington Territory, within the time limited for settlement by said act and the amendments thereto, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, entitled to all the privileges and benefits of said act and amendments.

1850, ch. 76. Vol. ix. p. 496.

Bona fide settlers upon the lands of Puget Sound Agricultural Company entitled to benefit of act.

SEC. 2. That the rights and privileges of heirs and assigns under the said donation law, and the amendments thereto, shall be, and are hereby, extended to the heirs and assigns of the settlers named in the first section of this act.

Privileges extended to their heirs and assigns.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to Patents and Copyrights.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that part of section thirty-three of an act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved July eight, eighteen hundred and seventy, which requires that, in case of application by assignee or assignees for reissue of letters-patent, the application shall be

In applications by assignees for reissues of letters-patent issued, &c. prior to July 8, 1870, the inventor, &c.

need not make application or swear to specification. 1870, ch. 230, §33. *Ante*, p. 202.

made and the specification sworn to by the inventor or discoverer, if living, shall not be construed to apply to patents issued and assigned prior to July eight, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871

CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act to authorize the Restoration of James Belger to the Rank of Major and Quartermaster in the Army.*

James Belger may be restored to the rank of major, &c. in the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore James Belger to the rank of major and quartermaster in the army, to date from the day of his restoration to his said rank under this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXIV.—*An Act to restore Robert Boyd, junior, to the active List of the Navy of the United States.*

Robert Boyd, junior, may be restored to the active list of the navy as commander.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Robert Boyd, junior, now on the retired list, as a commander on the active list of the navy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act to amend an Act for the Relief of Jearum Atkins, approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Commissioner of patents may entertain a petition of Jearum Atkins for extension of patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of Jearum Atkins," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the commissioner of patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over a petition of Jearum Atkins for the extension of letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extension may be granted, and to hear and determine upon the said petition in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original term of said patent had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extension upon the same principles that govern his decisions upon such applications when made in due course of law: *Provided*, That before granting any extension upon such petition, the commissioner shall be satisfied that the same will inure to the sole benefit of said Atkins: *And provided further*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the expiration of the original term of said patent, and prior to the date of its extension."

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act to adjust and fix the Compensation of the Assistants employed in the Library of Congress.*

Pay of assistants in the library of Congress established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assistants employed in the office of the librarian of Congress shall receive the rates of compensation hereinafter provided, commencing with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: Three assistant librarians, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one assistant, at one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistants, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars

each; three assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant, at nine hundred and sixty dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act supplementary to "An Act to authorize the Extension, Construction, and Use of a lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co., in, to, and within the District of Columbia," approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.* March 3, 1871.
1867, ch. 29.
Vol. xiv. p. 387.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to erect over their tracks on Virginia Avenue, between west Sixth Street and west Seventh Street, in the city of Washington, a passenger depot building, covering the following described area, to wit: commencing at the intersection of the building line of south side of south C Street produced and the building line of east side of west Seventh Street produced, thence along last-mentioned line southward to a point, thence by line parallel with and forty feet distant northward from building line of southerly side of Virginia Avenue to a point in building line of west side of west Sixth Street produced, thence by last-mentioned line northward to a point, thence by line parallel with and forty feet distant southward from building line of northerly side of Virginia Avenue to a point, thence northward by line parallel with and eighty feet distant eastward from the building line of east side of west Seventh Street produced to a point in building line of south side of south C Street produced, thence by last-mentioned line westward to the place of beginning; which shall be of the same style of architecture as the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the city of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania: *Provided,* That the assent of the municipal authorities of the city of Washington or of the District of Columbia be first obtained to the erection of said depot.

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company may erect a passenger depot building.
Location.

Style.

Assent of municipal authorities to be first obtained.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act to regulate the Grade of Maryland Avenue from the End of the Long Bridge to Twelfth Street.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company are hereby authorized, at the expense of said company, to change the grade of Maryland Avenue, so as to establish a descending grade of one and seventy-five one-hundredths feet per one hundred feet from the centre of Twelfth Street south to the centre of Thirteen-and-a-half Street south, and a descending grade of one and thirty-one hundredths feet per one hundred feet from the centre of Thirteen-and-a-half Street south to the top of the abutment of the Long bridge over the Potomac river, as newly constructed; the present grade at the centre of Twelfth Street south to be reduced two feet, and the level of the top of the new abutment of the Long bridge not to be more than nine feet above the height of the old abutment: *Provided,* That if any actual damage shall be sustained by the owners of any property on said avenue, or on the streets connecting therewith, by reason of such change of grade, said railroad shall pay such damages as shall be sustained, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That such change of grade shall be made under the supervision of the proper municipal authorities of the city of Washington or of the District of Columbia, and in the manner to be approved by said municipal authority.

Grade of Maryland Avenue may be changed.

Damages to property owners.

Change to be made under whose supervision.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Establishment of certain free public Highways in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.*

Authorities of the District of Columbia to construct a free public highway over part of the Columbia turnpike road, and may take real estate, &c. ;
1810, ch. 26. Vol. ii. p. 570.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper municipal authorities of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to locate, construct, and maintain a free public highway on and over that part of the Columbia turnpike road which leads from the boundary of the city of Washington to the boundary of the District of Columbia towards the village of Bladensburg, in the State of Maryland, and which is now commonly called the Bladensburg turnpike road, and which is described in the act of Congress approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and ten, incorporating the president, directors, and company of the Columbia Turnpike Roads as the line in the most direct and practicable route from the capital to Baltimore ; and for the purpose aforesaid the said municipal authorities shall have power to take any real estate or franchise of the said president, directors, and company of the Columbia Turnpike Roads Company necessary for the construction and maintenance of said free public highway, and no more.

over road of Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company.

1819, ch. 21. Vol. iii. p. 482.

SEC. 2. That the proper municipal authorities aforesaid shall, within the time aforesaid, locate, construct, and maintain a free public highway on and over the turnpike road in the District of Columbia leading from the boundary of the city of Washington, and beginning at or near the end of Seventh Street of said city, and extending to the boundary of the District of Columbia towards Brookville, Maryland, authorized by the act of Congress approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company of the State of Maryland to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through said District to the line thereof"; and for the purpose aforesaid the said proper municipal authorities shall have power to take any real estate or franchise belonging to said turnpike company which may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of said free public highway, and no more.

Compensation for damages, how to be determined.

SEC. 3. That just compensation shall be made to the aforesaid companies for the real estate and franchise so taken, and which compensation shall be ascertained in the following manner: immediately after the said proper municipal authorities shall have taken any of said real estate and franchises, the marshal of the District of Columbia shall in each case summon a jury of twelve men, who shall, under oath, and after due notice given to the companies interested, and also to the said municipal authorities, proceed, under the direction of one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to assess the damages due to each of said companies, which said damages shall be paid by the said District of Columbia, who are hereby authorized to levy a sufficient tax for that purpose, in the following proportions: one tenth of said damages by the county of and nine tenths by the city of Washington.

Jury.

Tax therefor and how apportioned.

Value of franchise.

SEC. 4. That in fixing the measure of damages, and in fixing the present value of the franchise of either of said turnpike companies, the jury may take into consideration the question whether such franchise has been forfeited by such company.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXL. — *An Act to enable the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern Terminus of its Road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Jackson, Lansing,

and Saginaw Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land grant made to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traverse bay, by an act entitled "An act making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, and for other purposes," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and hereby is, empowered and authorized to change the northern terminus of its railroad from Traverse bay to some point on or near the straits of Mackinaw, in said State of Michigan, and to change the location of the incomplete portion of its railroad, so as to obtain the most direct and suitable practicable route from Saginaw river to the straits of Mackinaw: *Provided*, That such change shall lessen the length of said line by rendering it more direct: *And provided further*, That no change in the location of said line of railroad shall have the effect or be construed to work any change in the land grant made to aid in the construction of said road: *And provided also*; That such new location shall be made within the limits of such land grant until the northern limit of said grant is passed.

Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad Company may change its northern terminus, and alter its location.

1856, ch. 44.
Vol. xi. p. 21.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That only the lands embraced within the limits of the said grant as the same was originally located under said act of Congress of June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall pertain to said railroad, or be applicable to aid in the building of the same, whether it be constructed on such new or improved location, or on the said original location. But all the lands within the limits of said grant now remaining unsold, and of the character described and embraced in said act of Congress, whether heretofore listed and certified by the commissioner of the land office as inuring under said grant or not, shall belong to and be applicable to aid in the construction of said railroad, whether built on said improved or said original location, and the said company, on completing its said railroad, or any portion thereof, within the time and in the manner required by law, namely, on or before June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the time limited in the act of Congress of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on such new or improved line, shall be entitled to the same amount of said lands for each mile of said railroad so constructed as if the same had been built on the line originally located under said act: *Provided*, That said company shall not be entitled to any of said lands for that part of its said new or improved line situate to the northward of the limits of its said land grant, and between that point and the straits of Mackinaw; but the right of way for said railroad over the public lands on its new or improved location is hereby granted.

Only lands within the original location shall pertain to the railroad.

Such lands shall be applied to aid in the construction of the railroad.

1866, ch. 158.
Vol. xiv. p. 78.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act to provide for a Building suited to the Use of the Post-Office, the Pension and Revenue Officers, and the judicial Officers of the United States, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, fire proof, at Trenton, New Jersey, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States circuit and district courts, pension and internal-revenue offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount

Public building to be built at Trenton, N. J., for court house, post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

No part of the appropriation to be expended until, &c.

herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company for its Road across the Oneida Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.*

Right of way across the Oneida reservation granted to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company be, and is hereby, authorized to build and maintain its railway across the Oneida reservation, in the State of Wisconsin, and to take sufficient land, not more than a strip one hundred feet in width, for the purposes of said railway, in accordance with and subject to the conditions of an agreement made by the chiefs and headmen of the Oneida tribe of Indians, on the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, approved by and on file with the Secretary of the Interior.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act for the Recovery of Damages for the Loss of the Sloop-of-War Oneida.*

Damages to be recovered for loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to take such measures, and institute and pursue to final judgment or decree such proceedings at law, or otherwise, as may be needful to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida, in the bay of Yeddo, Japan, in January, eighteen hundred and seventy, and to employ such legal counsel in the United States, or abroad, as he may find requisite to accomplish the purposes of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act authorizing the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to change its Line in Consideration of a Relinquishment of Lands.*

St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company may alter its branch lines.
New location.
Proportional grant of lands.
Grant not enlarged, and to take effect only, &c.
Certain lands restored to market.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company may so alter its branch lines that, instead of constructing a road from Crow Wing to St. Vincent, and from St. Cloud to the waters of Lake Superior, it may locate and construct, in lieu thereof, a line from Crow Wing to Brainerd, to intersect with the Northern Pacific railroad, and from St. Cloud to a point of intersection with the line of the original grant at or near Otter Tail or Rush lake, so as to form a more direct route to St. Vincent, with the same proportional grant of lands to be taken in the same manner along said altered lines, as is provided for the present lines by existing laws: *Provided, however*, That this change shall in no manner enlarge said grant, and that this act shall only take effect upon condition of being in accord with the legislation of the State of Minnesota and upon the further condition that proper releases shall be made to the United States by said company, of all lands along said abandoned lines from Crow Wing to St. Vincent, and from St. Cloud to Lake Superior, and that upon the execution of said releases such lands so released shall be considered as immediately restored to market without further legislation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Centre Market in Washington.*

Dec. 20, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chairmen of the committees on public buildings and grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the mayor of Washington, be, and hereby are, constituted commissioners to require the Washington Market Company, organized under the fifteenth section of the act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, promptly to furnish temporary market accommodations for the market men who were driven out by the late fire; and also to erect at the earliest possible day the first stories or market portions of the permanent market buildings provided for in said act; and that said commissioners be authorized to make such alterations in the buildings and such arrangements with said company as shall be best calculated to secure the speedy erection of buildings creditable to the city, and sufficiently commodious for all the wants of the public: *Provided, however,* That the passage of this resolution shall not be construed to supersede, delay, or in any way affect the pending investigations into the affairs of said company, nor to relieve the company or any person from consequences of any acts under investigation.

Commissioners to require Washington Market Company to furnish temporary market accommodations for market; 1870, ch. 108, §15. to erect portions of buildings; to secure speedy erection, &c.
Pending investigations not affected.

APPROVED, December 20, 1870.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution to correct an Error in the Enrollment of the Law in Relation to Pay of grand and petit Jurors.*

Dec. 22, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; the said section having been enrolled by mistake.

Repeal of third section of act 1870, ch. 298. Ante, p. 868.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution granting an American Register to the British-built Bark Busy.*

Dec. 22, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an American register to the British-built bark Busy, wrecked and found abandoned at sea, said vessel being now owned by citizens of Norfolk, Virginia.

American register to the British-built bark Busy.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution to authorize the Restoration of Benjamin S. Richards to the active List of the Navy.*

Jan. 10, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, to appoint Ensign Benjamin S. Richards a master on the active

Ensign Benjamin S. Richards may be appointed master on

active list of
navy.

list of the navy, to date from the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the pay of that grade from that date.

APPROVED, January 10, 1871.

Jan. 11, 1871.
Vol. xvii. p. 2.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution providing for publishing Specifications and Drawings of Patent-Office.*

Publication of abstracts of specifications and of engravings for patent-office report to be discontinued.

Copies of specifications and drawings of each patent, and indexes to be issued and where placed;

to be certified by commissioner and received as evidence;

not to be taken from place of deposit, except, &c.

Additional copies may be printed for sale.

Sets for public libraries that will pay for binding, &c.

Contracts for copies of drawings.

1864, ch. 155, § 9.
Vol. xlii. p. 186.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the publication of the abstracts of specifications and of the engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the commissioner of patents be discontinued after the publication of that portion of the report for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for which the plates have already been prepared; and that, in lieu thereof, the commissioner be authorized to have printed, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent subsequently issued, together with suitable indexes to be issued from time to time, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located in State or territorial capitols, and one in the library of Congress, which copies shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence of all matters therein contained, and shall be certified to under the hand of the commissioner and seal of the patent-office, and shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence, said copies not to be taken from said depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; and the commissioner of patents is hereby authorized and directed to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as hereinbefore provided, at a price not to exceed the contract price for such drawings, for sale, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same; and the commissioner is also hereby authorized to furnish a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the patent office, and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide proper custody for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the commissioner shall deem reasonable: *And provided, also, That all contracts for making copies of drawings shall be made under the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifty-five, section nine, of act of Congress approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which reads as follows: "SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable total cost of the maps or plates illustrating or accompanying any one work exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work, after due advertisement by the superintendent of public printing, under the direction of the joint committee on printing: Provided, That the joint committee on public printing be authorized to empower the superintendent of public printing to make immediate contracts for engraving, whenever, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service will not justify waiting for advertisement and award."**

APPROVED, January 11, 1871.

Jan. 11, 1871.
Ante, p. 417.

[No. 6.] *Joint Resolution to enable Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, to employ a private Amanuensis.*

Allowance to Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to Robert C. Schenck, during the time that he may serve as minister of the United States near the government of Great Britain, the additional

sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, to enable him to employ a private amanuensis, on account of partial disability of his right hand from wounds received in battle.

Britain, for an amanuensis.

APPROVED, January 11, 1871.

[No. 7.] *A Resolution authorizing the Appointment of Commissioners in Relation to the Republic of Dominica.* Jan. 12, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain, and report the political state and condition of the republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed to and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental, and moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests; the general character of the soil; the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays, harbors, and rivers; its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained, and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory; what proportion is covered by foreign claimants or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof; such other information with respect to the said government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

Appointment of commissioners and secretary to proceed to the island of San Domingo; their duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay the report before Congress.

Report to the President.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses; and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President: *Provided,* That nothing in these resolutions contained shall be held, understood, or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

Commissioners to serve without compensation.

Pay of secretary.

Congress not committed hereby.

APPROVED, January 12, 1871.

[No. 8.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Ordnance to the Seventh Regiment Monument Association of Ohio.* Jan. 18, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the Seventh Regiment Monument Association of Ohio four pieces of condemned iron cannon, to be used in ornamenting the grounds around a monument now being erected at Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the seventh regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, who lost their lives in the late war.

Condemned ordnance to the Seventh Regiment Monument Association of Ohio.

APPROVED, January 18, 1871.

Jan. 20, 1871. [No. 9.] *Joint Resolution for the Restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch, of the United States Navy, to the active List from the reserved List.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Captain Dominick Lynch to the active list of the navy, as a captain.

APPROVED, January 20, 1871.

Jan. 25, 1871. [No. 14.] *A Resolution providing for the Repair of the Inclosure of the Cemetery at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, out of the proceeds of the sale recently made by the Secretary of War of the public property at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated to repair the inclosure of the cemetery at said Harper's Ferry, to be expended for that purpose under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, January 25, 1871.

Jan. 25, 1871. [No. 15.] *A Resolution for the Benefit of the Industrial Home for Destitute Children in the District of Columbia.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the quartermaster-general be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to the managers of the Industrial Home for Destitute Children of the District of Columbia, twenty-five iron bedsteads, and not to exceed twelve wooden benches, now in store at Judiciary Square, for the benefit of the inmates of said home.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to said managers, to be used for the engine in the manufacturing shop at said home, a steam boiler now at the navy yard, not used, being the same boiler which the late Admiral Dahlgren recommended to be given to said managers for the benefit of the said home.*

APPROVED, January 25, 1871.

Jan. 26, 1871. [No. 17.] *Joint Resolution extending the Use of the Library of Congress to the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Laws of the United States.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the library are hereby authorized to grant the use of the books in the library of Congress to the three commissioners appointed for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, on the same terms, conditions, and restrictions as regulate the use of the library by senators and representatives.

APPROVED, January 26, 1871.

Jan. 30, 1871. [No. 18.] *Joint Resolution declaratory of the Meaning of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen,

Commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States may use library of Congress.

Donation to the Industrial Home for Destitute Children of bedsteads and benches;
of steam boiler.

Appropriation to repair the inclosure of the cemetery at Harper's Ferry.

Customs duty on foreign merchandise arriving in the United States prior to Dec. 31, 1870, and not in public stores.

eighteen hundred and seventy, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

Ante, p. 269.

Owner to make application.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein," in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," wherever the said words occur together in the said section, and this amendment shall take effect from and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

The word "herein" to be inserted in the 21st section of act 1870, ch. 255. *Ante*, pp. 262-265.

APPROVED, January 30, 1871.

[No. 19.] *A Resolution granting the Right of Way to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company through the naval and military Reservations near Pensacola, Florida.* Jan. 30, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company to construct their road upon and through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Florida, under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Right of way to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company.

APPROVED, January 30, 1871.

[No. 20.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of General William T. Sherman a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.* Feb. 2, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That General William T. Sherman be, and he is hereby, appointed a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Richard Delafield, resigned.

General William T. Sherman appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

APPROVED, February 2, 1871.

[No. 21.] *A Resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.* Feb. 8, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, situate in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and known as the Bergen Heights arsenal. The sale shall be made on the ground after thirty days' notice in the Newark Daily Advertiser and Newark Evening Courier, papers published in the city of Newark; in the Daily Times and Evening Journal, papers published in Jersey City, New Jersey; and in the New York Times and New York Tribune, papers published in the city of New York; and the proceeds arising from said sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized upon the said sale to make a good and sufficient conveyance of the said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Bergen Heights arsenal to be sold at public auction.

Notice and place of sale.

Proceeds of sale. Conveyance.

APPROVED, February 8, 1871.

[No. 22.] *Joint Resolution for the Protection and Preservation of the Food Fishes of the Coast of the United States.* Feb. 9, 1871.

WHEREAS it is asserted that the most valuable food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States are rapidly diminishing in number, to the public injury, and so as materially to affect the interests of trade and commerce: Therefore,

Preamble.

Commissioner
of fish and fish-
eries;
appointment;

to serve with-
out additional
salary;

to investigate
and report as to
the food fishes of
the coast and
lakes of the
United States.

Executive de-
partments to aid
the investiga-
tion.

Commissioner
may take such
fish, or, &c.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers or employees of the government, one person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, to serve without additional salary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of said commissioner to prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any and what diminution in the number of the food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place; and, if so, to what causes the same is due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises; and to report upon the same to Congress.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved, That the heads of the executive departments be, and they are hereby, directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said commissioner in the prosecution of the investigations and inquiries aforesaid.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved, That it shall be lawful for said commissioner to take, or cause to be taken, at all times, in the waters of the sea-coast of the United States, where the tide ebbs and flows, and also in the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimens thereof as may in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties as aforesaid, any law, custom, or usage of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

Feb. 9, 1871.

[No. 23.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Sale of a Portion of the Fort Leavenworth military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of Leavenworth County, in the State of Kansas, for Fair Grounds.*

Portion of the
Fort Leaven-
worth military
reservation may
be sold to the
Kansas Agricul-
tural, &c. Assoc-
iation.

Boundaries.

Reservation.

Commission of
army officers to
appraise the true
value of the land.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a corporate body organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, is hereby authorized to purchase from the United States, for the sole purpose and use of such association as a fair ground, and for experimental agriculture and horticulture, that portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at the southeast corner of the premises herein described, at a point one hundred feet north and in continuation of the west line of Sixteenth Street, as laid down and recorded in the map of the city of Leavenworth, and one hundred feet north of the south line of said reservation; thence running westerly and parallel to said south boundary two thousand five hundred and eighty feet to the east line of Nineteenth Street; thence northerly and in continuation of the east side of said Nineteenth Street two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel to the south line of said reservation two thousand five hundred and eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel to the west line of the premises herein described two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres of land, more or less; reserving to the government or assigns the right to the coal, or royalty for coal, underlying the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint a commission of competent army officers, of such number as he may deem best, which said commission shall, without unnecessary delay, examine and report the true value of the land hereinbefore described to the Secretary of War. On receipt of this report, the Secre-*

tary of War will forward certified copies of the same to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Kansas Agricultural Association.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That whenever the association thus notified shall place to the credit of the United States with the treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of said appraisal, and notified the Secretary of the Interior of such deposit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be issued to the said Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association a patent for the said land above described: *Provided*, That the association shall make the said deposit within one year from the date of the notice of appraisal from the Secretary of War.

Upon payment of appraised value, patent to issue.

! Payment to be made within one year from, &c.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

[No. 24.] *Joint Resolution relative to School Lands in the State of Oregon.*

Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress hereby assents to the application of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the State of Oregon by the act of Congress approved September four, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to the support of common schools, as provided in section two, article eight, of the constitution of said State: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall influence the construction or effect of the act admitting said State into the Union as to said application.

Assent of Congress to the application for schools by Oregon, in its constitution, of the lands granted to such State.

1841, ch. 16.
Vol. v. p. 468.
1859, ch. 38.
Vol. xi. p. 883.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

[No. 25.] *Joint Resolution authorizing an American Register to the British Ship "Robert L. Lane."*

Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the British ship "Robert L. Lane," owned by William C. N. Swift, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

American register to the British ship "Robert L. Lane."

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

[No. 27.] *Joint Resolution to exempt certain Boats from the Payment of marine-hospital Dues, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 10, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the marine-hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," approved June twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventy, and also the provisions of the first section of a certain other act entitled "An act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall not apply to nor be construed to include canal-boats employed in navigating the canals within the United States, notwithstanding such canal-boats may be enrolled or licensed for the coasting trade; and no person employed in or connected with the navigation, management, or use of canal-boats in the coasting trade shall by reason thereof be entitled to any benefit or relief from the marine-hospital fund.

Owners, &c. of canal-boats navigating canals within the United States not to pay marine-hospital dues, &c.;

1870, ch. 169.
Ante, p. 169.
1870, ch. 185, § 1.
Ante, p. 176.
persons employed thereon not entitled to benefit of the marine-hospital fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the seventh section of the last above-mentioned act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to extend to all vessels navigating the waters of said frontiers otherwise than by the sea, the fees for the entrance and clearance of which shall be as follows: For the entry of a vessel direct from a foreign port, fifty cents; for the clearance of a vessel to a foreign port, fifty cents: *Provided*, That ferry-boats running on routes, duly bonded, and used exclusively for carrying sealed cars, under the provision of sections five and six of the

Fees for the entrance and clearance of vessels navigating the waters of the frontiers.

Certain ferry-boats.

1866, ch. 298,
§§ 5, 6.
Vol. xiv. p. 328.

1799, ch. 22, § 46.
Vol. i. p. 661.
Enrolled and
licensed vessels
touching at in-
termediate
foreign ports.

act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ferry-boats carrying passengers and their personal baggage only, shall not be required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees; but such baggage shall, however, be subject to the provisions of section forty-six of the act of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and acts supplementary thereto: *And provided further*, That enrolled or licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district to or from a port in another collection district, and also touching at intermediate foreign ports, shall not thereby become liable to the payment of entry and clearance fees, or tonnage tax, as if from or to foreign ports; but such vessels shall, notwithstanding, be required to enter and clear.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

Feb. 10, 1871.

[No. 28.] *A Resolution authorizing the Use of a naval Vessel to transport Breadstuffs to Europe.*

Naval vessels
may be used to
transport sup-
plies to the des-
titute, &c. people
of France and
Germany.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to cause to be stationed at the port of New York, and the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, if the same can be done without injury to the public service, one or more of our naval vessels, to be there held in readiness to receive on board for transportation such supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

Feb. 10, 1871.

[No. 29.] *A Resolution appropriating Money to defray the Expenses of the select Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate alleged Outrages in the Southern States.*

Appropriation
for expenses of
select committee
to investigate
alleged outrages
in the southern
States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate alleged outrages in the southern States; the same to be expended by order of the committee upon vouchers of its chairman.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

Feb. 14, 1871.

[No. 30.] *A Resolution authorizing the Sale of the Chattanooga Rolling-Mill Property at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the Southwestern Iron Company.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the United States, on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, did, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, lease to John A. Spooner, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, his legal representatives and assigns, all the property known as the United States military rolling-mill, in Chattanooga, State of Tennessee, and all the buildings, tools, machinery, fixtures, furniture, equipments, and appurtenances connected therewith, together with a railroad track connecting said mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, for two years from the date of said lease, with the further agreement contained in said lease, that the United States would, upon the request of said John A. Spooner, his legal representatives or assigns, sell, transfer, and convey said mill, buildings, machinery, and other property thereby leased, by good and sufficient deed and absolute title, to the said John A. Spooner, his legal representatives and assigns, to his or their own use; and whereas the said John A. Spooner *his* [has] assigned his interest in said lease to the Southwestern Iron Company, and the said Southwestern Iron Company have requested the United States to convey the said mill, buildings, machinery, and so forth, to the said Southwestern Iron Company: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in consideration of the amount already paid, to make, execute, and deliver all needful instruments, conveying and transferring all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Chattanooga rolling-mill, the buildings, tools, machinery, fixtures, furniture, equipments, and appurtenances connected therewith, together with the railroad track connecting said mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to the Southwestern Iron Company.

Chattanooga rolling-mill property may be transferred to the Southwestern Iron Company.

APPROVED, February 14, 1871.

[No. 31.] *Joint Resolution in Favor of Joshua Bishop, late Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy.*

Feb. 14, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reappoint Joshua Bishop as a lieutenant-commander in the United States navy.

Joshua Bishop may be reappointed lieutenant-commander in the navy.

APPROVED, February 14, 1871.

[No. 33.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush.*

Feb. 16, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled thereon.

Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush may be appointed to the active list of the navy.

APPROVED, February 16, 1871.

[No. 34.] *A Resolution to authorize the President to permit William L. Hanscom, late a naval Constructor of the Navy of the United States, to withdraw his Resignation of that Office.*

Feb. 16, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, if he shall deem it expedient, be, and hereby is, authorized to permit William L. Hanscom, late naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office, which was accepted by the Department of the Navy, January fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to reinstate the said Hanscom in the office of naval constructor: *Provided, however,* That no pay, emoluments, or compensation in any form, shall be allowed or paid under authority of this resolution, except such as may become due under the laws for services which may be rendered from and after the time when the said Hanscom shall have been reinstated by order of the President.

William L. Hanscom, late naval constructor, may withdraw resignation and be reinstated.

No pay except for future services.

APPROVED, February 16, 1871.

[No. 36.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain Documents.*

Feb. 17, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be in the custody of the Department of the Interior any sets of the documents of any session of Congress, or other documents or odd volumes, not necessary to supply deficiencies or losses that may happen in the library of Congress, in that of either of the executive departments of the national government, in State libraries, or in territorial libraries, the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute such documents and volumes as nearly equally as practicable to the several senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, for distribution to public libraries and other

Certain surplus public documents to be distributed to senators, representatives, &c. for public libraries, &c.

literary institutions in their respective districts, and such documents and volumes now on hand shall be so distributed for said purposes to the senators, representatives, and delegates of the Forty-first Congress.

APPROVED, February 17, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. [No. 39.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, New York, to change its Location and Name.*

Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward may be removed to North Granville, when, &c.;

then to be called North Granville National Bank.

Rights and obligations not affected.

Notice of change to be published.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital stock of the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, New York, shall elect to remove the said bank to the village of North Granville, in the county of Washington, in said State, and the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, thereupon such change of location shall become effectual and valid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That, when such change shall have been made as above provided, the name of said bank shall be changed to the North Granville National Bank, New York, and all debts, demands, liabilities, rights, and powers belonging to the said Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward shall devolve upon and inure to the North Granville National Bank; and all actions pending by or against said Farmers' National Bank may be prosecuted by or against said North Granville National Bank, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such change of location and name had not been made.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved, That as soon as such change of name and location shall have been made, public notice thereof shall be given by publication in a weekly newspaper in the county of Washington, in said State of New York, for four successive weeks.*

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

Feb. 21, 1871. [No. 40.] *A Resolution authorizing Water Gauges to be established and Observations to be made upon the Mississippi River and its principal Tributaries, with a View to obtaining Information required for the Protection of the alluvial Lands against Overflow, and for the Improvement of Navigation.*

Water gauges to be established and observations made of the rise and fall of the Lower Mississippi, &c. at certain designated places.

Expenditure; not to exceed \$5,000 a year.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have water gauges established, and daily observations made of the rise and fall of the Lower Mississippi river and its chief tributaries, at or in the vicinity of Saint Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Napoleon, Providence, Vicksburg, Red River Landing, Baton Rouge, and Carrollton, on the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico, and at or in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; Rock Island, on the Upper Mississippi; Louisville, on the Ohio; Florence, on the Tennessee; Jacksonport, on the White river; Little Rock, on the Arkansas; and Alexandria, on the Red river; and such other places as the Secretary of War may deem advisable; the expenditure for the same to be made from the appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors: *Provided*, That the annual cost of the observations shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum.*

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

Feb. 24, 1871. [No. 42.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of John E. Hagerty, of St. Louis, Missouri.*

John E. Hagerty.

Be it enacted [resolved] by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, directed to readvertise for the transportation of all

mails in the city of St. Louis, now under contract with John E. Hagerty, and release him from his bond: *Provided*, That new service under said advertisement can be secured at a reasonable rate.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

[No. 45.] *Joint Resolution to extend the Benefit of the Act establishing the National Asylum for disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the Mexican War.* Feb. 28, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to extend the benefits and provisions of the act approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, establishing the said National Asylum, to the disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and of the Mexican war.

Benefits of act of 1866, ch. 21, Vol. xiv. p. 10, extended to disabled volunteer soldiers, &c. of war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

APPROVED, February 28, 1871.

[No. 47.] *Joint Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.* March 2, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Time for completion of Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal extended. Vol. xiii. p. 520. Vol. xiv. p. 81.

APPROVED, March 2, 1871.

[No. 48.] *Joint Resolution granting the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company the Right to build a Bridge across the Wabash River, and declaring the same a Post-Road.* March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, a consolidated corporation, formed by the consolidation of the Mount Vernon and Grayville Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the general law of the State of Indiana, and the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad Company, a corporation organized under an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, is hereby granted the right to construct and maintain an iron or wooden bridge for railroad purposes and as a public highway, either with a draw or a continuous span, as it may determine, across the Wabash river, at any point said corporation may select, either at or opposite the town of Grayville, in Edwards and White counties, in the State of Illinois, or Webb's ferry, in or opposite White county, in the State of Illinois, and Posey county, in the State of Indiana, or at any point on said river in the neighborhood of said town of Grayville or Webb's ferry, within five miles of either place: *Provided*, That the bridge to be constructed under the authority hereby granted shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into full effect the rights and privileges hereby granted, and shall be built at right angles with the current of the stream where said bridge may be erected; and that a space of at least one hundred and seventy feet over the main channel of said stream shall be left between the piers of said structure: *And provided further*, That if said bridge shall be built with a draw, of not less than one hundred feet in width, and said draw is kept in repair for the passage of boats at all times, the detention of passing said bridge shall not be construed as interfering with the navigation of said river: *And it is further provided*, That said bridge shall be considered as a lawful structure, and a post-road for the transmission of the United States mails, and is hereby declared as such: *And provided further*, That in case said bridge shall be

Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company may build a bridge across the Wabash river.

Location.

Construction.

Draw.

Bridge to be a post-road.

Piers.

Height.
 All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge, &c.
 Terms and conditions of use.

built with a continuous span, the piers shall be at least two hundred feet apart, and the bridge shall be built at such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river by steamboats: *And provided further*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches there-to, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Navigation of river to be kept secure.
 Structure may be changed.
 Authority to build may be revoked.

SEC. 2. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress [may] direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall in the judgment of Congress so require.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

[No. 49.] *Joint Resolution to enable Owners to obtain Duplicates of lost and destroyed registered Bonds of the United States.*

Secretary of the Treasury may issue duplicates of lost or destroyed registered bonds, upon proof, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, whenever it is proved by clear and satisfactory evidence that any duly registered bond of the United States, bearing interest, issued for valuable consideration in pursuance of law, has been lost or destroyed, so that the same is not held by any person as his own property, to issue a duplicate of said registered bond, to be so marked, of like amount, and bearing like interest as the bond so proved to be lost or destroyed: *Provided*, That the owner of such missing bond shall file in the treasury a bond in a penal sum equal to the amount of said missing bond, and the interest which would accrue thereon, until the principal thereof is due and payable, with two good and sufficient sureties, residents of the United States, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim because of the said lost or destroyed bond.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.
Ante, p. 368.
 Vol. xvii. p. 12.

[No. 50.] *A Resolution to amend a "Joint Resolution relating to Steamboats and other Vessels owned in the loyal States," approved December twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Amendment of former resolution as to claims for steamboats, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "Joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in the loyal States," approved December twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "or in conformity with the laws of the United States."

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

[No. 51.] *A Resolution authorizing the President to nominate, and, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to appoint Lyman G. Spaulding a Master in the Navy of the United States.*

Lyman G. Spaulding may be appointed a

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Lyman G. Spaulding, who resigned as midshipman in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, master in the navy of the United States : *Provided*, That it appear upon examination that he has been relieved from the physical defect which led to his resignation, and is otherwise physically competent for service.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

[No. 52.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Settlers on the public Lands.*

March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That settlers on the public lands of the United States who have been required to make proof and payment for their lands under the act to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and by instructions from the general land office, under date July thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall have twelve months' additional time given them under which to make such proof and payment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Twelve months' additional time given to certain settlers on the public lands to make proof and payment.
1870, ch. 272.
Ante, p. 279.

[No. 53.] *Joint Resolution to amend Section four, Act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

March 3, 1871.
Vol. xv. p. 126.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in relation to fermented liquors, be so amended as not to apply to the making of fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively; but nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the distillation of such fermented liquids, except in an authorized distillery.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Act of 1868, ch. 186, § 4, not to apply to distilling fermented liquids used exclusively to make vinegar.

[No. 54.] *A Resolution authorizing the Nomination and Appointment to the retired List of the Navy of certain Volunteer Officers on the active List of the Navy, who are disabled in Consequence of Wounds received during the late War.*

March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of lieutenant, Henry C. Keene, now a volunteer lieutenant on the active list of the navy; and to nominate and appoint upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of master, Edward E. Bradbury, now a mate on the active list of the navy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Henry C. Keene and Edward E. Bradbury may be appointed upon the retired list of the navy.

[No. 55.] *A Resolution relating to Balances of Appropriations for the Library of Congress and Botanic Garden.*

March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all balances of appropriations under the control of the joint committee on the library, and unexpended at the expiration of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, may be expended under direction of said committee, and not carried to the surplus fund, as provided by sections five and six of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, approved July twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Certain balances of appropriations for library of Congress and the Botanic Garden may be expended, &c.
1870, ch. 261, §§ 5 and 6.
Ante, p. 261.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1869, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the tenth day of April, A. D. 1869.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was chosen President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1869, and so acted until the twenty-ninth day of said March; was again chosen on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1869, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to remove the Charge of Desertion from certain Soldiers of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry.* March 26, 1869.

WHEREAS it appears from the evidence of certain officers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry, the records of the War Department, and the official orders of Major-General Schofield, that certain soldiers were detached from the second North Carolina mounted infantry to join the third North Carolina mounted infantry to make a raid into the enemy's lines in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of destroying railroad bridges and harassing the enemy, and while absent from their regiments upon such duty they were borne upon the rolls of the second North Carolina mounted infantry as deserters: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the following-named soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry:

Company A: Joseph Thompson, Job Rice, A. J. Massey, John W. Bullman, James Arrowood, Kinsey Kensley, George West, William Hunter, Alfred Fox, Allen Fox.

Company B: Henry M. Revis, George M. Roberts, Jacob M. Revis, Adam F. Eller, Pinkney Fox, Robert L. Fox, Spencer Rice, Patterson Reece, Robert H. Pickens, Calvin Maney, Sheperd Deaver, Robert Sams, J. B. Gosnel, Peter M. Hughy, Alexander Beachboard, John S. West, Edward Sams, Jeremiah Buckner, Thomas D. Cole, James P. Arrowood, John B. Sage, James M. Cole, John H. Payne.

Company C: Lewis W. Ramsey, Samuel Rector, Manley Ball, Hiram Rice, John H. Wild, John Ramsey, George W. Freeman, Andrew J. Freeman, Robert Anderson, David Lunsford, Jacob H. Wild, John M. Wild, Jackson Paris, William D. Perry, George N. Stines, Job Ramsey, Jackson Ramsey, Abner Brooks, Lewis Paris, Benjamin F. Freeman, Seth Freeman, Jasper Brown, James Pain.

Company D: Leander Wright.

Charge of desertion removed from certain soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry.
1870, ch. 208.
Post, p. 647.

Charge of desertion removed from certain soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry.

Company E: John Stanton, Hackley Norton, Eliphas Shelton, Ezekiel Sams, James Norton, Samuel Gosnel, William Hensley, Peter McCoy, Simon P. Presnel, William Gentry, William Norton, Tilman Landers, William Shelton, Balis Norton, David Norton, Francis M. Franklin, George M. Gentry, James Gosnel, William J. McCoy, William Norton, junior, Jesse Norton, John E. Griffin, Andrew J. Banks, John H. Cook, William Shelton, junior, Thomas J. Candler, David Shelton, Robert H. Hare, Larkin Stanton, James Norton, junior, George W. Gentry.

Company F: James M. Case, John H. Drake, Joshua F. Case, William C. Lanning, Levi Cantrell, E. F. Case, William F. Case, John Cantrell, Willie Gosnel, William H. Walker, Richard T. Drake, James J. Camp, Voltair V. C. Cantrell.

Company H: Ezekiel Kuykendoll, Daniel Gilbert.

APPROVED, March 26, 1869.

April 1, 1869.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act in Addition to an Act entitled "An Act to relieve from legal and political Disabilities certain Persons engaged in the late Rebellion," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

Legal, &c. disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution removed from persons named in act.
1868, ch. 284.
Vol. xv. p. 403.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion be, and they hereby are, removed from the persons named in an act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to relieve from legal and political disabilities certain persons engaged in the late rebellion."

APPROVED, April 1, 1869.

April 1, 1869.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act for the Relief of Orlando Brown.*

Accounts of Orlando Brown to be settled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the examination and settlement of the property and money accounts of Orlando Brown, late captain and assistant quartermaster United States army, to credit and allow him all expenditures of money and property made by him in good faith under the orders, or in conformity with orders, of his superior officers; and especially all expenditures of quartermasters' property made by him for the benefit of freedmen, under the orders of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, in like manner as if the same had been regularly expended in the quartermasters' department.

APPROVED, April 1, 1869.

April 1, 1869.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Isabella C. Youngs, wife of Theophilus Youngs.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS letters patent were on the twentieth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-six, issued to James M. Miller for an "improvement in surface condensers for steam-engines," and whereas the supreme court of the District of Columbia, on the fourth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that all right, title, and interest of the said James M. Miller in and to the said invention and letters patent so granted unto him be, and the same are, by said decree, transferred to and vested in the said Isabella C. Youngs in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner, to all intents and purposes, as the same were then held or enjoyed by the said James M. Miller: Therefore,

Patent of James M. Miller

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents, upon due application made to him by the said Isabella C.

Youngs, her heirs or assigns, is authorized to extend and renew, in the name of the said Isabella C. Youngs, her heirs or assigns, the said patent of James M. Miller, number fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, for an "improvement in surface condensers for steam-engines," for and during seven years from and after the twentieth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, for the use and benefit of the said Isabella C. Youngs, her heirs and assigns, [assigns], upon the same principle and evidence as if the application were made by the original patentee.

renewed to
Isabella C
Youngs.

APPROVED, April 1, 1869.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph P. Fyffe, Commander in the United States Navy.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay Joseph P. Fyffe, commander United States Navy, the difference between the pay of a lieutenant and that of a lieutenant commander on the active list, from the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Payment to
Joseph P. Fyffe.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to remove the Charge of Desertion from certain Soldiers of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry.* April 10, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the following-named soldiers of the thirteenth Tennessee cavalry:

Charge of de-
sertion removed
from certain
soldiers of the
thirteenth Ten-
nessee Cavalry.

Company C: Joseph Ward, Wilson Young, John P. Davis, Patterson Green, Marvil Green, William Black, Thomas C. Green, Thomas Poor, Joseph Buchanan, William Ward, William Pitman, Reuben Pitman, George Sizeman.

Company B: Shadrick Green, William Street, John Burchfield, Thomas Burchfield, Westly Wright.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act legalizing the Stamping of certain Subscription Papers executed and issued to the Iowa Northern Central Railroad Company.* April 10, 1869.

WHEREAS in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and subsequent thereto, large sums of money were subscribed to the capital stock of the Iowa Northern Central Railroad Company, a body corporate under the laws of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Mount Pleasant, via Washington and Iowa City, to Cedar Rapids, in said State; and whereas the required United States revenue stamps were not affixed to said subscription papers by the parties executing the same, nor by the said company, in the manner prescribed by law; and whereas the said company, after the said subscription papers came into the hands of said company, stamped the same: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the stamping of said subscription papers is hereby legalized, and the same declared to be valid and of the same force and effect as if the sufficient United States revenue stamps had been placed thereon and cancelled at the date of the execution and delivery of the same, and in the manner prescribed by law.

Stamping of
certain sub-
scriptions to the
capital stock of
the Iowa North-
ern Central
R. R. Co. legal-
ized.

APPROVED, April 10, 1869.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1869, and was adjourned without day on Friday the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1870.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1870, and so acted until and including June third; also on the first of July, and so acted until and including July fifth; was again elected President *pro tempore* on the fourteenth day of July, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.* Dec. 14, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from the following persons, namely:

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

ALABAMA.

Alabama;

Robert Ware, of Blount county; J. J. Cowden and Elijah Self, of Jefferson county; Alexander McKinstry and John R. Tompkins, of Mobile county; N. B. Mardis, of Shelby county; John S. Morange, Henry W. Pickens, H. K. Wickle, and Jephtha Edwards, of Etowah county; J. A. McCutcheon and Absalom Jackson, of Elmore county; G. T. Yelverton, of Coffee county; T. G. Cornish, of Marengo county; Samuel F. Palmer, Dr. Peter Bryce, of Tuscaloosa county, and Charles C. Crowe, of Perry county; Joseph W. Phillips, of Lee county; Robert D. Sims, Michael Burk, and Frank E. Saurin, of Lowndes county; George McDuffy, of Marion county; W. A. J. Swan, George Forrister, and Z. M. Hutchins, of Randolph county; Elias M. Kiels, of Barbour county; J. H. Weaver and William H. Ogbourne, of Montgomery county; A. J. Due, of Elmore county; A. A. West, of Clay county; Eph Latham, of Jackson county; Charles A. Edwards, Jesse R. Jones, Charles S. G. Doster, of Autauga county; and W. B. Modawell, of Perry county.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.

Yancey B. Shapard, of Pope county; Levander Sykes and James H. Low, of Johnson county; Wilson C. Jones, of Vell [Yell] county; James E. White, Frank Clark, Thomas H. Clark, James I. Hudson, and John T. Chidester, of Ouachita county; E. W. Gantt, S. L. Griffith, P. O. Hooper, and E. W. Garrett, of Pulaski county; Alexander Mason, of

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Calhoun county; John H. Askew, of Union county; F. M. Chrisman, Isaac Chrisman, W. R. Coody, and W. P. Cole, of White county.

Georgia;

GEORGIA.

Noah L. Cloud, of Decatur county; William F. Wright, of Coweta county; Foster Blodgett and W. C. Dillon, of Richmond county; H. H. Pettis and John L. Harris, of Fulton county; George H. Lester, of Oglethorpe county; W. W. Paine, of Chatham county; William H. Edwards and Amos T. Akerman, of Elbert county; F. B. Hascal, of Jones county; T. W. Thurmond, of Spalding county; T. W. King, of Monroe county; E. C. Granniss, of Bibb county; John C. Hendrix, of Atlanta county; James M. Bishop, Jesse Hendricks, and William Kelly, of Dawson county; Robert D. Harvey, of Floyd county; William D. Bentley, of Forsyth county; Enoch Humphreys, of Gordon county; G. M. T. Ware, of Pierce county; G. T. Davis, of Brooks county; E. S. Griffin and James Hammock, of Twiggs county; John R. Hill, E. Richardson, and J. M. Cooper, of Dougherty county; Benjamin Conley, of Richmond county; B. B. DeGraffenriede, of Baldwin county; James W. Green, of Upson county; Nathan Gunnels, of Banks county; Thomas J. Speer, of Pike county; Henry C. Wayne, of city of Brunswick; Charles D. Davis, of Walton county; J. W. B. Somers, of Newton county; Joel F. Thornton, of Greene county; William R. Davis, George M. Hood, and Charles P. McCalla, of Richmond county; William M. Moore, of Warren county; Dickerson H. Walker, of Walton county; Dr. Thomas F. Green, of Milledgeville; Joseph McWhorter, of Oglethorpe county.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

C. B. Davis, of Lawrence county; Hiram Crabtree, John R. Knight, John Jones, of Jackson county; Edward Isaac Golladay and R. E. Thompson, of Wilson county; Robert Forquaharson, of Lincoln county; James Russ, of Shelby county; John Alley, of Sequatchie county; John E. Pyatt, J. C. Wasson, W. N. Ault, and J. L. Abernathy, of Rhea county; Stephen Matthews, of Blount county; H. S. Young, of Macon county; Walter R. Evans, of Claiborne county; John P. Murry, William H. Botts, and Allen Dewhett, of Jackson county; James Monroe Meek, of Jefferson county; and James H. Randolph, of Cocke county.

South Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James M. Martin, of Abbeville county; Ainsley H. Monteith and W. Hutson Wigg, of Richland county; N. G. W. Walker and Thomas J. Webb, of Anderson county; E. M. Whiting and J. F. Green, of Charleston county; W. P. Gill, Eli Cornwall, and William McAlily, of Chester county; J. R. Linder, of Colleton county; J. B. Gatlin, of Darlington county; S. T. Atkinson, of Georgetown county; W. W. Boyce and Calvin Brice, of Fairfield county; H. P. Hammett and F. C. Gower, of Greenville county; C. B. Sawis, of Horry county; Reuben Gross and Samuel J. Stuart, of Lexington county; Elly Godbold, of Marion county; John W. A. Hartness, of York county; W. D. Johnson, of Marlboro county; George W. H. Legg, of Spartansburg county; Daniel Keels and R. S. Mellett, of Sumter county.

West Virginia;

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gilbert M. De L. Smith, Jefferson county.

Louisiana.

LOUISIANA.

John L. Lewis, Claiborne parish; B. L. Lynch, New Orleans.

KENTUCKY.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Philip Lee, Horatio W. Bruce, Francis Hagan, Richard C. Winter-smith, and Blanton Duncan, Louisville; D. Howard Smith, Franklin county; Charles B. Thomas, Lexington, Fayette county; John M. Elliott, Owingsville, Bath county; A. L. McAfee and John T. Hogan, Jessamine county; William E. Kellar, Mercer county; Thomas W. Napier and J. Warren Grigsby, Lincoln county; A. J. Beale and James A. Frazier, Harrison county; Henry A. Huston and J. K. Huey, Paducah; Charles Duncan, Pendleton county; J. P. Nichols and William Dickinson, Barren county; William E. Bell and John F. Wills, Anderson county; James W. Schooling, Marion county; T. P. A. Bibb, Boone county; D. O. Harris, Woodford county; R. T. Owen, Shelby county; Paschal R. Baker, Carrol county; Robert Riddell, junior, Estell county.

Kentucky;

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

J. H. Carson, of Ash county; Abram Bryan, of Alleghany county; John Ballard, J. R. Hargrave, Nathaniel Knight, James A. Leak, and John A. Boyden, of Anson county; Joseph W. Beasley and John W. Sissoms, of Bertie county; J. J. D. Lucas, J. W. Purdie, and John A. Richardson, of Bladen county; William Lankford, John Laning, Lawson A. Laning, James W. Walker, Lott Pitman, Reverend T. W. Atkin, John Souther, G. M. Roberts, John Smart, G. L. Penland, George Whitman, J. M. Wells, Hughey Brooks, and William Ducker, of Buncombe county; Richard C. Cook, Caleb Phifer, James M. Brown, Nelson Slough, William M. Coleman, and Kiah P. Harris, of Cabarrus county; James C. Harper, of Caldwell county; Jonas Cline, Caleb Setzer, William Hale, Andrew H. Shuford, Mathew L. McCorkle, Adolphus L. Shuford, James T. Johnson, Ephraim Yount, Moses Barger, David Whistenhurst, Marcus L. Fry, H. M. Hallman, and G. M. Yoder, of Catawba county; J. H. Headen, of Chatham county; James M. Higgins, of Cherokee county; John M. Jones, William R. Houghton, and William A. Moore, of Chowan county; Martin C. Roberts, Rufus Roberts, W. W. Green, and Joseph W. Wilson, of Cleveland county; W. W. Pate and J. A. Maultsby, of Columbus county; W. McL. McKay, Archibald McLean, John W. Lett, James A. McRae, Willie T. Rhodes, William A. Banks, J. C. Poe, William R. Love, and Hamilton McMillan, of Cumberland county; J. W. Thomas, J. J. Martin, and William F. Henderson, of Davidson county; William A. Allen, of Duplin county; John Marshall Bell and John M. Beck, of Davie county; Joshua Killabrew, of Edgecombe county; R. L. Patterson and N. S. Cook, of Forsyth county; Russell H. Kingsbury, Robert B. Gilliam, Isaac J. Young, R. D. Jones, John C. Usrey, C. M. Rogers, A. H. Cook, L. A. Paschal, J. J. Ellison, and S. S. Harrill, of Granville county; C. H. Harper and H. H. Best, of Greene county; G. M. Isley, David Cobb, R. S. Sechrist, R. W. Glenn, Arrington Dillworth, Abel Gardner, junior, Nathan Hiat, Joseph A. Houston, William P. Heath, Alexander H. Lindsay, John McLean, Elihu Starbuck, Moses D. Young, Emanuel Dean, Stephen Hussey, Edward Morgan, Jacob A. Mick, Shubal G. Coffin, and Anselom Reid, of Guilford county; Neal S. Stewart and Benjamin F. Shaw, of Harnett county; P. S. Brittain, of Henderson county; James M. Trader and Starkey S. Harrell, of Hertford county; James W. Williams, D. M. Furchase, Wilfred Turner, John H. Dalton, A. F. Gaither, John C. Hargrave, James S. Bently, Thomas N. Cooper, Perry Tomlin, R. J. McDowell, and Moses A. White, of Iredell county; W. W. Munday, Dr. C. L. Hunter, James M. Smith, Richard E. Burch, John D. Shaw, Franklin Howard, Joseph Shelton, John F. Phifer, Robert Nixon, Isaac Lowe, and D. A. Lowe, of Lincoln county; David W. Siler, of Macon county; W. F. Craig, C. L.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

North Carolina;

Corpening, and Uriah Ownby, of McDowell county; Clement Dowd, of Mecklenburg county; J. W. Bowman, M. C. Phelps, A. A. Congleton, J. R. Doughty, J. W. Chadwick, and J. M. Grizzard, of Mitchell county; Jesse S. Spencer, of Montgomery county; Thomas Rollins, Samuel E. Johnson, John McNeil, Alexander Kelly, and John H. McLean, of Moore county; Patrick Murphey, Manger London, John J. Conoley, John H. Brooks, and W. M. Monroe, of New Hanover county; W. N. Patterson, James C. Turentine, William F. Strayhorn, William F. Patterson, George Laws, S. J. Norwood, James Wells, W. T. Buxton, J. W. Carr, W. A. Harris, D. C. Guyther, J. W. Stroud, H. M. C. Stroud, and W. H. Hogan, of Orange county; G. W. Cox, of Pitt county; J. H. Allen, of Polk county; Jesse Steed, Joseph Reece, Wiley Smith, and Henry Craven, of Randolph county; Charles P. Powell, D. N. Patterson, and A. J. McQueen, of Richmond county; Joseph Lee, Richmond Lee, Moses Warwick, Murphy C. McNair, Alexander McRae, William McRae, John A. Rowland, Giles Leitch, and Thomas J. Morrissey, of Robeson county; Dr. James G. Ramsey, Thomas B. Long, James H. Ennis, William M. Kincaid, M. A. Agner, Thomas Barber, Isaac A. Witherspoon, John A. Bradshaw, David Barringer, Henry Barringer, Jesse Thomasson, Jacob Fraley, William H. Bailey, William S. Martin, Tillman Cranferd, Moses L. Holmes, William D. Haywood, Wellington L. Kestler, A. H. Boyden, Mumford S. McKenzie, William T. Martin, John Sloop, John H. Creso, and A. J. Mock, of Rowan county; J. B. Eaves and D. D. Allen, of Rutherford county; Peter A. Wilson, of Salem county; William Daughtry, James C. Williams, Hardy Daughtry, James C. Autry, John A. Oates, Leonard Godwin, Wilson Lockamy, Henry T. Jackson, Daniel McKinnon, Hardy L. Spell, James R. Maxwell, James K. Morrissey, of Sampson county; Samuel Reeves, senior, and Samuel Reeves, junior, of Salisbury; Doctor W. W. McCanless, A. H. Lindsey, Thomas E. Cook, and E. S. Dean, of Stokes county; H. C. Hampton, Gideon Bryan, Hugh Gwyn, Nathaniel A. Boyden, of *Surry county* [county]; George Orr, of Transylvania county; James E. Irby, A. S. Crowell, and S. S. S. McCauley, of Union county; Rufus H. Tucker, William D. Haywood, James H. Foote, T. W. Young, Henderson H. Hodge, George W. Fentress, Calvin E. Parish, J. W. Estes, and S. J. Norman, of Wake county; B. C. Cook, A. T. McCallum, and James Manning, of Washington county; Benjamin F. Petty, C. L. Cook, Fletcher A. Harris, and Elisha Welborne, of Wilkes county; Alvin Bagley, of Wilson county; William W. Long, Joseph Williams, Nicholas L. Williams, B. B. Benham, and Thomas S. Martin, of Yadkin county; Leander Ray, John G. Marlow, and Adam Snow, of Yancy county; Jasper Etheridge, of Onslow county; James D. Bridges, John Purcell, John Gilchrist, John Wilkes, Calvin Black, Hector McLean, Alexander Purcell, John H. McEachern, N. A. McLean, Giles Leitch, John A. Rowland, Thomas J. Morrissey, William A. Dick, Joseph Thompson, Willis Moore, William J. Brown, Angus D. Brown, Murphy McNair, of Robeson county; Richard W. King, Pinkney Hardee, Lemuel H. Aldridge, of Lenoir county; Willie Daniel, of Wilson county; C. L. Sayre and Frank Darley, of Washington City; Egbert R. Watson, of Virginia; George B. Myers, of Marshall county, Mississippi.

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI.

Attala county: E. M. Wells, Samuel Young, S. C. Conley, E. H. Sanders, W. J. Wasson, N. C. Wasson, David Wasson, Jason Niles, A. J. Boyd, D. W. S. Sanders, A. M. Chestnut, John A. Wasson, Alexander Wasson, E. L. Carnes, Rasselas Boyd, David Carr, and C. G. Harris. Adams county: Robert W. Wood, W. H. Forbes, Thomas J. Harrison. Clarke county: Will Hancock. Claiborne county: E. H. Stiles, A. J. Lewis, and Joshua S. Morris. Copiah county: William M. Deason, M. H. Peyton, Uriah

Millsnapps, Ephraim G. Peyton, jr., and Samuel P. Harvey. Carroll county: William T. Townsend and Benjamin T. Marshall. Coahoma county: A. S. Dowd. Chickasaw county: C. C. Moore, J. T. Pulliman, Jacob A. Loughridge, and Thomas D. Hamilton. Calhoun county: Samuel A. Spencer, Tillman Bryan, S. J. Taylor, C. E. Murphy, E. B. M. Hillhouse, H. J. Hawkins, Hiram Hall, and W. Emby. De Soto county: E. J. Lipsey, Samuel B. McNeace, Francis Holmes, C. F. West, L. B. F. Robinson, John W. McCarkle, George E. Harris, William P. Eason, W. A. Nelson, S. D. Irvin, Henry Dockery, Thomas C. Dockery, and James H. Scafe. Franklin county: Nathan Bunkley and William K. Magee. Holmes county: S. S. Montgomery, Sampson Botters, A. M. Green, John A. Carson, W. A. West, George W. Cole, Erastus Hoskins, Charles T. Murphey, J. F. House, E. B. Sproales, A. W. McDonald, B. W. Moore, and R. T. Bush. Hinds county: J. L. Carter, John Duncan, and A. N. Kimball. Jefferson county: William Thompson, James Archer, Porterfield Farley, and Putnam Darden, P. K. Montgomery. Kemper county: Moses G. Hollford, W. W. Chrisholm, B. F. Rush, E. R. Fowler. Leake county: H. H. Howard. Lowndes county: James M. Prewitt and J. A. Orr. Lauderdale county: James W. Brooke, Robert E. Leachman, J. W. McMullen, Elisha Mosely, and David C. Smith. Leake county: John A. Hanson. George B. Myers, Marshall county. Lee county: Jesse V. Bell. Madison county: T. C. Tupper, George Moorman, and M. M. Peyton. Noxubee county: Madison Edwards, T. G. Richardson, William A. Haynes, S. Huckaby, E. A. J. McHenry, James S. Holt, and Charles B. Ames. Oktibbeha county: W. C. Bishop. Pontotoc county: Paul Dunn, George Wiley, C. Cullins, Abner Shuttle, and J. L. Morphis. Tishemingo county: John E. Gillenwaters, F. A. Beazley, Ephraim F. Haynie, William L. Paine, Sylvester J. Allen, Robert J. Fleming, Joel Gillenwaters, Frank E. McCalla, W. H. Dodson, James McAmis, W. H. Janes, Barton B. Boone, O. Lucas, T. D. Duncan, Hamilton Mask, James W. Harper, and Luther W. Redus. Tippah county: M. Nelmes. Winston county: M. A. Metts. Wilkinson county: James M. Miller, senior, and William C. Miller. Warren county: J. Harry Thomas, H. P. Simrall, and W. R. Wadsworth. Yazoo county: A. B. Johnson. Monroe county: B. L. Hatch, Richard Richardson, Vicksburg; John Duncan, of Jackson, Mississippi.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Mississippi.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

Albemarle county: William Wertembaker, John Wood, junior, Andrew J. Brown, William T. Early, D. W. Burnley, Ezra M. Wolfe, Thomas W. Wood, J. H. Rives, John H. Bibb, and Alexander Rives. Accomac county: E. P. Pitts. Augusta county: Dr. Francis T. Stribling, J. N. Ryan, William A. Burnett, Reuben D. Hill, B. F. Fifer, Robert G. Bickle, and David C. McGuffin. Bedford county: S. B. Wright, Charles A. Bower. Botetourt county: W. Martin and W. E. M. Wood. Buckingham county: William A. Moss, J. Hill, Albert Baldwin, John M. Jordan, J. E. Morgan, P. R. Patterson, and Z. C. Vaughn. Campbell county: John W. Burton, R. S. Burton, C. D. Flynn. Caroline county: Myer Angle, junior. Charlotte county: Paul V. Adams and H. A. Carington. Chesterfield county: Francis C. Moss. Clarke county: Joseph F. Ryan. Charles City county: B. A. Nance. Dinwiddie county: Robert Bolling, Thomas H. Boisseau, and I. H. Smith. Elizabeth City county: John F. Segar and Thomas G. Segar. Essex county: P. R. Saunders. Fauquier county: Alexander Lanis, W. M. Hume, Nimrod T. Ashby, John S. Burn, P. H. Hale, and E. J. Smith. Fairfax county: Alexander Innis. Floyd county: B. P. Elliot, A. J. Kirby, and F. A. Winston. Fluvanna county: Thomas H. Tutwiler. Franklin county: William E. Andrews, John L. Dillard, W. T. Wright, Morris W. Wil-

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Virginia.

Williams, Jeffrey Woody, E. C. Murphy, Charles Perdue, John Pelter, William Cooper, Allen Woody, Jenkins M. Oxley, Samuel G. Mattox, Silas G. Bernard, Cyrus E. Pinckard, Joseph Heckman, Marshall Jamerson, Jesse Brunty, Robert A. Scott, John Wade. Frederick county: Henry M. Brent, junior. Grayson county: L. H. Bryant and E. L. Dickey. Green county: W. S. Beazley. Giles county: R. G. Banks. Halifax county: J. B. Storall. Hanover county: William C. Wickham, John Page, Thomas M. White, George W. Doswell, J. A. Wingfield, Joseph T. Priddy, and James M. Taylor. Henrico county: Thomas M. Kimbrough, W. A. Bennett, George N. Gwathney, M. M. Lipscomb, Thomas Dodamead, Frederick Butler, Samuel Ellis, Peter W. Ralston, William H. Richardson, Jesse T. Hutchinson, J. A. Lynham, and Albert P. Bennett. Henry county: George D. Gravely, C. Y. Thomas, John F. Pedigo, John T. Hamlett, W. F. Bullington, R. J. Wells, John H. Mathews, John H. Pedigo. James City county: S. T. Bowman and C. M. Hubbard. King William county: James B. Green. King George county: Thacker Rogers. Lancaster county: Thomas M. Wiatt. Louisa county: M. M. Ogg, Andrew J. Perkins, Daniel H. Perkins, George W. Trice, David M. Hunter, W. W. Bird. Montgomery county: James C. Taylor, Thomas R. Childress. Nansemond county: Peter B. Prentis. Nelson county: Seaton H. Loving, John H. Pamplin, C. T. Smith. Northampton county: William G. Riley, R. H. Read, John S. Parker. Nottoway county: John Overton, G. C. Blend. Norfolk county: Edward H. Williams, C. W. Murdaugh, E. W. Anderson. Prince Edward county: R. S. Hines, B. S. Hooper, H. R. Hooper, John V. Miller, Robert D. Miller, and Frank D. Redd. Prince George county: W. W. Caldwell, J. A. Hair, F. W. Parker. Patrick county: Murray Turner, Larkin G. Rucker, Samuel W. Davis, Asa Wood, Benjamin J. Campbell, and William W. Stoops. Powhatan county: William T. Davis. Pulaski County: John B. Baskerville, Lewis A. Buckingham, C. E. Doddridge. Page county: William Campbell. Petersburg City: W. T. Joynes, D. W. Lassiter, E. O. Hinton, James B. Stewart, Alexander Domian, and John R. Hinton. Pittsylvania county: John F. Ficklen, J. W. McKinsey, and John W. Jones. Prince Edward county: Littleton A. Warren. Rappahannock county: F. H. Bruce, B. I. Holland, Willis Browning, and Patrick McCracken. Rockbridge county: James G. Paxton, D. E. Moore, George A. Baker, and David J. Whipple. Rockingham county: John T. Harris. Richmond county: W. W. Rains. Roanoke county: Zebulon Boon, Jacob L. Frier, and Alfred T. Dillard. Russell county: A. C. Ferguson, Thomas H. Garrett, William Johnson, Samuel H. Nash, Thomas J. Riley, B. D. Seacott, William J. Dickinson, Thomas C. M. Alderson, James H. Dickinson, and Jacob C. Gent. Shenandoah county: Franklin H. Wisler and Jesse C. McKay. Smyth county: Thomas H. Thurman, W. P. Francis, J. M. Pruner, and James B. Lowden. Spottsylvania county: James B. Sener. Washington county: D. C. Dunn, W. C. Edmondson, R. W. Hughes, Leonidas Baugh, John D. Cosby, and C. McDougal. Wise county: Robert P. Dickerson. Westmoreland county: R. A. Claybrook. Stafford county: R. C. Moncure, Kennon Whiting, and Joseph Christian.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons from whom the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States have been or shall be removed, and who have been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the government of the United States, or of either of the States or Territories, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," instead of the oath prescribed in the act approved July second,

Persons relieved from disabilities and elected, &c. to office, to take the oath prescribed by 1868, ch. 139. Vol. xv. p. 85.

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," anything in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding. 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

APPROVED, December 14, 1869.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to remove political Disabilities of certain Persons therein named.*

Dec. 18, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from the following persons, namely: Philemore B. Hawkins, of Franklin County, in the State of North Carolina, and C. R. Mobley, of Tampa, in the State of Florida, and D. H. McCall, of Union-Springs, Alabama.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons.

APPROVED, December 18, 1869.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act for the Relief of Alinzor Clark.*

Feb. 9, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents, upon due application made to him, is authorized to extend the patent of Alinzor Clark for "fastening for hay and manure forks," dated March the fifth, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty, and which expired on the fifth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, upon the same evidence and principles as if application had been made to him by the said patentee in due time prior to the expiration of said patent: *Provided,* That, in case the commissioner on due inquiry shall extend said patent, that all persons who shall have made use of said invention between the period of the expiration of said patent and the extension of the same shall be relieved from all liability for said use.

Patent of Alinzor Clark may be extended, if, &c.

APPROVED, February 9, 1870.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act for the Relief of S. and H. Sayles.*

Feb. 12, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay the sum of eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifteen cents to S. and H. Sayles, of Killingly, Connecticut, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims and demands whatsoever of said parties upon the government of the United States arising out of a contract made by them in the month of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to furnish clothing for the army of the United States.

Payment to S. and H. Sayles.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Endorsed by the President: "Rec'd Feb'y 1st, 1870."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

March 7, 1870. CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion be, and they hereby are, removed from the following persons, namely :

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Alabama;

ALABAMA.

Neil Blue, Montgomery county; William E. Beard, Dallas county; John A. Minnis, Butler county; George S. Cox, E. M. Smith, Lowndes county; Alexander White, Dallas county; Levi Hinds, Madison county; Joseph Rice, Madison county; Robert B. Lindsay, Tusculmbia; John M. Powers, Colbert county; L. R. Davis, Limestone county; Robert W. Figg, Madison county; Samuel B. Brown, Greene county; Rufus C. Torrey, Monroe county; John W. Portis, Clarke county; H. S. Whitfield, Tuscaloosa county; M. L. Stansel, Pickens county; Henry A. McGee, Lawrence county; Alexander White, Selma; E. M. Smith, Haynesville; S. F. Rice, Montgomery; Benjamin Gardner, M. B. Welbourn, and John C. McNab, of Barbour county; W. B. Wood, G. B. Clark, and Samuel Clark, of Dale county; H. E. Owens, William H. Wood, and James Clark, of Henry county; Newsom Taunton, Coffee county; James Arrington and Howell Peebles, of Bullock county; Meil Ezel, Clarke county; Samuel B. Brown, Greene county; Jesse H. Booth and D. B. Booth, of Autauga county; K. Q. Adams, Lee county; W. A. Wayne and J. C. Gillespie, of Sumpter county; J. F. Turner, Dallas county; Jefferson Falkner, Montgomery county; William Doroughtery, W. B. Bowen, Doctor W. J. Gautier, G. T. Meniffee, Cade Nowles, Jack Veal, and J. J. Padgett, of Macon county; P. G. Trent and William A. Handley, of Randolph county; E. G. Richards, Chambers; James Bond, Mobile; J. F. Conley, Dallas county; W. H. Crenshaw, Butler county; Isaiah Dill, Madison county; D. L. Densmore and J. B. Speke, of Lawrence county; P. S. Holt, Macon county; Thomas L. Kennedy, Autauga county; J. W. Sloss, Decatur; D. D. Lindsay, Lauderdale; George W. Malone, DeKalb county; Ezekiel H. Pickens, Butler county; Thomas A. Read, Lee county; H. A. Manning, Clay county; Greene P. Rice, Morgan county; Henry C. Sanford, Cherokee county; A. D. Simmons, Lawrence county; S. C. Stramler, of Mobile; E. G. Richards, Chambers county; Nicks S. McAfee, Talladega county; Moses H. Garrison, Montgomery county; T. J. Cumming, Wilcox county; Jesse O'Neal, C. S. Lee, junior, J. E. P. Flourney, J. B. Simmons, M. C. Kinney, of Coffee county; Isaac W. Suttle, Elmore county; T. L. Kennedy, Lee county; P. G. Trent, Randolph county; James J. Goode, Clarke county; R. C. Toney, Monroe county; T. W. Price, J. S. Lynch, and J. A. Echols, Wilcox county; Joseph H. Speed, Marion.

Arkansas.

ARKANSAS.

Thomas C. Peck, Little Rock; Joseph Holman, Arkansas; William H. Wills, Arkansas; Benjamin F. Crowley and A. S. Stuart, Craighead county; Parker C. Ewan, Monroe county; I. N. Hedgepeth, Prairie county; Bernard Fitzpatrick, F. McNally, James H. Turner, junior, S. R. Harrington, William F. Owen, Willis D. Johnson, and James W. Bradford, of Jefferson county; John A. Jones, Pulaski county; Benjamin L. Morgan, Ouachita county; Samuel J. Mathews, Drew county; Edward C. Wilson, Camden; John M. Parrott, John R. Dobson, W. W. Mosely, Saint Francis county; Alexander H. Reynolds, Arkansas

county ; N. L. Harris, Columbia county ; James H. Hawley and William P. Grace, of Jefferson county ; John T. Beardon, W. W. Leke, and James F. Ritchie, of Ouachita county ; John M. Dyson, Bradley county ; Horatio G. P. Williams and William S. Norman, of Union county.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Arkansas ;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Henry W. Turpin, District of Columbia.

District of Columbia ;

FLORIDA.

Florida

Samuel Douglass, Leon county ; Chandler C. Youge, Pensacola ; D. M. Walker, Tallahassee ; William Kirk, Pensacola ; R. I. Perry, Key West ; I. W. Culpepper, Cedar Keys ; W. A. Cock, Monticello ; Philip Thomas, Amelia Island ; Ed. Hopkins, Jacksonville ; Allen H. Bush, William H. Milton, James M. Landrum, Jackson county ; Oscar B. Hart, Putnam county ; Samuel B. McLim, James Tucker, Fernandina ; William B. Watson, Douglass Dummett, Volusia county ; R. W. B. Hodson, Cedar Keys ; Samuel O. House, Marion county ; G. M. T. Brinson, Madison county ; Jas. D. Morris, Jefferson county ; S. L. Niblack, Columbia county ; Herndon L. Henderson, Wakulla county ; Horatio G. Townsend, Apalachicola ; S. F. Hallady, O. W. McDonald, Alachua county ; R. J. Perry, Key West ; Edward Hopkins, Aaron A. DaCosta, D. C. Dawkins, Duval county ; Lewis Dishong, Tampa ; Stephen Whitefield, Taylor county ; J. E. A. Davidson, Robt. H. M. Davidson, S. B. Love, Gadsden county ; Alexander Bell, Brevard county.

GEORGIA.

Georgia.

W. T. Gould, Augusta ; R. D. Sharp, Rome ; I. R. Parrott, Cartersville ; John Neal, Warrenton ; W. S. Bagley, Forsythe ; John B. Ross, Wm. B. Johnston, C. A. Nutting, of Macon ; Elisha C. Morgan, Valdosta ; John Neal, Warren county ; V. A. Gaskill, Fulton county ; John D. Pope, Atlanta ; W. G. McAdoo, Baldwin county ; John W. O'Neil, Lowndes county ; W. H. Dasher, Lowndes ; Walter T. McArthur, James H. Graham, and George M. Harvey, of Newnan ; J. J. Thrasher, of Atlanta ; Arthur Hutchinson, Campbell county ; William H. Grant, Whitfield county ; Andrew J. Cloud, Spaulding county ; William W. Clayton, William R. Webster, P. Chambers, H. H. Pettis, Y. S. Farrow, and J. L. Harris, of Atlanta ; Garland Snead, Augusta ; William S. Kelley, Macon ; F. B. Haskell, J. P. McMeals, Thomas J. Roberts, W. L. Cloud, Edward Richardson, M. S. Poor, Reverend A. W. Caldwell, Reverend C. M. Caldwell, J. J. Morrison, T. A. Ward, Daniel Pitman, Thomas Hooper, W. Neel, J. A. Howard, Walker Brock, J. S. Fannin, William F. Martin, and George Cleland, of Cobb county ; J. M. Bishop, William Kelley, and Jesse Hendricks, of Dawson county ; Z. B. Hargroves, of Floyd county ; William F. Bentley, Forsyth county ; E. Humphreys, Gordon county ; James J. Findlay, Hall county ; Alfred Harris and William P. Price, of Lumpkin county ; Wm. R. Bell, Madison county ; Jesse Mitchell, Walton county ; William B. Lovell and William E. Philyaw, of Rabun county ; A. D. Nunnally, of Spalding county ; Charles D. Davis, G. M. Hanny, Luther J. Glenn, and E. D. Cheshire, of Fulton county ; James R. Smith, Coffee county ; R. K. Holliday, Clayton county ; Alexander Deas, Robert Campbell, William Phillips, Edwin G. Phillips, of Richmond county ; Joseph A. Shumake, Burke county ; David G. Cotting, Wilkes county ; M. H. Welborn and W. W. Padgett, of Warren county ; E. C. Wade, Henry Brigham, George W. Wylley, and James J. Waring, of Chatham county ; Virgilio M. Barnes, Columbia county ; Frank H. Holden, Taliaferro county ; James H. McWhorter, William W. Davenport, and W. J. Davenport, of Oglethorpe county ; Robert L. McWhorter, Greene county ; Isham J. Fannin and

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Georgia;

David S. Johnston, of Morgan county; Benjamin Loughridge, Murray county; Joseph Glenn, C. E. Broyles, Dawson A. Walker, and Jesse A. Glenn, of Whitfield county; William K. Degraffenrid, J. G. Coleman, and Peyton Reynolds, of Bibb county; Augustus H. Roberts, Warren county; William A. Fort and A. W. Caldwell, of Floyd county; Littleton Pitts, Meriwether county; Samuel Bard, Fulton county; Robert Flournoy, Clarke county; E. S. Griffin, Twiggs county; Duncan Camearon, Telfair county; James S. Boynton, Spalding county; David E. Blount, Bibb county; John H. Hose, John S. Jobson, Absalom Marshall, and Joel M. Mann, of Houston county; Isaac Oakes, of White county; Andrew J. Burch, of Towns county; John S. Fain, Union county; M. H. Bryson, Towns county; Abda Johnson, Thomas A. Wood, Jeremiah A. Howard, Jesse R. Wickle, John L. Wickle, of Barton county; Robert McCarney, senior, John Oates, and Wm. Luffman, of Murray county; John H. Stair, Gordon county; M. P. Quillian, Whitfield county; H. D. C. Edmundson and Samuel Hawkins, of Chatanooga county; W. R. D. Moss, John O. Dowda, and William A. Teasley, of Cherokee county; Jackson S. Taylor, Coweta county; Calvin Johnson, Dawson county; R. H. Atkinson, Bibb county; R. C. Beavers, Campbell county; Abraham Brookin and H. Brookin, of Washington county; Samuel W. Brooks, Brooks county; John Brooks, Charlton county; L. H. Briscoe, Baldwin county; W. W. Blankenship, Webster county; Thomas B. Calhoun, Fulton county; J. C. Clay, Cobb county; W. W. Cobb, Upson county; Jacob Deck, Lumpkin county; Peter Fair, Baldwin county; R. G. Fulghum, Pulaski county; James M. Granberry, Quitman county; S. Holbrook, Forsyth county; A. Jackson and A. Jones, of Warren county; William Kelly, Dawson county; D. E. Knowles, Pierce county; S. W. Leland, Bartow county; Duncan McArthur, Fulton county; J. R. M. Neal, Quitman county; George W. Newbern, Clinch county; W. G. Pierce, Calhoun county; Absalom Rhodes, Taliaferro county; A. J. Pool, Baldwin county; Thomas J. Roberts, Quitman county; David Sapp, Pulaski county; Thomas Simmonton, Spalding county; W. S. Swift, Houston county; J. F. Thornton, Greene county; M. Tucker, Colquit county; H. H. Waters, Talbot county; R. M. Wilder, Warren county; Peter V. Wing, Colquit county; G. W. Waldron, Clinch county; D. A. Williams, Taliaferro county; Thomas W. White, Baldwin county; James S. Touman, of Pierce county; E. F. Kirksey, Stewart county; D. P. Hill and Robert H. Atkinson, of Fulton county; John P. Culberson, Troup county; John C. Bowden, Campbell county; S. J. Jobe, Catoosa county; J. M. Fito, James W. Mashburne, Wilcox county; James S. Harmon, Taylor county; Elias Turner, Wilcox county; George W. Speer, Fulton county; Frederick Cox, Gordon county; Thompson Allan, Fulton county; O. A. Lochrane, Fulton county; Anderson M. Parker and Samuel H. Stout, of Fulton county; John F. Andrews, Wilkes county; W. D. F. Mann, Haralson county; Jared I. Whitaker, Fulton county; J. A. Holtzman, Houston county; Zachariah F. Wilson, Gordon county; M. F. Fletcher, W. C. Barber, and John C. Waits, of Polk county; A. J. Baldwin, Farrell county; David G. King, Catoosa county; John U. Stephens, Oglethorpe county; F. A. Morgan, Carroll county; H. J. G. Williams and George Hillyer, of Fulton county; George M. Lucas, Baldwin county; Robert M. Mitchell, Oglethorpe county.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

Stanley M. Warner.

Kentucky.

KENTUCKY.

B. W. Jenkins and M. W. Barr, Louisville; David W. Sanders, Louisville; John W. Kendall, West Liberty; Albert M. Hathaway, Owens-

boro; R. F. Harrison, Cyrus Hanks, Carrolton; Nat Gaither; Christian county; Henry H. Houston, Humphrey Marshall, Louisville; M. M. Teager; H. B. Dobyns; Drury Hudson, Greensburg; Thomas W. Caldwell, Mercer county; M. J. Furguson, Lawrence county; Richard Hawes, Bourbon county; Andrew R. Boone, Mayfield; Joseph H. Lewis, Barren county; Nathaniel Wickliffe and John C. Wickliffe, of Nelson county; George W. Silvertooth, Hickman county; William Mynhier, Morgan county; William B. Allin, Mercer county; L. P. Little, Owensboro; Elijah Arnold, Owen county; R. F. Harrison, of Carrolton; W. L. Dulaney, Warren county; George B. Hodge, Roderick Perry, A. G. Hunt, Fayette county; E. J. Ballard, Hickman county; J. Q. A. King, McCracken county; Wm. M. Coffee, Ballard county; J. Corbett, Ballard county; T. H. Corbett, Ballard county; J. C. Calhoun and George H. Morrow, of McCracken county; George B. Crittenden, Franklin county; James Q. Chenowith, Mercer county; James S. Chrisman, Wayne county; George W. Connor, Bath county; W. Remick, Hickman county; D. C. Wilcox, McCracken county.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Kentucky.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana:

J. Duncan Allen, Grant parish; Alexander W. Hamilton, Natchitoches; B. F. Williams, Louisiana; Edward A. Burk, New Orleans; Wade Hough, W. E. Cottingham, M. P. Blackstone, Theogene Castill, Caldwell parish; Thomas C. Anderson, A. G. Osborne, Wade H. Hough, Saint Landry parish; Richard C. Downs, Madison parish; Robert J. Caldwell, Henry G. Dobson, Robert W. Jemison, M. L. Hardy, Ouachita parish; Ethan Allen, Frederick Gates, Washington B. Merchant, Saint Mary's parish; Mark A. Estevan, Iberville parish; J. A. Watts, J. M. Lockett, Bienville parish; A. C. Banks, Winn parish; Isaac H. Crawford, John M. Ward, Leroy S. Ward, S. Ward, Franklin parish; Zebulon York, A. V. Davis, Orlin Mayo, D. L. Rivers, Concordia parish; George H. Case, Frank F. Case, Philip H. Winfree, M. D. Phelps, Ferdinand B. Earhart, Oscar Donnet, R. C. Richardson, George N. Madden, W. R. Adams, Thomas G. Wilson, William H. Haskell, George S. Diermeyer, Thomas I. Hough, Josiah F. Ellis, Joseph P. Horner, Robert D. Bridger, W. B. Merideth, John W. Blanks, Emet D. Craig, John J. Merideth, Frank W. Delesdernier, J. C. Bridges, Jacob Humble, T. R. Smith, Emile Lasere, Fielde T. Montgomery, New Orleans; J. D. Weimple, De Soto parish; Joseph J. Stringer, S. D. Oliver, New Orleans parish; J. E. Trudeau, New Orleans; St. Clair Johns, New Orleans parish; A. B. Bacon, New Orleans; James Cromie, Natchitoches; William M. Burwell, New Orleans; Thomas M. Foot, Benjamin F. Foot, and W. J. Blackburn, of Bellevue; Ezra B. Towne, Madison parish; John E. Dutillet, New Orleans; John W. Todd, John G. Warren, Claiborne parish; J. R. Head, Bienville parish; John A. Walsh, John H. New, John B. Robertson, E. L. Bowen, jr., Henry De Veuve, New Orleans; Walter T. Scott, Jefferson parish; Anthony W. Faulkner, Louisiana; E. D. Beach and R. H. Curry, of Orleans parish; T. G. Davidson, Saint Helena parish; Robert H. Endom, Monroe county; J. A. Freeman, Stephen Gray, John T. Hardee, J. H. Winfield, John P. Wolden, General J. Wheeler, J. Wilson Shaw, John H. Roberts, B. A. Martil, and John A. King, of Orleans parish; William Grey, Saint Martin's parish; J. A. Maxwell, of St. Mary's parish; Peabody A. Morse, Natchitoches parish; Robert T. Patten, Vermilion parish; J. H. Sutherland, De Soto parish; Honorable John D. Watkins, Claiborne parish; James T. Ward, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi.

L. A. Lindsey, Jacksonville; John A. Sykes, Aberdeen; James A. Maxwell, Claiborne county; E. S. Fisher, Grenada; J. M. Partridge,

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Mississippi.

Vicksburg; S. W. Wood, Canton; Robert D. McLean, Grenada; David N. Barrows, Jackson; A. W. Smith, Hernando; George A. Robertson, Jonathan Robertson, Bolton; William M. Hancock, G. C. Chandler, Clark county; J. J. Hooker, Holmes county; William W. Porter, Hinds county; J. D. Shaw, Coahoma county; L. M. Denning, Tunica county; W. H. Armstead, Carroll county; J. A. Orr, Lowndes county; Orlando Davis, Tippah county; G. S. McMillan, Lawrence county; John McGuirk, Marshall county; W. H. Vasser, Monroe county; R. T. Dunn, Corinth; J. M. Acker, Alexandria; William Delay, Oxford; William A. Dix, P. A. Barker, William E. Stockton, D. G. Renner, Natchez; John F. Arnold, Tishomingo county; Joseph Bennett, Rankin county; W. G. Vaughan, Lafayette county; S. H. Wood, Pontotoc county; James F. Nabers, Lee county; P. R. Starke, Bolivar county; A. M. West, Bedford; John Watts, Richard Cooper, and James H. Whitfield, Brandon; William H. Battle, Rankin county; Kenneth Raynor, De Soto county; W. W. Allen, Edward S. Butts, C. F. Merrick, and S. Thomas, of Adams; Samuel Young, Attala county; W. L. Davis, Amite county; Samuel Moore, O. L. Kimbrough, Joseph J. Gee, Samuel Hart, J. P. Marshall, Jonathan Durdin, W. H. Curtis, Thomas T. Kimbrough, Hugh F. McWilliams, and W. T. Townsend, of Carroll county; James A. Gage, N. A. Hancock, J. B. Patten, and David S. Pattison, of Claiborne county; W. W. Buckingham, J. B. Chaplin, F. H. Pierce, William Hodges, J. W. Randall, Fleming Hodges, Thomas L. Hamilton, J. H. Knox, and S. W. Townsend, of Chickasaw county; J. L. Ard and George Rhea, of Copiah county; John E. McNair, Covington county; L. L. Davis, Harrison county; C. A. Brougher, A. B. Cabannis, John H. Echols, D. C. Hudson, Doctor Joseph Lemley, and T. T. Swann, of Hinds county; James McAnnis, of Tishomingo county; E. T. Haynie, T. D. Duncan, Joseph Gillenwaters, W. Dodson, and R. J. Flemmings, of Holmes county; J. M. Stigler, Madison county; N. D. Crawford, and W. W. Chisholm, of Kemper county; William Delay and S. M. Phipps, of La Fayette county; H. H. Howard, of Leake county; Warren W. Alford, Loring D. Belk, J. W. Brooker, William C. Ford, James L. Hudnall, and Lewis A. Ragsdale, of Lauderdale county; W. A. Bacon, W. H. Bacon, D. P. Lawson, James M. Benton, H. C. Medford, and W. P. Tindall, junior, of Lee county; T. C. Lyon, J. W. Mader, Henry A. Pope, J. R. Purcell, and Thomas T. Priestly, of Madison county; W. H. Bishop, L. Johnson, B. G. Lawrence, and William D. Roberts, of Marshall county; S. C. Anderson, Walter S. Battle, S. C. Buckingham, John L. Tindall, of Monroe county; Adolphus Cline, H. M. Dowling, E. Dismukes, George W. Edwards, H. W. Foote, W. D. Longstreet, Randall McLeod, E. A. J. McHenry, John P. Stovall, T. W. Smith, and Thomas M. Sargent, of Noxubee county; John C. Harrison, Orville Harrison, and Garland G. Nelson, of Panola county; W. S. Rushing, Leake county; Henry L. Duncan, Yallobusha county; Joseph McBride, Choctaw county; W. S. Cabell, Hinds county; Eli Phillips, Itawamba county; Henry C. Greer and George W. Harper, of Hinds county; Hartwell F. Wells and Bentonville Taylor, of Marion county; Roland A. Jones and J. F. Sessions, of Franklin county; A. S. Roane and William B. Owings, of Calhoun county; John T. Lamkin, Lawrence county; W. C. Swindle, Pontotoc county; Uncas Bourne, Richard Cooper, Samuel J. Proctor, James H. Whitfield, Saul McDowell, and Joseph Bennett, of Rankin county; B. F. Brown, Thomas R. Gowan, and T. L. Mendenhall, of Simpson county; Eli Wales, Sun Flower county; J. J. Nutt, W. E. Rogers, and A. C. Rucker, of Tippah county; William Anderson, A. S. Brooks, John A. Blair, William H. Dodson, William H. Jones, William A. Payne, O. Lucas, Francis E. Whitfield, and B. W. Williams, of Tishomingo county; George K. Birchett, Warren county; William P. Creecy, A. J. Fitzpatrick, Aaron Hutto, David McCaled, E. S. McGarr, Henry M. Martin, T. B. Manlove, Thomas Rigby, Richard

Richardson, Frank Scanlan, J. F. Simmons, Judge A. H. Smedes, G. P. Thesbald, and D. C. Vandenburg, of Warren county; W. H. Noble, Wilkinson county; T. C. Buffington, William R. Barksdale, J. L. Davis, J. C. Gray, Reverend James G. Hall, and R. D. McLean, of Yallabusha county; H. R. Miles, N. T. Pugh, and M. W. Smith, of Yazoo county; J. J. Hooker, Holmes; J. D. Shaw, Coahoma county; L. M. Deering, Tunica county; J. L. Milton, Yallabusha county; R. C. Kerr, Jackson county; N. G. Nye, Yazoo county; H. F. Simrall, Vicksburg; B. W. Jenkins and J. D. Easton, of Bolivar county; Robert H. Golladay, Coffeeville; John B. Deason and John F. Burnet, of Jackson; John C. Lucas, M. A. Clark, William C. Lewis, Charles H. B. Campbell, Lorenzo D. Fletcher, W. C. Claitor, Robert B. Webb, James S. Comfort, W. J. Coleman, William E. Meek, Stephen E. Wilson, William H. Gilmore, John Riley, and Chapman L. Anderson, of Attala county; Douglas N. Walker, Wilkinson county; William Kellis, Kemper county; A. W. Smith and W. T. Nesbit, of De Sota county; James M. Boyd and Rinnard A. Hundly, of Clark county; W. G. Rosseau, Felix Shropohin, M. E. Owen, and J. S. Worley, of Oktibbeha county; William D. Bradford, Pontotoc county; James C. Shoup, La Fayette county; R. C. Love, John A. Jacobs, W. W. Gibson, C. A. Hogan, James P. Hogan, M. F. Ames, H. S. Muldrow, and F. H. Duguercrow, of Oktibbeha county; L. S. Davis, Harrison county; James S. Mason and William T. Morris, of Claiborne county; J. P. Marshall, Carroll county; James A. Garrard, Samuel T. Lowry, and Willis H. West, of Clark county; Frank S. Pate, Oktibbeha county; A. Mangrum, junior, H. A. McLeod, and S. W. Wood, of Covington county; W. S. White and H. J. Richard, of Loundes county; German Walker, Simpson county; C. M. Thomas and George Edwards, of Noxubee county; William J. Willing, Thomas E. Willing, William T. Spencer, John B. Deason, and Robert P. Willing, of Copiah county; Thomas Houston, Winston county; James M. Wesson, Copiah county; H. Murphy, Monroe county; William C. McDonald, Clark county; J. W. Randle and Thomas R. Dansby, of Monroe county; Lucien S. Owen, Lee county; W. A. Parish, John E. Small, G. W. Frost, J. F. Arnold, and R. H. Allen, of Tishemingo county; W. L. Bledsoe, R. P. Bowen, William D. Roberts, and D. M. Davis, of Marshall county; W. T. Nesbitt, Amos McNeely, J. J. Fort, W. P. Bowen, of De Soto county; A. D. Dixon, Brookhaven; W. H. Smither, J. M. Cook, and A. M. West, La Fayette county; John C. Lucas, M. A. Clark, William C. Lewis, William W. Baccus, Charles H. B. Campbell, Lorenzo D. Fletcher, W. C. Claitor, Thomas J. Fletcher, James W. B. White, Robert B. Webb, M. J. Coleman, James S. Comfort, William E. Meek, Stephen E. Wilson, Nixon Ousley, Lewis H. Hollingsworth, William H. Gilmore, Chapman L. Anderson, John Riley, William V. Davis, of Attala county; James J. Mangum, Smith county; W. L. Nugent, Washington county; A. White, Houston; Joseph Lloyd, Okolona; Thomas D. Harris, Rankin county; James H. Owen, Scott county; Alexander Chisholm, Rankin county.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Mississippi;

MARYLAND.

Maryland;

George Frenner and J. S. Franklin.

MISSOURI.

Missouri;

John L. Detehemendy.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico;

Thomas B. Catron.

NEW YORK.

New York.

Henry Fitzhugh.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

North Carolina.

William G. Fowler, Sampson county; Dr. F. L. Banks, Raleigh; W. J. Cornwall, North Carolina; John J. McIntosh, John McCrimmer, A. A. F. Seawell, Jesse Muse, Archibald McCallum, of Moore county; R. H. Brown, A. N. Williamson, Robert McCracken, T. M. Smith, of Columbus county; J. H. Bell, G. H. Bell, of New Hanover; P. C. Holmes, Sampson county; T. D. McDowell, Bladen county; J. W. Alford, Robeson county; C. W. Wooley, Montgomery county; Isaac B. Sawyer, Wake county; James Page, Randolph county; H. B. Coleman, Pasquotank county; Thomas Dukes, Northampton county; D. W. Siler, Macon county; John H. Pearson, Burke county; Wm. A. Long, George Fosher, Chatham county; D. M. Barringer, Wake county; D. C. Pearson, Burke county; Andrew C. Cowles, Yadkin county; William Nixon, Perquimons county; Sidney E. Potest, Burke county; E. A. Martin, Northampton county; R. W. Allen, Henderson county; J. W. Thomas, Davidson county; F. F. Fagen, Washington county; Jos. F. Davenport, Tyr[r]ell county; James L. Ball, Pasquotank county; B. S. Basnight, Tyr[r]ell county; N. M. Rowen, Caswell county; Joshua T. Stacey, Chowan county; M. F. Arendell, Carterett county; Jones Watson, Orange county; W. H. Jenkins, Granville county; James M. Morphis, North Carolina; John S. Short, Martin county; W. T. Wilkins, Dr. E. F. Watson, W. L. Coble, Jacob Summers, G. M. Lea, Alamance county; D. M. Furchess, Iredell county; D. C. Guyther, Washington county; Hugh T. Moffitt, Randolph county; J. C. Harper, Caldwell county; Sam McD. Tate, Burke county; S. S. Jackson, Randolph county; A. W. Mebane, Bertie county; J. A. Caldwell, Lincoln county; F. M. Rountree, Josiah Sugg, Greene county; Willie Daniel, Wm. Hinnaut, Elisha Barnes, A. Barnes, Wilson county; Robert Stedavent, James Gibson, Chatham county; Hardy M. Mizell, Martin county; James M. Leach, Davidson county; G. W. Cox, Thomas Cox, Pitt county; Isaac B. Sawyer, North Carolina; H. Harrill, Rutherford county; J. N. Biggerstaff, Lincoln county; James Page, North Carolina; A. J. Darzan, Anson county; Wm. McKesson, Burke county; Thomas Dukes, Northampton county; Samuel H. Edwards and John M. Patrick, of Greene county; James Wiggins, Wilson county; Wm. J. Bushnell, Carteret county; Nathaniel McDaniel and Simeon E. Koonce, of Jones county; Thomas W. Hussey, Edgecombe county; John E. Lindsay, Edgecombe county; John F. Adams and John R. Henderson, of Davidson county; J. B. Whittaker, Gray C. Garris, and L. C. Humphreys, of Wayne county; William H. Bryan, Jones county; J. B. Hyan, Edgecombe county; John D. Stanford, Duplin county; John H. Brooks, Brunswick county; Edward Conigland, Halifax county; Obadiah Woodson, William A. Walton, and S. W. Smith, of Warren county; B. B. Smith, Johnson county; Charles W. Johnson and George Laws, of Orange county; George W. Swepson and Rufus H. Tucker, of Raleigh; John H. Ballantyne and T. D. McDowell, of Bladen county; William T. Monroe, New Hanover county; William B. Bedman, Beaufort county; W. T. Wilkins, Doctor E. P. Watson, of Alamance county; William J. Yates, Mecklinburg county; Thomas W. Wamble, N. A. Ramsey, of Chatham county; R. R. Wakefield, Caldwell county; Walter R. Bell, Duplin county; John Blackburn, Mathias Masten, and John Masten, of Forsyth County; L. Howard, W. N. Alman, Martin Dehart, J. D. Franks, John Ingram, T. S. Siler, and J. R. Ammons, of Macon county; J. D. Buchanan, Jackson county; T. J. Candler and R. W. Pullium, of Buncombe county; Robert S. Gage, Madison county; Robert R. Wakefield and L. D. Ingold, of Caldwell county; John Carson, Ashe county; E. G. L. Barringer, Montgomery county; D. C. McAuley, Montgomery county; J. M. Worth and J. T. Bostick, of Randolph county; William Heigh, Wake county; W. J.

Montgomery, Robert McCracken, Columbus county; John J. Grandy, Pasquotank county; Thomas W. Hudgins, James R. Doughty, R. D. Simpson, Chowan county; Thomas K. Glenn and John W. Cunningham, of Person county; John S. Scales, Rockingham county; Benjamin Spruitt, Tyrrell county; J. L. Buchanan, Jackson county; Rufus M. Adin, H. C. Durham, H. A. Lordon, and A. G. Headen, of Chatham county; W. R. Fraley, Rowan county; J. R. Grady, Harnett county; Lewis Haines and J. M. Leach, Davidson county; W. J. Halleman, Wake county; W. T. Faircloth and John J. Herring, of Wayne county; William A. Philpot and Samuel A. Williams, of Granville county; Samuel S. Harrison, Caswell county; J. M. Hoppoldt and J. M. Pugh, of Raleigh; John Sherman, junior, Rowan county; Owen Fennell and James F. Simpson, of New Hanover county; William M. Shipp, Mecklenburg county; J. A. Machar, Fayetteville; J. M. McCorkle, Salisbury; Neil McInnis and William Ewing, of Montgomery county; Ballard Moore, Northampton county; Mat W. Ransom, William H. Gregory, Robert R. Paschal, A. S. Merriman, E. G. Haywood, Willis Jenkins, Daniel G. Foul, and Richard Badger, of Wake county; J. F. Mitchell, Caswell county; J. M. Long, Cabanas county; John Manny, junior, Chatham county; T. L. Clingman, Buncombe county; W. Raines, Wm. H. Joiner, W. H. Cullom, Samuel P. Herloin, Joseph Hall, James Faulk, James Hinnaut, Jesse Parker, Jethran Lewis, Clark F. Garold, and Perry Godwin, of Johnson county; Benjamin F. Wilson, Stokes county; James C. Roper, E. R. Liles, William M. Pickett, R. T. Bennett, William A. Rose, Rowland Crump, W. G. Smith, and Duncan McNeill, of Anson county; D. A. G. Palmer, Stanly county; J. R. Grady, A. H. McNeill, J. H. Cofield, and R. B. Smith, of Harnett county; D. G. McRea, O. H. Blocker, Walter Draughorn, R. W. Hardee, and James C. McRea, of Cumberland county; Samuel J. Gibson and J. W. Steed, of Randolph county; Charles Mallory, J. T. Roper, J. L. Yates, J. A. Baldwin, T. C. Leak, H. C. Wall, John Johnson, James T. Bradley, S. M. Ingram, John P. Little, John McKay, W. P. McDonald, W. B. Cole, Daniel M. McLaurin, William Long, James P. Smith, Peter McRea, and Benjamin W. Covington, of Richmond county; George Cole and J. B. Cole, of Moore county; Jeremiah Luther, Henry Luther, B. F. Simmons, C. C. Hilliard, P. C. Sanders, and A. H. Saunders, of Montgomery county; S. W. Cole, Anson county; Joseph Green, of Brunswick; Neill McNeill, Alexander H. Currie, D. S. Morrison, John W. Alford, Murdock McRae, Bright Williams, Giles Williams, John F. Britt, Henry F. Pittman, John T. Pope, William S. Norment, R. M. Norment, James A. Rozier, James A. Lawson, H. B. Regan, H. H. Ellis, John S. McArthur, Kenchin Atkinson, Lion Alford, R. B. Gregory, W. C. McNeill, John W. Powell, James Blount, Eli Wishart, Wellington Wishart, Peter P. Smith, T. N. Bond, Albert Lawson, S. D. Collins, Malcolm Shore, John Leach, Adam Currie, Alexander McMillon, Roderick McMillon, Norman McCrimmon, Hector McNeill, D. C. McIntyre, Peter Eller, Wilkes county; D. F. Edmund, Hugh J. Lee, Elias Boxley, Daniel McNeill, Neill McNeill, senior, Edmund Lilly, S. J. Cobb, John McDonald, James Humphrey, Alexander Humphrey, Alexander McIntyre, Seth Smith, Jeremiah Smith, B. F. Grigg, Lincoln county; Noah Mercer, B. C. Rhodes, John A. Sellers, J. R. Carter, W. B. Blake, Joseph Kinlaw, and James C. McRitter, of Robeson county; Charles Guirkin, of Pasquotank county.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina.

Cyrus D. Melton, Samuel W. Melton, Thomas J. Lamotte, Jesse E. Dent, Robert C. Shiver, John Agnew, Columbia; W. E. Holcomb, Pickens county; John G. Enloe, York; Robert McKay, Greenville; William Shiver, Kingville; Isaac G. McKissick, Robert Macbeth, Union-

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in South Carolina;

ville; John P. Mathews, Henry A. Smith, Winnsboro; James Hemphill, Chester; John Tuomey, Charleston; Charles H. Janney, Columbia; Claude C. Turner, J. C. Winsmith, William Irwin, Spartanburg; James A. Ratchford, Theod. Byers, York; J. E. Glenn, Newberry; Thomas T. Earle, Greenville; J. D. Witherspoon, York county; Elisha Shiver and Henry Sparnick, Columbia; Philip A. Eichelberger, Edgefield county; John J. Monaghan, Charleston; E. W. Dubose, Darlington and C. L. Hollingsworth, of Oconee county; J. W. Burbridge, C. Baring Farmer, and R. Allen Willet, of Colleton county; William F. Durisoe, Edgefield county; J. M. Elford, Spartanburg county; Charles Edmonston and J. G. Gibbes, of Columbia; W. J. Balentine, Charleston; W. D. M. Harmon and Daniel Drafts, of Lexington county; Stewart Harrison and Abram Jones, of Edgefield county; R. C. Pool, Spartanburg county; Isaac G. Long, Horry county; Lemuel G. Guffin, Abbeville; Robert Hawthorne, Fairfield; John H. McDevitt and John M. Norris, of Edgefield; A. B. Woodruff, Spartanburg; M. C. Welsh and S. T. Cooper, of Williamsburg county; L. M. Gentry, Spartanburg county.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

William P. Campbell, Nashville; James I. Turner and Daniel B. Cliff, Tennessee; George H. Morgan, Thomas M. Butler, Austin H. Morgan, Daniel M. Morgan, William Hawkins, William W. McCue, and Job M. Morgan, Gainsboro; Alfred Caldwell, Knoxville; Robert J. McKinney, Archibald Wright, John W. Head, Thos. S. Boyers, W. S. Munday, Neil S. Brown, John Overton, Minor Merriweather, George H. Nixon, J. M. Hughes, jr., F. C. Dannington, James H. Thomas, Abraham L. Demoss, W. T. Avery, Memphis; H. M. Burnye, Williamson county; William P. Stone and W. G. Cox, of Jackson county; Walter R. Evans, Claiborne county; James M. Marshall, Macon county; Barclay Martin, Shelbyville; William J. Neely, Sumner county; Solomon B. Northrup, Bledsoe county; Stewart Velson, Thomas B. Smith, and Erastus S. Smith, of Wilson county; R. L. Watkins, G. L. Gillespie, J. J. McGlohan, I. L. Devine, P. D. Sims, D. N. Key, W. L. Eakin, Tomlinson Fort, S. A. Key, and R. D. Hamilton, Chattanooga; H. S. Young, Mathew N. Alexander, Macon county; E. L. Gardenhire, of Sparta; Thomas C. Martin, Nashville; Anthony H. Elder and Alfred Briant, Carroll county; J. Lee Bullock and A. M. Looney, Murray county; John H. Davis, Meigs county; John L. Brandon, M. M. Brien, junior, D. Brien, William A. Brien, and Henry S. Frazier, of Davidson county; Samuel M. Fite, Smith county; Robert Cox, Jackson county; J. B. Cooke, Hamilton county; J. W. Judd, R. H. Murphy, senior, R. H. Murphy, junior, Robertson county; R. P. Caldwell, Andrew Ireson, and W. W. James, of Sullivan county; T. J. Wakeman, of Wilson county; Edward R. Pennebaker, Davidson county; James L. Scudder and H. L. Davidson, of Bedford; Matt Martin, Coffee county; John M. Bright, Lincoln county; Charles Reody, Rutherford county; James M. Baird and Abram Brittain, De Kalb county; William B. Adams, Meigs county; Kenneth Rayner, Phineas T. Scruggs, Memphis; Joseph H. Sloss, John M. Powers, Colbert county; John Van Hooser, Jackson county; Charles Cartrecht, George Dixon, Marcus J. Wright, Thomas R. Smith, Henry Craft, Joseph Barbier, Thomas D. Eldridge, D. K. McRae, John E. R. Ray, of Memphis.

Texas.

TEXAS.

C. S. Boutwell, Live-Oak county; N. W. Bush, Austin; Israel F. Battail, Brenham; A. S. Belk, Jasper; Samuel T. Burns, Panola; J. K. Bass, Brenham; Jacob H. Catlin, Austin; Z. E. Combs, Dallas county; T. G. Davidson, Brenham; James M. Fair, Carthage; Gideon

J. Good, Jasper; John McNeil, San Saba; N. C. Read, Brenham; Samuel D. Sullivan, Houston; J. H. Steven, T. A. Washington, San Antonio; Z. W. Mathews, Austin; A. D. Elam, Houston; E. C. Hines, J. W. Herrman, Blanco county; W. J. Locke, F. M. Rodrigues, F. Simon, Louise Zak, Joseph Schmidt, A. Ditmar, John A. Cock, E. Strohmeier, Bexar county; Carl Neuse, Silvester Simon, Peter Hoag, Fritz Heidemeyer, Albert Kulme, August Scholz, Bernard Kuenn, Carl Schafer, John Schneider, Charles Esser, Carl Walhoefer, Ernest Gruene, August Reeb, Dr. William Remer, Comal county; W. A. Bledsoe, Dallas county; Robert Zapp, Fayette county; H. Bierschwall, J. W. Wilson, Christian Kolthe, John Sansom, Henry Ochs, C. Wehmeyer, Albert Molsberger, Carl Weirich, William Luckenbach, Gillespie county; Asa J. L. Lowell, Leonard Illsly, William Stein, Henry Maney, John F. Gordon, O. J. Fry, B. A. Brown, Guadalupe county; William Kufuss, Charles Cole, August Stoffel, Otto Brinkmann, Joseph Kewbrough, Theodore Wiedenfelf, Leopold Schutz, E. O. Kriegner, Adolph Rosenthal, Angus Faltin, W. Henermann, Marion Martin, Kendall county; Casper Real, Fritz Zeguer, of Kerr county; L. Burgdorf, Otto Donop, H. Bibersteine, Francis Kettner, B. I. Weatherby, H. Hoerster, G. Braden, T. R. Cole, Mason county; H. J. Richards, Joseph Kempf, Medina county; A. Moye, Jacob Brodbeck, Charles Listich, A. Siemering, A. Sartor, George Noel, Julius Hoyer, P. J. Beisenbach, F. Herff, Christopher Rhodius, David W. Bennett, C. C. McKinny, I. N. McKinny, and Frederick Schenck, Bexar county; Edward Collier, Colorado county; Emil Von Stein, George Webber, G. P. Harles, Hubert Lux, Julius Reich, Charles Floege, David Else, John F. Meyer, Nicholas Holz, Gustave Bodemann, H. Guenther, Casimir Rudolf, and Julius Rennert, Comal county; Valentine Vollmer, Blasius Keiffer, Joseph Wipff, George H. Noonan, Michael Wipff, and J. W. Cummings, Medina county; T. C. Collins, George J. Thieliepoppe, and George Rives, Nueces county; Capt. Jack Helm, De Witt county; James E. Rank, Mason county; H. M. Truehart, Galveston; James A. Forbes, Bastrop; J. M. Crosson, of Polk county; Ferdinand Simon, Thomas H. Davidson, junior, San Antonio; George W. Baird, Dallas county; J. Bagley Henderson, Texas; A. B. Moore, Seguin; Kidder Walker, Colorado county; George Moore, David Wakeley, Galveston; W. P. Brittain, Cherokee county; William Chambers, A. G. Vanpradellas, Amos C. Shelton, and Solomon B. Wallis, of Chambers county; Wilson Brooks, Liberty county; George W. Pete, John H. Westerlage, Luke A. Falvel, and John C. Masee, of Galveston county; George W. Patten, George Clark, and Albert K. Parsons, of McLennan county; Sherwood W. Ford, Falls county; William H. Parsons and John W. Oliver, of Harris county; J. P. Osterhout, Austin county; Samuel G. Galbraith, Fannin county; William H. Buckhart, Matagorda county; Henry C. Hicks, G. H. Giddings, and G. W. Baylor, Galveston county; Thomas E. Byrne and Frederick W. Smith, of Harris county; John Alexander, Washington county; W. C. Carroll, Cameron county; B. F. Williams, El Paso county; A. M. Gentry, of Houston county; William Phillips, San Augustine county; M. W. Wheeler, Shelby county; James R. Burnett, John R. Burnett, and James H. Corly, of Houston county; W. M. Duck, Atascosa county; C. Hines and J. W. Herman, of Blanco county; John L. Miller, Navarraz county; E. Mondragon, J. M. Chaves, Joseph Schmidt, Antonio Seguin, Thornton A. Washington, Martin H. Campbell, of Bexar county; S. S. Nichols, L. H. Crutchfield, Ole Cannston, and F. C. Claybrugh, of Bosque county; Noah C. Webster, Bee county; James Ashworth and Laurie D. Heaton, of Calhoun county; F. Cummings, Frank E. MacManus, Joseph Hopkins, and William W. Davis, of Cameron county; Don F. Payne, Alexander Lookup, Kiddey Walker, and Edward Collier, of Colorado county; Julius Vockler, of Comal county; James M. Wiggins, Cherokee county;

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Texas.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Texas.

James M. Patterson, John Chapman, Ansel Dawdy, Stephen C. Atterbury, Gabriel Samuel, Clemen Gore, and Frank Porter, of Dallas county; Joseph Minor, John L. L. Lovejoy, junior, and James M. Herod, of Denton county; Thomas C. Smith and Hugh B. Boston, of De Witt county; S. W. Ford, Falls county; M. Priest, Cherokee county; S. J. Galbraith and A. G. Stobaugh, of Fannin county; Nat C. Joiner, John L. Smith, and William M. Davidson, of Fayette county; William E. Kendall, Fort Bend county; August Buttar, T. J. League, H. M. Trueheart, and Edward T. Austin, of Galveston county; A. O. Cooley, Julius Schuchard, and Leopold Schultz, of Gillespie county; Robert L. Miller, William J. Stenbing, C. P. Hopkins, and Green Lackey, of Gonzales county; George W. Jacobs, C. M. Jones, N. Simmons, Ellsberry R. Lane, and H. M. Lane, of Goliad county; Asa J. L. Sewell, Leonard Illsley, William Stein, John F. Gordon, A. J. Fry, and B. A. Brown, of Guadalupe county; J. J. C. Winch, of Harris county; A. B. Dodd and J. R. Sanford, of Jackson county; James D. Campbell, Karnes county; William E. Jones, H. W. Topperwein, G. Topperwein, S. C. Nowlin, of Kendall county; William H. Johnson, Henry Moore, and Francis Miller, of Lamar county; William B. Pad, Lampasas county; W. O. Reeves, Limestone county; J. B. Weight, Lavaca county; Mathew Kivelin, Josiah Hinton, and S. I. Foster, of Live Oak county; C. B. Way, James F. Davis, Samuel R. Evans, and Francis Barron, of McLennan county; John B. Shook, H. J. Richards, Joseph Kempf, of Medina county; Procop Hoffman, T. S. Parker, John Kellett, Perry Doddridge, John B. Mitchell, J. B. Murphey, and George F. Evans, of Nueces county; John Ryan, San Patricio county; Charles A. Frazier, Upshur county; John A. Cunningham, Thomas Sterns, H. E. Bradford, E. A. Hausaldt, and C. G. Hall, of Victoria county; P. H. Adams, Williamson county; William J. Philips, James G. Hunt, J. Rust, F. G. Frank, B. H. Boone, and James McMaster, of Wharton county; J. J. McKeever, W. H. Farner, and P. Reynaud, of Harris county; John G. Bell, Austin county; George Clark, McClennan county; S. S. Nicholas, Bosque county; Frank Brown, Travis county; Robert W. Putney, Colorado county; Don Campbell and B. W. Gray, of Marion county; John W. McDonald, Harris county; William H. Russell, Brazoria; John W. Glenn, Texas; O. H. P. Garrett, Washington county; B. F. Williams and Joseph Maggoffin, of El Paso county; George R. Hart and C. T. Booth, of Hill county; Robert W. Putney, of Cherokee county; Benjamin F. Williams, El Paso county; Henry C. Hicks, Galveston county; E. S. Bell, R. O. Love, and H. W. Young, of Hill county; William Russell, Washington county; J. F. Crosby, Harris county; W. S. Good and M. Priest, of Cherokee county; B. G. Lawrence, William L. Bledsoe, and Lawrence C. Johnson, of Texas; J. C. Russell, Nueces county; Henry Rawson, Harrison county; Isaac Baker, Jesse W. Baker, J. M. Orrins, F. L. Randle, E. T. Randle, S. S. Hosea, and J. D. McAdoo, of Washington county; John W. Lawrence, Travis county; John W. McDonough, Harris county; J. C. Evins, Webb county; James Harrison Rogers, Marion county; Champ E. Carter, Calvert; William H. Christiane, Mount Pleasant; A. R. Morris and James W. Smith, of Travis county; George Clark, McLennan county; W. K. Masson, Dallas county; Samuel F. Moseby, Matthias Strepy, Montgomery county; A. A. Nelson, Nacogdoches county; J. H. Neil and Henry Haldeman, of Brazos county; Hill Bowers and R. M. Ford, of Travis county; E. S. Bell, J. Antonie Chavez, of Bexar county; John W. McDonald, of Harris county; Charles E. Harris and Z. W. Mathews, of Benham county; George A. McDowell, Harris county; Horace Holdeman, Bell county; Henry Meyers, Guadalupe county; Samuel F. Moseley and David B. Culberston, of Marion county; Oscar H. Leland, McLennan county; John T. Murray, Cherokee county; Moses F. Roberts, William E. Roberts, John

A. Davis, and J. S. Givens, of Indianola ; S. S. Nichols, Meridian ; E. Sheldon and M. W. Wheeler, Shelby county ; A. Fitzgerald, Wood county ; Frank Brown, Austin county ; John E. George, Montgomery county ; Jesse A. Sumpter, Maverick county ; Bethel Coopwood and A. H. Phillips, of Victoria county ; F. N. Poland and Henry Rawson, of Harrison county ; Donald Campbell and B. W. Gray, of Marion county ; Henry Heyer, and Asa J. L. Lowell, of Guadalupe county ; George R. Hart, W. L. Booth, and C. T. Booth, of Hill county ; Charles Holmes, Brazoria county ; William H. Russell, Hilliard W. Hayes, Robert J. Hughes, and William B. Settle, of Galveston county ; Richard Douglas, Houston county ; N. W. Young, Hill county ; R. M. Wynne, Rusk county ; S. W. Weaver, Shelby county ; John M. Wade, Montgomery county ; C. D. Harn, Navasota ; John W. Glenn, Marnion H. Bowers.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Texas.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

Philip W. McKinney, R. M. Mallory, R. H. Magruder, L. A. Sale, A. B. Evans, George R. Head, Asa D. Dickinson, Prince Edward ; Edward A. Freeman, Culpepper ; C. B. Gardner, Montgomery county ; William Martin, Henry county ; Leroy Oldham, Northampton ; Asa Rogers, Richmond ; John Staples, Patrick county ; T. F. Southall, Chula depot ; John S. G. Trinerlake, Fredericksburg ; John C. Armistead and Peter B. Batte, Petersburg ; Charles P. Daffield and George P. Scarburg, Norfolk ; Richard H. Cockrell and H. W. Thomas, Fairfax ; Charles B. Ball, Loudon ; F. H. Hill, Madison ; Richard P. Pegram, Petersburg ; Wood Bouldin, Albermarle ; Thomas R. Weisseiger and C. Coleman, Amelia ; Richard Epps, T. R. Epps, F. W. Epps, and W. A. Robertson, Nottaway county ; Willie G. Dane and R. S. Graves, Powhattan ; J. E. Gibson, Lee county ; P. A. Foulks, Nottaway county ; H. S. Lee, Virginia ; W. W. Webb, Lunenburg ; E. R. Chambers, Mecklenburg ; Mathew Harrison, Loudon county ; Joseph H. Sherrard, Winchester ; Samuel G. Staples, Patrick county ; Archer A. Phlegan and Waller R. Staples, Montgomery county ; W. C. Thornton and G. D. Hanby, Carroll county ; Thomas Wood and R. T. W. Duke, Albermarle ; Edmund Marshall, Carroll county ; John G. Moss, Richmond ; Fenton M. Henderson, Leesburg ; George K. Fox and W. H. Gray, Loudon county ; John C. Bowyer, Virginia ; J. M. Steuart, Alexandria ; W. Fleming, Highland county ; John W. Fairfax and George W. Jenny, Loudon county ; H. W. Sheffy, Augusta county ; George William Brent, Alexandria county ; A. G. Pendleton, Giles county ; James M. Wilcox, James county ; Robert R. Prentis, Albermarle ; John A. Meridith, Richmond ; O. W. Hunt, Virginia ; Alexander P. Eskridge, Montgomery ; John M. Page, J. C. Hill, and Isaac R. Barksdale, Albermarle, Virginia ; Cadmus C. Johnson, Richmond ; W. H. Harrison, Edmund Harrison, John H. Harrison, Amelia Court House ; Thomas M. Hurley, Matthew county ; R. M. Bently, Loudon county ; Alexander Mahood, Giles county ; George K. Fox, Loudon county ; James M. Wade and John Gardner, Christiansburg ; John L. Morgan, Clark county ; Thomas P. Lewis, Monroe county ; John E. Penn, Patrick county ; Charles K. Malory, Elizabeth county ; Muscoe Garnett, Essex county ; F. D. Richardson and O. W. Hunt, Fairfax ; John R. Woods, Albermarle ; Henry Hudson, Richmond ; William M. Tredway and John J. Bowcock, Virginia ; George Blow, jr., Norfolk ; Ira Garnett, Albermarle county ; James D. Jones, Micajah Woods, and E. S. Watson, Virginia ; Walter P. Harrison, Danville, Virginia ; Alfred Chapman, Alexandria ; James H. Cox, Chesterfield county ; James W. Mone, Gustavus A. Wingfield, and Charles C. Tompkins, Virginia ; Richard G. Pegram, Petersburg ; George R. R. Dunn, Abingdon ; George W. Ward, Frederick ; George F. Berger, Pittsylvania ; F. N. Watkins, Farmville, Prince Edward

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Virginia.

co[unty]; Isaac C. Fowler, Abraham Staples, A. H. H. Stuart, Joseph W. Caldwell, Virginia; James F. Johnson, Bedford county; W. T. Clark, Danville; S. Longworth Lewis, Bowling Green; Ferdinand Rorer, Big Lick, Roanoke co[unty]; Coalman D. Bennett, Pittsylvania; C. H. Langhouse, Scruggs, Pittsylvania C. H.; Samuel S. Harrison, Danville; Wm. H. Howerton, Halifax county; B. F. Garrett, Halifax co[unty]; Wm. L. Owen, Nathaniel T. Green, Halifax co[unty]; R. H. Glass, Va.; John W. Minor, Loudon county; Dr. A. Graham, Rockbridge; Ran D. Cushing, William H. Hamrick, Rockingham; Alx. Fortune, Jno. M. Shelton, Nelson county; William McK. Wartman, Rockingham; R. F. Walker, Richmond; Benjamin C. Clark, John A. Campbell, Rees B. Edmondson, David A. P. Campbell, Washington county; Peter C. Johnston, Lee county; Henry J. Morgan, Lee county; Joseph J. Graham, Wythe county; William R. Drinkard, Richmond; A. S. Gray, Rockingham; F. P. Turner, Va.; G. W. Lewis, Westmoreland; H. T. Harrison, Loudon; Thomas T. Hill, Culpepper C. H.; Edward Sangster, Alexandria; John M. Fant, Fauquier co[unty]; Thomas J. Kilby, Suffolk; George Baylor, Stanton; William Ambers, Chesterfield county; J. H. Stringfellow, Va.; John Critcher, Virginia; R. H. Glass, Lynchburg, Va.; James F. Johnson, Bedford co[unty]; Joseph S. Carson, Winchester; Charles F. Suttle, Alexandria; John H. Suttle, Stafford county; John F. Wall, Frederick; James P. Kelly, Tazewell; S. H. Morrison, Scott county; F. B. Miller, Va.; James Garland, Lynchburg; Henry S. Bowen, Reese T. Bowen, Tazewell; James W. Humes, Abingdon, Va.; M. B. Tate, Washington co[unty], Va.; Richard H. Coleman, Caroline county, Va.; John A. Wharton, Bedford county, Va.; Arthur C. Cummings, Washington co[unty]; L. A. Sale, Bedford co[unty]; Robert Cawthorn, Virginia; J. W. Caldwell, Wythe county; Thomas J. Boyd, Wythe county; P. W. McKinney, Farmville, Va.; J. M. Broadus, Alexandria; Andrew J. Bradfield, Matthew Harrison, Loudon county; John M. Herndon, Spottsylvania; R. H. Riddick, Suffolk; Peyton Coles, Albemarle co[unty]; R. T. Daniel, Richmond, Va.; Edward D. Christian, Lynchburg, Va.; James Murdaugh, Portsmouth, Va.; James R. Fisher, William Jeter, Richmond, Va.; John R. Edmunds, Halifax co[unty], Va.; Andrew Damron, Alleghany co[unty], Va.; Lorman Chancellor, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Staunton, Va.; W. W. Dabney, Enfield, Va.; Peyton Johnson, sr., Richmond, Va.; Wm. T. Sutherland, Danville, Va.; Thos. U. Dudley, Richmond, Va.; C. A. B. Coffroth, Winchester, Va.; Roland D. Buford, Bedford county; A. P. Abell, Albemarle county; Myer Angle, Caroline county; Stephen F. Anderson, Grayson county; Albert B. Anthony, Prince Edward county; G. W. Allen and James B. Angle, of Henrico county; Robert H. Allen, Notaway county; S. R. Allenbaugh, Rockingham; D. J. Ayers, Washington county; John W. Ashby, Page county; E. G. Harbour, Patrick county; Francis T. Anderson, Rockbridge county; William B. Aston, Russell county; John C. Bond, Rockbridge; A. H. Brown, Jason N. Bruffy, W. S. Butler, and Pendleton Bryan, of Rockingham county; Noah B. Bruce, Russell county; William H. Burns, Scott county; Thomas J. Burk, Shenandoah county; P. C. Buchanan and John H. Barton, of Smyth county; M. H. Bradshaw, Spottsylvania county; Ewell Baker, Warren county; C. S. Bekem and George R. Barr, of Washington county; C. B. Bryant, Henry county; Elliott M. Braxton, Fredericksburg; Henry D. Bird, Petersburg; Richard A. Booker, Prince Edward county; Thomas Burke, Augusta county; W. H. Brown, Matthews Court House; J. C. Baytop, Gloucester county; E. C. Burke, Bedford county; S. S. Bradford, Culpepper county; H. H. Bradley and Jacob A. Briggs, of Albermarle county; George G. Bunch and A. M. Bruce, of Augusta county; Adam G. Bradley, Bedford county; Benjamin Blackford, Campbell county; Robert B. Bolling, Fauquier

county ; R. G. Banks, of Goochland county ; L. H. Bryant, Grayson county ; Wyatt S. Beasley, A. R. Ball, Henrico county ; William S. Brown, King George county ; William L. Brent, Winchester ; Elisha Barksdale, of Halifax county ; George R. Barr, of Rockingham county ; Thomas P. Bigham and James Boisseau, of Dinwiddie county ; John S. Braxton, Richmond county ; G. W. Bickers, Madison county ; Charles W. Blanton, Prince Edward county ; George W. Finney, of Franklin county ; R. M. Mallory, Brunswick county ; N. P. Young, Isle of Wight co[unty] ; Albert R. Gotton, Sussex co[unty] ; Archibald Atkinson, senior, Isle of Wight co[unty] ; Jas. F. Crocker, Portsmouth ; Thomas J. Carper, Fincastle ; Samuel Hammon, Woodstock ; Robert B. Holliday, Winchester ; F. O. Groves, Page ; John McKenny, Rockbridge ; John J. Kindred, South Hampton ; E. M. Field, Sussex county ; J. T. J. Mason, Sussex county ; D. J. Godwin, Portsmouth ; W. W. Briggs, South Hampton ; James N. Bell, South Hampton ; Benjamin N. Royall, Nottoway county ; R. K. Irving, Buckingham co[unty] ; Daniel E. Gardner, Henrico county ; John W. Booth, Petersburg ; William R. B. Wyatts, Caroline county ; Samuel Leecture, Petersburg ; Edward C. Land, Greenville county ; John E. Crowder, Cumberland county ; Alexander Mosely, Buckingham county ; Howell E. Warren, Farmville ; James B. Ely, Farmville ; William H. Wilkerson, Prince Edward county ; Emanuel Heller, Farmville ; A. Trent Mosely, Buckingham co[unty] ; Robert C. Dabney, Spottsylvania co[unty] ; Charles Martin, Prince Edward county ; Robert H. Mann, Petersburg ; E. R. Turnbull, Brunswick ; James Murdaugh, Portsmouth ; E. C. Taylor, Hanover county ; Matt. W. Raney, Prince George co[unty] ; Robert Howard, Richmond ; Daniel Lyon, George W. Camp, Petersburg ; William Robinson, Nottoway co[unty] ; William F. Coleman, C. G. Coleman, Clayton G. Coleman, J. C. Cammack, and William S. Carter, of Louisa county ; W. D. Call and R. A. Carpenter, of Madison county ; Thomas D. Childress, Montgomery ; L. A. Currier and J. G. Cecil, of Pulaski county ; Samuel A. Coffman, Alexander Chisman, Michael D. Coffman, and S. H. Carrier, of Rockingham county ; John J. Chew, Spottsylvania county ; Giles Cook, Warren county ; James C. Campbell, R. A. Claybrook, Westmoreland county ; Robert Crockett, Wythe co[unty] ; John W. Campbell, Alexandria county ; John R. Cunningham, Prince Edward co[unty] ; George W. Cornett, Greene co[unty] ; P. B. Crowder, Amelia county ; Lewis E. Campbell, Bedford county ; James Cochran, Culpepper county ; William M. Cook, Cumberland county ; James M. Chilton, Fauquier county ; Stephen Clark, Grayson co[unty] ; William Colton, King George co[unty] ; John Cutcher, Westmoreland county ; R. R. Collier and H. C. Custis, of Richmond ; E. H. Chalkley, Henrico county ; B. F. Chapman, Isle of Wight county ; Charles F. Collier, Petersburg ; William B. Chalkley and P. A. Chalkley, of Chesterfield co[unty] ; H. Coleman, of Caroline county ; Stephen H. Cannady, James H. Cannady, and John T. Cannady, of Franklin county ; William D. Cresham and Robert F. Clack, of Mecklenburg county ; Henry C. Curtis, Richmond ; John L. Cochran, Albermarle co[unty] ; William D. Coleman, Richmond ; R. P. Cochran, Carroll county ; Thomas T. Dickerson, Russell co[unty] ; William R. Daggins, Richmond ; G. R. R. Dunn, Washington co[unty] ; John Dodson, Dinwiddie co[unty] ; Alexander Donnan, Petersburg ; Benj. F. Dyer, Henry co[unty] ; William H. Dabney, King William co[unty] ; Thomas T. Dickinson, Russell co[unty] ; Ellis S. Dickey, Greene county ; Hiram W. Dawson, Nelson co[unty] ; Thomas H. Daniel, Prince George co[unty] ; E. J. Earley, Campbell co[unty] ; B. P. Elliott, Floyd co[unty] ; H. A. Edmundson, Halifax co[unty] ; Warren Eubank, Lancaster co[unty] ; Charles H. Eps, Benjamin S. Ewell, J. P. Early, Charlottesville, James City co[unty] ; James K. Edwardson, Rockbridge co[unty] ; Rees B. Edmundson,

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Virginia.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Virginia.

Washington county; Thomas J. Evans, Temple Ellett, Henrico county; A. B. Evans, Middlesex county; H. K. Ellyson, Richmond; James R. Fisher, Edward H. Fitzhugh, Richmond; Samuel Fuqua, Lunenburg county; R. B. Trent, Cumberland county; Alexander H. Fultz, Augusta county; Richard Fox, Henrico county; A. H. Faulkner, Prince Edward county; Joseph Finkhauser, Rockingham county; Thomas H. Flournoy and M. T. Fristow, of Warren county; John F. Fickler, Danville; Philip H. Try, Orange county; William B. Foster, Wythe co[unty]; John W. Fairfield, Loudon county; Isreal Greene, Clarke county; John W. Green, Carroll county; Samuel Greshom, Lancaster county; John S. Gartright, of Rockingham county; John M. Goodwin and Ira Garnett, of Albemarle co[unty]; Lewis F. Glass, Clarke co[unty]; John W. Graham, Fairfax co[unty]; B. F. Garrett, Halifax co[unty]; Charles F. Goodwin, of Nottaway co[unty]; Muscoe Garnett, Essex co[unty]; Samuel Gorham, Benjamin F. Gunter, Accomack co[unty]; Miletus T. Gooch and James L. Gordon, Louisa co[unty]; T. C. Gibson, Madison co[unty]; Leonard J. Gaffagon, Northampton co[unty]; John Gilmer, Pittsylvania co[unty]; Robert Gilman, Prince George co[unty]; Thomas H. Garrett, Russell co[unty]; Robert Gillian, Prince George co[unty]; Thomas G. Goodwyn, Botetourt co[unty]; Samuel P. Gresham, Lancaster co[unty]; Israel Green, Clark co[unty]; William Galladay and R. N. Gambill, of Rockingham co[unty]; J. Garland, Lynchburg; J. Hill, Buckingham co[unty]; W. G. Hudgins, Caroline co[unty]; Francis S. Hutcherson, Franklin co[unty]; John M. Herndon, Henrico co[unty]; R. S. Henly, James City co[unty]; J. H. Henry, King William co[unty]; William H. Harris, Mecklenburg co[unty]; Robert Hudgin, Caroline co[unty]; John W. Hawkins, A. B. Huffman, and G. W. Hoffman, of Madison co[unty]; John S. Holman, Prince Edward county; L. J. Huffman, Spottsylvania; A. S. Hendricks, Loudon county; James M. Hoge, Richmond; W. B. Hackley, Rappahannock county; Joseph Hunt, Wytherville; Robert M. Hetterick, Rappahannock county; C. P. Harmon, of Rockingham county; George H. Hudson and John A. Harmon, of Augusta county; Thomas W. Hix, of Appomattox county; James A. Horner, of Campbell county; Francis G. Hancock, Chesterfield county; P. H. Hale, Fauquier county; John G. Herndon, Greene county; N. P. Howard, Henrico county; Jasper C. Hughes, Gloucester county; Robert Howard, Henrico county; Joseph L. Howard, Floyd county; George R. Head, Loudon county; L. D. Isbell, Appomattox county; Green James, Botetourt county; T. E. Johnson, Richmond county; R. C. James, Franklin county; G. W. Jones, Smyth county; J. B. Jett, King George county; Joseph Jackson, Richard Jones, Gloucester county; William J. Johnson and Doctor A. G. Jones, of Henrico county; James E. Jones and J. M. Jeffries, senior, of King and Queen county; P. Johns, of Madison county; John M. Johnston, Pittsylvania county; John M. Jordan, Pulaski county; John R. Jackson and Edgar B. Jacobs, of Warren county; Abner Jones, Grayson county; George W. Johnson, Lunenburg county; Wyndham Kemp, Gloucester county; W. H. Kelley and Isaac N. King, of Warren county; Geo. C. King, Franklin county; T. A. J. Kerby, Floyd county; John R. Kurtz and Wm. B. Kaiser, of Augusta county; Philip A. Krise, Campbell county; Samuel Kelso, Southampton county; Orville Loving, Nelson county; L. Leach, Warren county; E. H. Lively, James City county; Joseph T. Logan, Rockingham county; A. B. Lightner, Augusta county; John M. Locke, Rockingham county; A. M. Lawson, Henrico county; Reuben Ziglar, Patrick county; James F. Ligon, Prince Edward county; Lewis Linkenhoker, Botetourt county; John G. Lane, Rappahannock county; A. Lawson, Wythe county; L. Morgan Mills and Patrick McCracken, of Spottsylvania county; Samuel P. Moore, Loudon county; Wm. McDonald, Lee county; J. A. McDaniel, Bedford county; James

H. Mitchell, Essex county; John A. McLean, of Norfolk county; Samuel P. Moore and David F. May, of Dinwiddie county; Charles K. Malory, Elizabeth City county; Fayette McMullen, Smyth county; George W. Marshall, Caroline county; William E. Marton, Chesterfield county; F. Mauzy, Culpepper county; John W. Mohler, Fairfax county; William J. Morton, jr., Halifax county; John S. McNulty, Alexandria county; Andrew Milburn, Lee county; H. H. Marshall, Charlotte county; James M. Mathews, of Essex county; William H. E. Merritt, of Brunswick county; William E. Moorecock, of James City county; Emanuel Matthews, of Henrico county; S. J. Mullins, Henry county; Joseph Mayo, Henrico county; Robert F. Moss, Louisa county; William H. Mann, Nottaway county; D. E. Moore, Rockbridge county; S. P. McConnell, Scott county; P. W. Maplis, Shenandoah county; Adolphus Morris, Henrico county; A. T. Moseley, Buckingham county; James Murdaugh, Portsmouth; C. A. Morton, of Prince Edward county; Francis G. Morrison, Richmond; J. T. Murrell, Lynchburg; R. S. Martin, Pulaski county; J. J. Moorman, Rockbridge county; Thomas Mack, Charlotte county; Charles Martin, Richmond; A. J. Marshall, Warrenton; William McDonald, Lee county; G. A. Miller, Amelia county; B. A. Nance, Charles City county; Abraham Nulton, Frederick county; J. B. Northen, Richmond county; Wm. F. Newcomb, Middlesex county; John H. Nash, Norfolk county; A. J. Nichols and Henry Neff, of Rockingham county; William W. Norvell, Campbell county; Leonard B. Nottingham, Eastville; G. D. Neal, Pittsylvania county; Thomas Oldham and William C. Oldham, of Richmond county; Matthew Ovenchain, Botetourt county; John R. Pharr, Alleghany county; Jacob T. Parrent, A. H. Price, and James F. Patterson, Augusta county; Joseph L. Pitnam, Frederick county; H. M. Price, Fluvanna county; John W. Green, Carroll county; James Pugh and John W. Parsons, of Grayson county; J. T. Pretlan, Southampton county; John L. Pairo and D. H. Pannill, of Pittsylvania county; B. C. Peters, Prince Edward county; B. G. Patterson, Rockingham county; Wm. T. Patten, Stafford county; Warren W. Puckett, Franklin county; William D. Pemberton, John Pearce, and James F. Pendleton, of Henrico county; W. W. Phelps, Wytheville; A. B. Paris, Prince Edward county; David L. Pierce, Wythe county; Charls I. Preston, Roanoke county; Doctor George E. Rives, Prince George county; P. C. Reid, Page county; Samuel A. Regensburg and J. B. Robinson, of Essex county; Augustus W. Robbins, Gloucester county; Dr. E. C. Robinson, Norfolk; William Rison, Pittsylvania county; Edwin S. Redd, Prince Edward county; E. C. Randolph, Lynchburg; Corbin M. Reynolds, Botetourt county; E. C. Randolph, Campbell county; F. N. Read, Charlotte county; Joseph F. Ryan, Clarke county; G. W. Richardson, Hanover county; John M. Rexrode, Alexandria county; Powhatan Roberts, Henrico county; John H. Redd, Henry county; William F. Regnault and John F. Regnault, of Henrico county; John J. Robinson, Madison county; W. L. Riddick, of Nansemond county; William H. Rodefer, Rockingham county; Erasmus Pinker, Shenandoah county; E. C. Rowe and L. B. Rose, of Spottsylvania county; Thomas M. Rowlett, Petersburg; Daniel Ruggles, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county; S. S. Reeder, Russell county; Williamson Simmons, Prince George county; W. T. Sutherlin, Danville; Johnson Sands, Henrico county; John A. Simpkins, Northampton county; Samuel L. Straghan, Northumberland county; W. K. Saunders, Buckingham county; Richard Stokes, Prince Edward county; Jacob H. Robinson, Campbell county; John A. Shaw, Rockbridge county; William C. Staples, Patrick county; E. M. Seabrook, Henrico county; H. Snowden, Alexandria county; Doctor F. W. Shelton and James H. Smith, of Augusta county; Charles W. Statham, Campbell county; W.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Virginia.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in

Virginia;

E. Scott, Charlotte county; William Spears and William E. Spears, of Chesterfield county; William R. Sims and William T. Sims, of Greene county; Jacob L. Shumale, William M. Somers, and James M. Sieg, junior, of Alexandria county; Abram Shepard, junior, Fluvanna county; William L. Smith, Essex county; R. T. Seal and G. F. Strother, of Henrico county; Samuel J. Stewart, Lexington; James H. Shoemaker, Loudoun county; R. B. Sullivan, Madison county; William Smith, Montgomery county; Nelson Sprinkel and A. S. C. Sprinkel, Rockingham county; James W. Smoot, Shenandoah county; William Scroggins and Green B. Samuels, of Warren county; James L. Shoemaker, Scott county; R. Turk and A. L. Turk, of Augusta county; James M. Smith, William H. Terrill, Bath county; George C. Turner, Franklin county; A. J. Taylor, of Fluvanna county; Henry W. Thomas, Fairfax county; F. P. Turner, Henrico county; George Turner, Louisa county; James W. Tyman, Madison county; Mahlon Thomas, Loudon co[unty]; John T. Taylor, Lynchburg; William Terry, Wythe co[unty]; James W. Twyman, J. B. Tucker, A. Talor, and J. W. Troyman, of Madison county; William H. Vaughan, Middlesex county; B. B. Vaughan, Petersburg; P. C. Van Buskirk, Loudon co[unty]; George W. Wilson, senior, Botetourt county; P. T. Woodward, Middlesex county; John C. Woodson, Rockingham county; G. A. Wingfield, Bedford county; A. M. Witt, Nelson county; Joel W. Womac and Francis N. Watkins, of Prince Edward county; Thomas H. Williams, Henrico county; Edward A. Wyatt, Petersburg; William R. Wills, Hampton county; J. W. Watson and W. T. Young, of Page county; John L. Woolfolk, Orange county; W. H. Wilkerson and James L. White, of Prince Edward *Edward* county; F. Woltz, Roanoke county; B. B. Wilkes, Brunswick county; R. F. Walker, Henrico county; Thomas Wood, Charlottesville; David Williamson, Alleghany county; John A. Wallace and Richard D. Wills, of Amelia county; Charles D. Worsham, of Chesterfield county; C. R. Woodson, Goochland county; B. B. Woodson, Dr. Richard P. Walton, Cumberland county; John Tyler Williams, Dinwiddie county; Kennon Whiting, Elizabeth City county; Z. Wade, Franklin county; William R. Willis, Elizabeth City county; John W. Wright, William H. Webb, and F. H. Watkins, of Henrico county; R. J. Wells, of Henry county; B. T. White and E. G. Wayland, of Madison county; R. F. Woodward, of Middlesex county; E. H. Williams, Norfolk county; Lewis B. Williams, Orange county; William McK. Wartmann, Rockingham county; Sterling T. Watts, Tazewell county; Robert Wright, Washington county; William H. Yerby and W. B. Yager, of Madison county; S. M. Yost, Rockingham county; Thomas W. Upsher, Richmond.

West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Samuel Woods, John Brannon, Benjamin W. Byrne, and J. W. Davis, Alpheus F. Haymond, Kenner B. Stephenson, Thomas B. Swan, Charles Baldwin, Monroe county; P. C. Van Buskirk.

APPROVED, March 7, 1870.

March 15, 1870. CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Polly Hunt, Administratrix, and George W. Hunt, Administrator, of the Estate of Walter Hunt, deceased.*

Commissioner of patents may rehear, &c. the application of Polly and George W. Hunt, for extension of certain reissues

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, authorized to rehear and determine the application of Polly Hunt, administratrix, and George W. Hunt, administrator, of the estate of Walter Hunt, deceased, for the extension of certain reissues of a patent for the manufacture of paper collars, issued on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, which

said reissues are dated and numbered as follows, namely: November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, number eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; February seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, number eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, number nineteen hundred and twenty-six; July tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, number twenty-three hundred and six; and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, number twenty-three hundred and seven, upon the evidence, in the same manner and with the same effect as if it were an original application, made within the time prescribed by law for said extensions, before the commissioner of patents, and as if no hearing thereof had ever occurred: *Provided*, That in case said extension shall be granted, neither the said administratrix or administrator, nor any person or persons claiming under them or either of them, shall recover damages for infringements thereof between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extensions.

of a patent for the manufacture of paper collars.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 15, 1870.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to enable John Thompson, Executor of Thomas Thompson, deceased, to make Application for the Extension of Letters-Patent for an improved Machine for folding Papers.*

March 25, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Thompson, executor of Thomas Thompson, deceased, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent granted to Thomas Thompson for an improved machine for folding paper, on the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for fourteen years, in the same manner as if the petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of said patent, and with the same effect as if it had been regularly filed and acted upon under existing laws: *Provided*, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the right to continue to use said machine of any person who since the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured and at the time of such approval shall be using said machine.

John Thompson may apply for extension of patent for improved machine for folding paper.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Mont Storm.*

March 25, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Mont Storm have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent issued to him for improvement in revolving fire-arms, for the term of fourteen years from the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, said letters-patent bearing date the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in the same manner as if the petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the commissioner be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent.

William Mont Storm may apply for extension of letters-patent.

APPROVED, March 25, 1870.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of Israel T. Canby, late Receiver of public Moneys at Crawfordsville, Indiana.*

March 31, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sureties of Israel T.

Sureties of Israel T. Canby released from liability.

Actions to be dismissed.

Canby, late receiver of public moneys at the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana, be, and they are hereby, released from all liability arising from any defalcation, omission, or misconduct of the said Israel T. Canby, as such receiver, and the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to dismiss any and all suits and actions that may have been instituted against said sureties, and to enter the proper discharge on the books of the department.

APPROVED, March 31, 1870.

March 31, 1870.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Brig Ocean Belle.*

Damages to be paid to the owners of the brig Ocean Belle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the owners of the brig Ocean Belle, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, in full for damage to the said brig from worming while under impressment from the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when ordered from New Orleans to Galveston, to the fifth of September following, when discharged the service.

APPROVED, March 31, 1870.

April 1, 1870.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Legal, &c. disabilities removed from Henry B. Harnsbarger, Nicholas K. Trout, and J. W. Ware, of Virginia. Vol. xv. p. 709.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from the following persons, namely: Henry B. Harnsbarger, Rockingham county; Nicholas K. Trout, Augusta county; and J. W. Ware, of Clarke county, in the State of Virginia.

APPROVED, April 1, 1870.

April 1, 1870.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Phelps Paine.*

Payment to Captain Phelps Paine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Captain Phelps Paine the sum of two thousand and thirty dollars and thirty cents, in full payment for services rendered as sergeant-major in the months of November and December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and as first lieutenant and aide-de-camp from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the twenty-fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

APPROVED, April 1, 1870.

April 5, 1870.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in the State of Texas.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the present incumbent of the office of district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas is incapacitated by sickness and paralysis from performing the duties of his office, and has remained so incapacitated for a long period, which incapacity is believed to be permanent, by reason of which the government and citizens of the United States have been unable to have their business transacted in that court, and have suffered great loss and inconvenience therefrom: Therefore,

Salary of the district judge for the eastern district of Texas, to be continued

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the resignation of the

district judge for the eastern district of the State of Texas being tendered and accepted by the President of the United States, the salary now received by said judge shall be continued to him during his natural life, payable in the same manner and form as if he actually performed the duties of his office.

to him during his life, upon the tendering and acceptance of his resignation.

APPROVED, April 5, 1870.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Alexander I. Atocha," approved fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.* April 5, 1870.
1865, ch. 36.
Vol. xiii. p. 595.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander I. Atocha shall be, and is hereby, authorized, in the prosecution of his claim referred to the court of claims by the act to which this is an amendment, to use such portions of the evidence taken in pursuance of the rules and regulations of the commission established under the fifteenth section of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and laid before said commission, as consists of the evidence of persons since deceased; and the government, in defending against said claim, shall have like rights. And such evidence shall be received by the court, so far as the subject-matter thereof is competent testimony; and the court shall give it such weight as in their judgment under all the circumstances it ought to have.

Alexander I. Atocha may use certain evidence in the prosecution of his claim.
Vol. ix. p. 932.

The government may do the same.

Effect of such testimony.

APPROVED, April 5, 1870.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of R. P. Parrott.*

April 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to R. P. Parrott the sum of twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full payment for building an iron lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, in the State of Florida.

Payment to R. P. Parrott.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act to authorize the accounting Officers of the Treasury to adjust the Accounts of Ezra Carter, junior, late Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine.* April 6, 1870

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and hereby are, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of Ezra Carter, junior, late collector of customs at Portland, Maine, in which the vouchers have been destroyed by fire, upon equitable principles, and allow such credits as shall seem just and reasonable from the best evidence the nature of the case will admit: *Provided,* That the sum so allowed shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety cents, by reason of the loss and destruction of his vouchers.

Accounts of Ezra Carter, junior, to be adjusted.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

CHAP. L. — *An Act for the Relief of Tobias J. Kindleberger.*

April 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tobias J. Kindleberger, or his assigns, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters-patent, for an improvement in cider mills, issued to said Tobias J. Kindleberger for the term of fourteen years from the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and reissued August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in the same manner as if the petition for said

Tobias J. Kindleberger may apply for extension of patent.

extension had been filed at least ninety days prior to the expiration of said patent, and that the commissioner be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent: *Provided*, That in case said extension shall be granted, no person shall be held liable for damages for infringement of said patent or for sale or use of said improvement, between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extension.

APPROVED, April 6, 1870.

April 12, 1870. CHAP. LI. — *An Act to remove political Disabilities from Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina.*

Political disabilities removed from Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina.

Form of oath to be taken by him.

1862, ch. 128.
Vol. xii. p. 502.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina, in consequence of his having held office under a pretended government or authority in hostility to the United States, be, and the same are hereby, removed. And the said Shober, on entering upon the discharge of the duties of any office to which he has been or may hereafter be elected or appointed, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, Francis E. Shober, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, so help me God."

APPROVED, April 12, 1870.

April 12, 1870.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel F. Butterworth and Others.*

Samuel F. Butterworth and the heirs, &c. of Arnold Harris to be released from liability as sureties of William G. Kendall.

Judgments to be discharged.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Samuel F. Butterworth, and the heirs and representatives of Arnold Harris, sureties of William G. Kendall, formerly deputy-postmaster of New Orleans, Louisiana, be, and they hereby are, released from all claim which the United States may have against them as such sureties; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause any judgment now or hereafter rendered, which affects said Butterworth, or said heirs and representatives of Arnold Harris, as sureties on the bond of said Kendall, to be cancelled and satisfied, of record; and any such judgment is hereby satisfied and discharged.

APPROVED, April 12, 1870.

April 12, 1870.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act to compensate Mrs. Fannie Kelly for important Services.*

Payment to Mrs. Fannie Kelly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Mrs. Fannie Kelly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, for valuable services rendered the government in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by giving information to Captain James L. Fisk, in charge of a train crossing the plains, and to Major House, in command of Fort Sully, of the evil designs of hostile Sioux Indians while she was held in captivity by them; which sum shall be taken from any appropriation which may be hereafter made for the benefit of said Indians.

APPROVED, April 12, 1870.

CHAP. LVIII.— *An Act to relieve C. B. Sabin, of Harris County, Texas, from legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.* April 20, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each House concurring therein), That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they are hereby, removed from the following-named person: C. B. Sabin, Harris County, Texas. C. B. Sabin relieved from legal, &c. disabilities. Vol. xv. p. 709.

APPROVED, April 20, 1870.

CHAP. LXIII.— *An Act for the Relief of Colonel Samuel W. Price, of the Twenty-First Kentucky Volunteers.* April 26, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretaries of War and Treasury Departments be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be certified and paid to Samuel W. Price, for military service rendered as colonel of the twenty-first regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry, from the twenty-fifth of February to the first of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the pay and emoluments of colonel of infantry, and not to exceed the sum of one thousand and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents. Payment to Colonel Samuel W. Price.

APPROVED, April 26, 1870.

CHAP. LXV.— *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.* April 28, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion be, and they are hereby, removed from the following persons, viz.: Charles I. Stockbridge, Washington county, Texas; Charles E. Bolles, Harrison county, Texas; Hugh C. McIntyre, Washington county, Texas; George T. Haswell, Robertson county, Texas; Camillus Jones, Colorado county, Texas; A. I. Vaughn, of Colorado county, Texas; James G. Seawell, Galveston, Texas; John S. Jones, Galveston county, Texas; L. W. Cooper, Houston county, Texas; John G. Scott, Anderson county, Texas; H. B. Simonds, of Hunt county, Texas; Richard Jordan, of Texas, formerly of Maine. Legal, &c. disabilities removed from certain persons. Vol. xv. p. 709.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

CHAP. LXVI.— *An Act for the Relief of Harriet R. Clinton.* April 28, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army pay to Harriet R. Clinton, widow of Charles W. Clinton, late second lieutenant of the first regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, out of any money appropriated for the use of the pay department, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-four dollars, for military service of her said husband, from the first October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the twenty-ninth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and who died in the field, without having been mustered into the United States service. Payment to Harriet R. Clinton.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

April 28, 1870.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Harmon.*Payment to
Joseph Harmon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Harmon, late captain of the fifth regiment of Indiana volunteer cavalry, be allowed the pay of a captain of cavalry in the volunteer service from the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, deducting the amount paid him as sergeant of cavalry in said regiment; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay him the same out of any money appropriated, or to be appropriated, for the payment of the army of the United States.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

April 28, 1870.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William A. Scott, late First Lieutenant of Company F, fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.*Payment to
William A. Scott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the United States be authorized and directed to pay to William A. Scott, late first lieutenant of company F, fourteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, full pay as such first lieutenant during the time he shall prove, to the satisfaction of the department, that he actually served in that capacity, and for which he has never received pay.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Friend A. Brainard.*Payment to
Friend A. Brainard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Friend A. Brainard, of Bridport, Vermont, the sum of three hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; said sum of money having been improperly exacted of him, as commutation money, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, while he was still suffering from wounds received in battle while a soldier in the army of the United States.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sophia A. Moen, Administratrix, and Philip L. Moen, Administrator, of Augustus R. Moen.*Sophia A. and
Philip L. Moen
may apply for
extension of
letters patent.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, authorized to hear and determine the application of Sophia A. Moen, administratrix, and Philip L. Moen, administrator, of Augustus R. Moen, for an extension of letters patent, granted on the twenty-sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and reissued to the said Augustus R. Moen, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a new and useful improvement in the construction of basement, cellar, vault, conduit, and other like walls, so as to render them impervious to water, upon evidence in the same manner and with the same effect as if the said application had been made within the time prescribed by law: *Provided*, That in case such extension shall be granted, no person shall be held liable for damages for infringement thereof between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extension: *And provided further*, That any person or persons who shall have engaged in the manufacture of the said invention since the expiration of the letters patent aforesaid and prior to any renewal thereof, by virtue of this act, may continue the manufacture thereof and sell said manufacture, without any liability therefor to the said Moen, his heirs or assigns.*

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

Intervening
rights not af-
fected.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain George E. Grisham, of Tennessee.* May 4, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general be, and he is hereby, required to allow and pay George E. Grisham, late captain of company I, of the eighth Tennessee volunteer cavalry, the sum due as captain of cavalry for the period of six months' services as such immediately preceding the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Payment to
Captain George
E. Grisham.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act to authorize the Officers of the Treasury Department to enter a Credit upon the Account of Henry Etting, Paymaster in the Navy.* May 5, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to credit Henry Etting, paymaster in the United States navy, with the sum of one thousand and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, paid by him to Lieutenant J. C. Rich, in eighteen hundred and forty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and eighteen hundred and forty-five, for services as judge advocate of courts-martial ordered by Commodore Perry, commanding the United States naval forces on the west coast of Africa.

Henry Etting
to be credited
with certain
sum.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William F. Scott, late Adjutant fourth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers.* May 5, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General of the Army be, and he is hereby, directed to allow and pay to William F. Scott, late adjutant of the fourth regiment of Iowa volunteer cavalry, out of the appropriation for the pay of the army, the difference between the pay and allowances of sergeant major of cavalry and that of adjutant of cavalry, from the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, he having actually acted in the capacity of such adjutant during that time, and having received therefor only the pay of sergeant major, not having been actually mustered as such adjutant by reason of the non-receipt of his commission.

Payment to
William F.
Scott.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles C. McCreary.* May 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, to Charles C. McCreary, of Indiana, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of cavalry for the period from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, deducting therefrom the pay and emoluments received by him for said period as a sergeant of cavalry, in the fourth regiment of Indiana cavalry.

Payment to
Charles C.
McCreary.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas Clair.* May 6, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension

Pension to
Thomas Clair.

roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Clair, father of Robert Clair, late a private in company D, twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 6, 1870. CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act making an Appropriation to satisfy a Judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge, late an Officer of the United States, and others, for Acts done by them in the Line of their Duty.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge, late an officer of the United States, and others, for acts done by them in the line of their duty, under orders from their superior officers, and to defray the costs of defending the suits at law in which such judgment was recovered.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

May 11, 1870. CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anna B. Snider.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna B. Snider, mother of Henry Snider, late a private in Company I, tenth Ohio cavalry, at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

May 11, 1870. CHAP. C. — *An Act to confirm the Title of William M. Garvey to a certain Tract of Land.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the title of William M. Garvey to the east half of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, township sixty-nine north, range twenty-six west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Des Moines, in the State of Iowa, containing eighty acres, be, and is hereby, confirmed, and that the State of Iowa is hereby authorized to select in lieu of said tract an equal amount of land from the unsold public lands within the limits of said State, subject to sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided,* that the State of Iowa, through her constituted authorities, shall first relinquish to the United States all right, title, or interest acquired by said State by virtue of the act of Congress of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands selected under the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the act of the second March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine."

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

May 11, 1870. CHAP. CI. — *An Act for the Relief of Soule and Company.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to ascertain, in such manner as may be satisfactory to him, the facts connected with the importation of certain pork, flour, fish, and other supplies, valued at one thousand five

Appropriation to satisfy judgment against Grenville M. Dodge and others.

Pension to Anna B. Snider.

Land title of William M. Garvey confirmed.

Proviso. 1857, ch. 117. Vol. xi. p. 251.

1850, ch. 84. Vol. ix. p. 519. 1849, ch. 87. Vol. ix. p. 352.

Duties on certain articles imported by Soule and Company to be remitted, if, &c.

hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by Soule and Company, at Moose river, in the collection district of Bath, in the State of Maine; and if he shall be satisfied that the said articles are, as alleged, of the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States, in the same condition as when exported therefrom, the said Secretary is hereby further authorized to remit or refund the duties accruing on the importation of the same.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act increasing the Pension of John Coonan.*

May 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of John Coonan, late sergeant in company A in the eighteenth regiment of New York cavalry, from eight dollars to fifteen dollars per month from the date of the passage of this act.

Pension of John Coonan increased.

APPROVED, May 17, 1870.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the minor Children of Sylvester Dreyer.*

May 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer the pension granted to Catherine Dreyer, widow of Sylvester Dreyer, late a private of company H, tenth regiment of Minnesota volunteers, by an act approved March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the minor children of the same, subject to the provisions of the pension laws.

Pension to minor children of Sylvester Dreyer.

1869, ch. 70. Vol. xv. p. 444.

APPROVED, May 17, 1870.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John C. Abercrombie.*

May 17, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of John C. Abercrombie, late lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment of Iowa infantry volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from and after the date of the passage of this act.

Pension to John C. Abercrombie.

APPROVED, May 17, 1870.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain George Henry Preble, of the Navy of the United States.*

May 18, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of George Henry Preble, a captain in the navy of the United States, to allow him sea pay as a commander from the fifth day of August, to the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and leave pay as a commander from the last-named date to the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; deducting therefrom any pay he may have received for the periods aforesaid.

Allowance to be made Capt. George Henry Preble in settlement of accounts.

APPROVED, May 18, 1870.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Abbott Q. Ross.*

May 26, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to Abbott Q. Ross, of Cleves, Ohio, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise

Payment to Abbott Q. Ross.

appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, as compensation for the past and future use in the United States navy of his invention for using hot water and steam as a weapon in naval warfare, for extinguishing fires, and other purposes.

APPROVED, May 26, 1870.

June 1, 1870. CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Officers and Crew of the Ship "Nightingale."*

1871, ch. 149.
Post, p. 689.

Payment to certain officers and crew of the ship "Nightingale";

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Abel Tomsen, Thomas Orcastle, James Hopper, Severin Haaverson, John Peter Force, and James Henderson, seventy-two dollars and forty cents each, and to Henry J. G. Wichelli, forty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, in full for their services on board the ship "Nightingale," in her late voyage from Liverpool to the coast of Africa.

to Robert Brand.
1863, ch. 41.
Vol. xli. p. 917.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That chapter forty-one of the laws of Congress passed February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended, by striking out the name "Brent" and inserting "Brand."

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

June 1, 1870. CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Otis N. Cutler, of Missouri.*

Payment to Otis N. Cutler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated to Otis N. Cutler the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for two hundred and sixty-eight bales of cotton seized by order of General Grant, at Lake Providence, Louisiana, the property of said Cutler, used for military purposes in equipping the steamer Tigress for running the blockade of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, on the night of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and destroyed.

APPROVED, June 1, 1870.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to J. R. Callahan, of Chariton, Iowa.*

June 2, 1870.

Pension to J. R. Callahan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. R. Callahan, of Chariton, Iowa, who was a volunteer serving with the first regiment of Ohio volunteers in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 2, 1870.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Clark Hall.*

June 2, 1870.

Pension to Clark Hall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Clark Hall, late a member of Captain William Gregory's company, attached to the fourth regiment Virginia volunteers in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, upon the pension rolls of the United States, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the date of the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 2, 1870.

CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain John A. Wilcox.*

June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers in settling and adjusting the accounts of John A. Wilcox, captain fourth regiment of United States cavalry, are hereby directed to credit said Wilcox with the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and ten cents, being the amount of government funds which were stolen from him, without his default, at or near Fort Clark, Texas, on the fourteenth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Credit to be allowed to Captain John A. Wilcox.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Reuben Grindle.*

June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Reuben Grindle, of Castine, Hancock county, Maine, three new five per centum United States bonds, two of one hundred dollars each, and one of fifty dollars, redeemable after February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, of the numbers hereinafter specified, so soon as proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the destruction of three bonds of the loan and value above mentioned, numbered twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-six, and two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and if Reuben Grindle shall give bond with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the bonds alleged to be so destroyed.

New bonds to be issued to Reuben Grindle, in lieu of those lost, if, &c.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Filler.*

June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary A. Filler, foster-mother of Henry Drenning, late a private in company K, of the fifty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, upon the pension rolls; and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Pension to Mary A. Filler.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of James H. Bunce.*

June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of James H. Bunce, late captain of the United States tow-boat Nick W. Hughes, who lost his left leg in the United States service, on the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, upon the pension rolls, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month from the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Pension to James H. Bunce.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William H. Harman.*

June 21, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to remit and release to William H. Harman the internal revenue tax assessed on five hundred and six gallons of whiskey of his manufacture, the same having been destroyed by fire before removal from the said distillery, and before a sale of the same.

Internal revenue tax remitted to William H. Harman.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary A. Coolidge.*

New bonds to be issued to Mary A. Coolidge, in lieu of those lost, if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue four new bonds for one hundred dollars each, with coupons attached from and including the coupons of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to Mary A. Coolidge, of Augusta, Maine, in lieu of her five-twenty coupon bonds of a like amount of the second series, and numbered forty-five thousand four hundred [and] eighty-nine, forty-five thousand four hundred [and] ninety, forty-five thousand four hundred [and] ninety-one, and forty-five thousand four hundred [and] ninety-two, respectively, destroyed by fire: *Provided,* That before issuing said new bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity securing the government against the presentation of the bonds alleged to be destroyed.

APPROVED, June 21, 1870.

June 21, 1870.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Somers Smith, on Account of diplomatic Services at the City of Saint Domingo.*

Payment to John Somers Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, there be paid to John Somers Smith, late commercial agent of the United States at the city of Saint Domingo, the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, on account of diplomatic services rendered at Saint Domingo, especially in the negotiation of the general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic, signed at Saint Domingo, February eight, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which sum is in full for all charges or expenses beyond his salary as commercial agent.

Vol. xv. p. 473.

APPROVED, June, 21, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of William H. Murphy, of Farmington, Missouri.*

Account of William H. Murphy to be settled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General and the proper accounting officer of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the account of William H. Murphy for carrying the United States mails twice a week on the route number ten thousand six hundred and eighty-six, in the State of Missouri, from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to pay him for the same at the rate of nine hundred dollars a year, for the whole length of route, deducting therefor pro rata compensation for any portion of the service not performed.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act for the Relief of George W. Tarleton.*

Payment to George W. Tarleton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to George W. Tarleton the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-five cents out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, that being the sum paid under order of the district court of the northern district of New York to the United States depository at Buffalo, as the distributive share of the United States in the proceeds of the sale of said Tarleton's property made under a judgment of forfeiture pronounced by said court, which judgment was subsequently vacated.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of John E. Griffin.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to pay to John E. Griffin, late private of company E, second North Carolina mounted infantry, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, the full pay and allowance of a private of infantry, from the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the sixteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Payment to
John E. Griffin.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of James M. Trotter and William H. Dupree.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James M. Trotter, sergeant major of the fifty-fifth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry, from the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being the time during which he acted as a second lieutenant in the said regiment.

Payment to
James M. Trot-
ter;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be also authorized and directed to pay to William H. Dupree, sergeant in the said fifty-fifth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry, from the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the twenty-first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being the time during which he performed the duties of a second lieutenant in the said regiment.

William H.
Dupree.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act remitting Tax erroneously assessed upon one hundred and fifty gallons of Whisk[e]y belonging to J. P. F. Camp, of Spartanburg, South Carolina.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred dollars internal revenue tax erroneously assessed, April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, upon one hundred and fifty gallons of whiskey, owned by J. P. F. Camp, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, be, and the same is hereby remitted.

Internal re-
venue tax remit-
ted to J. P. F.
Camp.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of J. Allen Porter.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to J. Allen Porter, sole heir of the late William L. Porter, lieutenant fifth United States cavalry, the pay of an assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, from November ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the date of his muster-out as first lieutenant fifty-sixth Ohio volunteers, to May one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the date of his appointment as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; he having been on duty at head-quarters Department of the Cumberland during such interval in that capacity.

Payment to
J. Allen Porter.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Fryer, of Philadelphia.*

June 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of Mary Fryer, widow of John Fryer, deceased, late

Pension to
Mary Fryer.

a seaman in the United States navy, and that she be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Dolly Brown.*

Pension to
Dolly Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension rolls of the United States the name of Dolly Brown, widow of Daniel Brown; the said Daniel Brown having served as a private soldier in the war of the Revolution, in General Stark's brigade, in the battle of Bennington; the said Dolly Brown to receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act, during her natural life.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Betsey Arlin.*

Pension to
Betsey Arlin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Betsey Arlin, mother of John Arlin, late a private in company G, sixty-first Massachusetts volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jacob Gates.*

Pension to
Jacob Gates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of Jacob Gates, who served in a company commanded by Captain John A. Burd, second regiment light dragoons, Pennsylvania militia, during the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, the said Jacob Gates to receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act, during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Amanda M. Ritchey.*

Pension to
Amanda M.
Ritchey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Amanda M. Ritchey, widow of Powers Ritchey, late a contract surgeon in the United States army, upon the pension rolls, and to pay her a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah E. Stubbs.*

Pension to
Sarah E. Stubbs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah E. Stubbs, widow of Martin D. Stubbs, late a private in company G, eleventh regiment Iowa volunteers, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act during her widowhood.

APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Commodore S. B. Bissell and Commodore John C. Carter.* June 29, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, Commodore S. B. Bissell and Commodore John C. Carter shall be allowed the difference between the pay that they received and the pay of a commander in the United States navy.
Allowance to
S. B. Bissell
and John C.
Carter.
 APPROVED, June 29, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act for the Benefit of Margaret Riddle, Widow and Executrix of George Read Riddle.* June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated to Margaret Riddle, widow and executrix of George Read Riddle, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two thousand dollars, in full satisfaction for supplies for the army of the United States taken from the said Riddle during the late rebellion.
Payment to
Margaret Riddle,
widow, &c. of
George Read
Riddle.
 APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John W. Salyers, a Soldier of the War of 1812.* June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of John W. Salyers, of Indiana, a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on February ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to continue during his natural life.
Pension to
John W. Salyers.
 APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of James C. Strong.* June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to recognize James C. Strong as colonel of the thirty-eighth (consolidated) regiment of New York volunteers, from November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the paymaster-general is hereby directed to pay to said James C. Strong the full pay and allowances of a colonel for said period.
Payment to
James C. Strong.
 APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henry C. Weatherby.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Henry C. Weatherby, father of Henry K. Weatherby, late a private in company I of the second Iowa cavalry, upon the pension rolls, and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.
Pension to
Henry C. Weatherby.
 APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 1, 1870. CHAP. CCIL. — *An Act to confirm the Title of the Heirs of Gervacio Nolan, deceased, to certain Lands in the Territory of Colorado.*

Grant of certain lands in New Mexico to Gervacio Nolan confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant to Gervacio Nolan, late of the valley of Taos, deceased, approved by the surveyor-general of New Mexico October eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and designated as number forty-eight in the transcript of private land claims in New Mexico, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior on the twelfth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, but being now within the limits of the Territory of Colorado, is hereby confirmed to the extent of eleven square leagues.

Exterior lines how to be adjusted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the exterior lines of said claim of eleven leagues as confirmed by this act shall be adjusted according to lines of the public surveys as near as practicable, but in a compact form, and the claims of all actual settlers falling within the limits of the located claim above referred to shall be adjusted to the extent which will embrace their several settlements upon their several claims being established either as pre-emptions or homesteads according to law, and for the aggregate of the *arears* [areas] of claims so established under the pre-emption or homestead acts, the heirs of said Nolan, or their legal representatives, shall be entitled to locate a like quantity of public lands, not mineral, according to the lines of the public surveys, and not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in one section: *Provided,* That such location shall be made within the bounds of the original grant by the order of Cornelio Vigil to Gervacio Nolan.

Claims of actual settlers. Location in lieu of claims established under the homestead, &c. acts.

Lines of public surveys to be run.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office to cause the lines of the public surveys to be run in the regions where a proper location would place the said Nolan claim, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but before the confirmation provided for by this act shall become legally effective, the heirs of the said Gervacio Nolan, or their legal representatives, shall pay the cost of so much of said surveys as inures to their benefit respectively, and that all actual settlers whose claims may be adjusted as valid shall have a right to enter their improvements by a strict compliance with the pre-emption or homestead laws.

Heirs of Nolan to pay the actual settlers' cost.

Surveyor-general to furnish plats to claimants, when, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the adjustment of said claim of the heirs of Gervacio Nolan, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district to furnish properly approved plats to said claimants, or their legal representatives, which shall be evidence of title, the same to be done according to such instructions as may be given by the commissioner of the general land office: *Provided, however,* That when said lands are so confirmed, surveyed, and patented, they shall be held and taken to be in full satisfaction of all further claims or demands against the United States.

Proviso.

Claimants to select, &c. claims in three months after notice of survey, and furnish description of location.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately upon running the lines provided for in the second section of this act the surveyor-general of the district shall notify the said heirs of Gervacio Nolan, or their legal representatives, of the fact of such survey being made, and said claimants shall, within three months after notice of such survey, select and locate their said claims according to the provisions of this act, and shall, within said time furnish the surveyor-general with a description of such location, specifying the lines of the same, and the party failing to make such selection and location in such manner and within such time shall be deemed and held to have abandoned their claim, and their rights and equities under this act shall cease and terminate.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act for the Settlement of the Account of Captain E. M. Buchanan, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers in the third auditor's office of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the account of Captain E. M. Buchanan, late commissary of subsistence of volunteers, as they shall believe to be just and equitable upon all testimony that may be submitted, claiming credit for the sum of one thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, the amount which is alleged to have been upon his body when murdered by guerrillas on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, near Charlestown, Virginia.

Account of
Capt. E. M. Bu-
chanan to be
settled.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Henderson.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Henderson, of Wayne county, Michigan, his heirs or assigns, be entitled to enter at the proper land office, where the same lies, the back concession of front concession number two hundred and fifty-nine, in the township of Ecorce, in said Wayne county, containing eighty acres, more or less, at the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, embracing the improvements made upon said back concession by said Henderson under a claim of pre-emption, the same to be surveyed and laid off by the surveyor-general at the expense of said claimant, and to be patented to him, his heirs or assigns, on full payment being made: *Provided,* That this act shall not affect the valid claim of any other person to said land.

Thomas Hen-
derson may en-
ter certain lands
in Wayne coun-
ty, Michigan.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act to relieve Henry A. Badham from the legal and political Disability imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.* July 1, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from Henry A. Badham, of Alamance county, in the State of North Carolina.

Henry A. Bad-
ham relieved of
legal, &c. dis-
abilities.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to remove the Charge of Desertion from certain Soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted Infantry," approved March twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.* July 1, 1870.
1869, ch. 4.
Ante, p. 608.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry," approved March twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby amended to include the following named soldiers of the second North Carolina mounted infantry: company A, George W. Biggs; company C, John Brooks, Hiram B. Riddle; company D, Henry R. Cook, William D. Sexton; company E, George W. Hensly, William Loomy, James Holland, George Norton, Armstrong Harris; company F, John L. Swaynegame, James L. Sentell, John E. Sentell, Thomas M. Stewart, William P. Kilpatrick, James L. Evans, William W. Hamlin, Robert F. Orr, John Kelly; company H, Merritt R. Heatherly, Robert D. Walker, Lynch Young.

Charge of de-
sertion removed
from certain sol-
diers of the 2d
North Carolina
mounted in-
fantry.

APPROVED, July 1, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXV. — *An Act for the Relief of John Tyler.*

Patent of John Tyler may be extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents, upon due application made to him, is authorized to extend the patent of John Tyler, of West Lebanon, New Hampshire, for improvements in water-wheels, issued to him July eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and reissued in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and which will expire July eight, eighteen hundred and seventy, upon the same evidence and principles as if application had been made to him by said patentee in due time prior to said expiration of said patent.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander C. Twining.*

Patent of Alexander C. Twining extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act the commissioner of patents is hereby authorized and directed to extend the patent of Alexander C. Twining, dated November eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and numbered ten thousand two hundred and twenty-one, for an improvement in the process and apparatus for making ice, for the term of seven years, commencing on the third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and ending on the third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, unless, upon examination by said commissioner, it be found that the substantive invention secured by said patent was not new and patentable at the time of the date of said patent.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXVII. — *An Act to authorize the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury to settle and close the Account of Hinton Rowan Helper.*

Accounts of Hinton Rowan Helper to be settled.

Provisos.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to settle and close the accounts of Hinton Rowan Helper, late consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, as set forth and referred to in his memorial to Congress, under date of January seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, upon the principles of justice and equity: *Provided,* That no money shall be paid out of the treasury in effecting a final settlement: *And provided further,* That the whole amount of compensation to the said consul, for salary, for rent, and for clerk hire, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Francis M. Davis.*

Pension to Francis M. Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Davis, late a private in company A, fifty-first regiment Indiana volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXIX.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana in the Case of the British Schooner Flying Scud and her Cargo.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Bernardo Caymari, a subject of Spain, or his legal representatives, the sum of forty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, and to Jules Aldige, a subject of France, or his legal representatives, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest in both cases from the date of a decree of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, pronounced on the third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by which these sums, due on account of the illegal capture of their property by a cruiser of the United States, were respectively awarded to these claimants: *Provided, however,* That, out of any money hereby appropriated for said Bernardo Caymari, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain such sums as will satisfy any judgments or other legal claims or demands which the United States may have against said Caymari.

Payment of decree of district court in favor of Bernardo Caymari and Jules Aldige.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXX.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Decree of the District Court of the United States for the southern District of New York in the Case of the British Steamer Labuan.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Bailey, William Leatham, and John Leatham, of England, or their legal representatives, owners of the British steamer Labuan, one hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty cents, with interest from June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the time of payment, and five thousand dollars without interest; also, to Messrs. De Jersey and Company, of England, or their legal representatives, part owners of the cargo of the same steamer, three thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the time of payment; and to Francisco Amendiaz, of Matamoras, Mexico, or his legal representatives, part owner of the cargo of the same steamer, two thousand and sixty-seven dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the time of payment; such sums being due under a decree of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, pronounced March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on account of the illegal capture of the British steamer Labuan and her cargo by a cruiser of the United States.

Payment of decree of district court in favor of William Bailey, William and John Leatham;

De Jersey & Co.;

Francisco Amendiaz.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Baron Creutz, of the Netherlands.* July 7, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Edward Alexander Ferdinand Baron Creutz, first lieutenant of artillery of the *Northerlands*, [Netherlands,] four new registered six per centum United States bonds, of one thousand dollars each, redeemable in eighteen hundred and eighty-two, of the series and numbers hereinafter specified, so soon as proof shall be exhibited, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, of the loss or destruction of four bonds of the loan and value above mentioned,

Four registered bonds to be issued to Baron Creutz, in lieu of lost ones.

Bond of indemnity.

numbered one hundred and seven and one hundred and eight, series four; forty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, series three; and ten thousand nine hundred and forty-three, series four; and if Baron Creutz shall give bond with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim or [on] account of the bonds alleged to be lost or destroyed.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rebecca Shoemaker.*

Pension to Rebecca Shoemaker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Rebecca Shoemaker, widow of Absalom Shoemaker, late a private in company I, of the twenty-first regiment of Ohio volunteers, upon the pension rolls of the United States, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing from the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 7, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William B. Looney, of Alabama.*

Pension to William B. Looney.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. Looney, of Alabama, late a scout in the service of the United States, and to pay him at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, July 7, 1870.

July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXI. — *An Act to carry into Effect the Decree of the District Court of the United States for the southern District of New York in the Case of the English Schooner Sibyl and her Cargo.*

Payment of decree of district court in the case of the English schooner Sibyl and her cargo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to make the proper payments to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, bearing date the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in the case of the English schooner Sibyl and her cargo, illegally seized by a cruiser of the United States; such payments to be made as follows, viz.: To the several persons named in such decree, or their legal representatives, the sums therein awarded to them, respectively, with interest from the date of the decree.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXII. — *An Act to carry into Effect the two several Decrees of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana in the Cases of the British Vessels Volant and Science.*

Payment of decree of district court in the cases of the British brig Volant and the bark Science.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to make the proper payments to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, bearing date the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in the case of the British brig Volant and her cargo; also another decree of the same court, bearing date the eleventh of June, in the same year, in the case of the British bark Science

and cargo, vessels illegally seized by a cruiser of the United States; such payments to be made as follows, viz.: To the several persons named in such decrees, or their legal representatives, the several sums awarded to them respectively, with interest to each person from the date of the decree under which he receives payment.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Enoch Lytle.*

July 8, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Enoch Lytle, late a member of Captain Done's company, afterwards known as company H, twelfth regiment Indiana volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Enoch Lytle.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXXXIV. — *An Act to carry into Effect the Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana in the Case of the British Brig Dashing Wave and her Cargo.*

July 8, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to make the proper payments to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, bearing date the thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in the case of the British brig Dashing Wave and her cargo, illegally seized by a cruiser of the United States, which decree was made in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced at the December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, such payments to be made as follows, viz.: To the several persons named in such decree, or their legal representatives, the sums therein awarded to them, respectively, with interest from the date of the decree.

Payment of decree of district court in case of the British brig Dashing Wave and cargo.

APPROVED, July 8, 1870.

CHAP. CCXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Heirs of William Eddy, deceased.*

July 11, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to issue to the heirs of William Eddy, formerly of Royalston, in the State of Massachusetts, now deceased, a duplicate coupon bond of the denomination of one thousand dollars, of the fourth series under the act of twenty-fifth February, eighteen hundred [and] sixty-two, numbered twenty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, bearing interest from November first eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in place of a like coupon bond issued to the said William Eddy on or about the eighteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and which bond, with [and] the coupons attached, it is alleged, were consumed by fire on the twenty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, while still the property of said Eddy: *Provided,* That, before the issue of such bond, the said heirs of William Eddy execute a bond to the United States, in such penalty and with such security as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, conditioned that the obligors will indemnify and save harmless the United States against any loss by reason of the possible existence of the bond so alleged to be destroyed.

Duplicate coupon bond to be issued to heirs of William Eddy.

Bond of indemnity.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 11, 1870. CHAP. CCXLIX. — *An Act to relieve the Estate held by Louis M. Edge from Succession Tax and Stamp Tax.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louis M. Edge during his lifetime held the legal title to certain church and school properties in the States of Massachusetts and New York, the equitable estate being in the members of congregations worshipping there; the said Louis M. Edge departed this life upon the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, possessed of the legal title to the properties of said congregations, having first devised by his last will and testament, dated April eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and duly probated at Philadelphia, March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, all the property standing in his name to one Patrick Stanton, of Pennsylvania; and whereas the State of Massachusetts, in the month of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the State of New York in the month of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, have incorporated the pastors and members of the congregations of the churches, the title to which were held by the said Louis M. Edge, as bodies politic to have and to hold said properties; and whereas Patrick Stanton has, by deed dated the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, conveyed for the consideration of one dollar all the property held by the said Louis M. Edge during his lifetime in the State of Massachusetts to the "Augustinian Society" of Lawrence, chartered as aforesaid by the legislature of said State, and intends forthwith to convey the property held by the said Louis M. Edge during his lifetime in the State of New York for a like consideration of one dollar to the "Augustinian Society of New York": Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property held by Louis M. Edge during his lifetime, and conveyed or intended to be forthwith conveyed by his devisee, Patrick Stanton, to the "Augustinian Society of Lawrence," and the "Augustinian Society of New York," be, and the same is hereby, exempted from the operation of so much of the internal revenue law, approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and its amendments, as subjects said property held by Louis M. Edge to legacy or succession tax, or stamp tax upon the deeds of the said Patrick Stanton to the Augustinian Society of Lawrence and the Augustinian Society of New York.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

Estate of Louis M. Edge relieved from succession tax.

1862, ch. 119, § 111.
Vol. xii. p. 485.
1864, ch. 173, § 124.
Vol. xiii. p. 285.

July 11, 1870. CHAP. CCL. — *An Act for the Relief of Lot S. Bayless, Administrator of Lieutenant Marcus W. Bayless, deceased.*

Payment to Lot S. Bayless, administrator.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the government be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay Lot S. Bayless, administrator of Marcus W. Bayless, deceased, late first lieutenant and quartermaster of the forty-fourth regiment Indiana volunteers, at the rate of the regular pay and allowances of officers of that rank in the army, from the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the twenty-second day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, inclusive.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Margaret A. Laurie.*

Payment to Mrs. Margaret A. Laurie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Mrs. Margaret A. Laurie, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, for rent for her house and premises, in the District of Columbia, used by the United States authorities for medical and hospital purposes, from June

thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and in full for all demands or claims against the United States in connection therewith.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Francis A. Conwell.*

July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause to be paid to Francis A. Conwell the full pay and emoluments of a chaplain of the first regiment Minnesota volunteers, from the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Payment to Francis A. Conwell.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Importation of a common Road Steam Locomotive free of Duty.*

July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That G. W. Dick, of Butler county, Ohio, be, and he is hereby, authorized to import, free of duty, from Scotland, a common road steam locomotive, for experimental purposes, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in the case.

G. W. Dick may import a common road steam locomotive free of duty.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Lincoln.*

July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, late President of the United States, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Mary Lincoln.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain David Beaty's Company of independent Scouts.*

July 14, 1870.

WHEREAS David Beaty, of Fentress county, Tennessee, did, on the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, organize a company of independent scouts, numbering one hundred and two men, including himself as captain, and his first and second lieutenants; and whereas said company was on continuous duty engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion from the date of its organization until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, serving under the orders of the commander of the army in Tennessee; and whereas said company was never legally mustered into the service of the United States by any properly authorized mustering officer, and neither officers nor privates of said company have ever received any compensation for said services from the government of the United States: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the organization set forth in the foregoing preamble be, and the same is hereby, recognized as a part of the military force of the United States engaged in suppressing the recent rebellion, and the members thereof, on making proof of actual service, are declared to be entitled to the same pay, pensions, as though they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States as cavalry: *Provided,* That there shall be filed in the War Department a roll of said company, which shall be sworn to by the captain and two lieuten-

Captain David Beaty's company of independent scouts recognized as part of the military force of the United States, and the members

entitled to pay
and pensions.
Provisos.

ants of said company: *And provided further*, That each soldier, upon applying for payment under this act, shall be required to make oath as to the length of his service in said company.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of J. Alden Rathbun, Postmaster of Mystic Bridge, Connecticut*

Payment to J.
Alden Rathbun.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to J. Alden Rathbun, postmaster of Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, the amount of postal stamps deposited for safety in the First National Bank of Mystic Bridge, and stolen therefrom by burglars on the night of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, without fault or negligence on the part of said postmaster, and which he has accounted for to the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXXX. — *An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of Archer N. Martin, late Assessor of internal Revenue for the seventh Collection District of Pennsylvania.*

Claim of
Archer N. Mar-
tin to be settled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to cause the claim of Archer N. Martin, late assessor of the seventh collection district of Pennsylvania, for salary and commissions earned while discharging the duties of said office, to be audited, adjusted, and paid by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the internal revenue laws.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXXXI. — *An Act to increase the Pension of Mrs. Annie A. Hays, Widow of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

Pension of
Mrs. Annie A.
Hays increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to place on the pension rolls the name of Mrs. Annie A. Hays, widow of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness on the fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood, and to be in lieu of the pension heretofore granted to the said Annie A. Hays, under the provisions of the general pension laws.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXXXII. — *An Act to relieve Vernon H. Vaughan, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, of all legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Article of the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.*

Vernon H.
Vaughan re-
lieved of legal,
&c. disabilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed from Vernon H. Vaughan, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII. — *An Act to relieve A. E. Reynolds from civil and political Disabilities.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all civil and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, removed from A. E. Reynolds, of Corinth, in the State of Mississippi.

A. E. Reynolds relieved of civil, &c. disabilities.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles A. Frazer, of Harrison County, Texas, and Joseph H. Sloss, of Colbert County, State of Alabama, of all political Disabilities.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all political disabilities imposed by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States upon Charles A. Frazer, of Harrison county, State of Texas, and Joseph H. Sloss, of Colbert county, State of Alabama, for participation in the late rebellion, be, and the same is [are] hereby, removed.

Charles A. Frazer and Joseph H. Sloss relieved of political disabilities.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXV. — *An Act to remove the legal and political Disabilities of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from M. C. Butler, of Edgefield county, South Carolina.

M. C. Butler relieved of legal, &c. disabilities.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXVI. — *An Act repealing "An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Ernestine Becker."* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "An act granting a pension to Mrs. Ernestine Becker," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

1867, ch. 92. Vol. xiv. p. 624.

Repeal of act granting pension to Mrs. Ernestine Becker.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the third Arkansas Cavalry.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same bounty be, and is hereby, granted the enlisted men of the third Arkansas cavalry, who were mustered out of the service on the twenty-second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as is allowed all other soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war.

Bounty granted to enlisted men of the third Arkansas cavalry.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Trustees of Albert G. Sloo.* July 14, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of the trustees of Albert G. Sloo for compensation for services in carrying the United States mails by steamers direct between New York and Chagres and New Orleans and Chagres, in addition to the regular service required under the contract made between the said Albert G. Sloo and the United

Claim of trustees of Albert G. Sloo referred to court of claims.

Proviso.

States, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the court of claims, and the said court is hereby directed to examine the same and determine and adjudge whether any, and if any, what amount is due said trustees for said extra services: *Provided*, That the amount to be awarded by said court shall be upon the basis of the value of carrying other first-class freight of like quantity with the mails actually carried between the same ports at the same time.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. CHAP. CCLXXXIX. — *An Act to remove all legal and political Disabilities from George H. Bier, of Maryland.*

George H. Bier relieved from legal, &c. disabilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from George H. Bier, of Maryland.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCXC. — *An Act for the Relief of William Selden.*

Payment to William Selden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to William Selden, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, in full for all claim against the United States for the use and occupation of personal and real property by military authority within the District of Columbia in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and thereafter.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCI. — *An Act to extend Letters-patent granted to John Bachelder.*

Patent of John Bachelder extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters-patent granted to John Bachelder, dated May eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for an improvement in sewing mechanism, as reissued December twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same are hereby, extended, for the benefit of the said John Bachelder, his heirs and legal representatives, for seven years, from and after the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided, however*, That said extended patent shall be open to legal inquiry and decision, in the same manner as if issued under the general law relating to patents: *And provided also*, That all persons who have purchased said sewing mechanism since the expiration of said patent may continue to use the said mechanism so purchased, the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

Provisos.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Rittenhouse P. Finck.*

Payment to Rittenhouse P. Finck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, instructed to pay Rittenhouse P. Finck, out of any monies [moneys] heretofore appropriated for the use of the Post-Office Department, the sum of three hundred dollars, in full for all claims upon the United States for services as postal agent.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCVII. — *An Act to settle the Claim of the Heirs of the late Colonel William Gates, of the United States Army.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to pay the sum of five thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents to Mrs. H. L. Gates, widow of the late Colonel William Gates, of the United States army, who acted as collector of revenue or military contributions, during the late war with Mexico, under the direction of the President of the United States, it being the amount of his share of the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Oregon and cargo, seized and confiscated in April, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at the port of Tampico, being equal to the share of his deputy, Franklin Chase and others, his subordinates, who, by special acts of Congress, have been allowed and paid their shares of the said vessel and cargo, and that the amount of said claim be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to
Mrs. H. L. Gates.

1855, ch. 187.
Vol. x. p. 865.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Francis M. Strong and Thomas Ross.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Francis M. Strong and Thomas Ross have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent issued to them for improvement in platform scales, for the term of fourteen years from the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, said letters-patent bearing date the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in the same manner as if the petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the commissioner be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent.

Francis M.
Strong and
Thomas Ross
may apply for
extension of
letters-patent.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Steedman, Commodore, United States Navy.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be authorized, in adjusting the accounts of Commodore Charles Steedman, of the United States navy, for disbursements as paymaster in command of the United States brig Dolphin, to allow and credit him the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and forty-one cents, the amount of debit items from errors, which occurred without fault or neglect on his part.

Credit to be
allowed to Com-
modore Charles
Steedman.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCX. — *An Act for the Relief of L. F. Larkin, of Weldon, North Carolina.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars [and] eighty-eight cents, from any sum not otherwise appropriated, be, and hereby is, allowed to L. F. Larkin, postmaster at Weldon, North Carolina, to reimburse him for losses sustained by the robbery of his office of stamps, &c.

Allowance to
L. F. Larkin.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870. CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow of James L. Kiernan, late Consul to Chinkiang, China.*

Payment to
the widow of
James L. Kier-
nan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to the widow of James L. Kiernan, late consul at Chinkiang, China, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount (not exceeding six hundred and twenty-five dollars) due said Kiernan as salary from October the fourth to December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being a part of the time occupied in travelling from the United States to his post in China.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Vassar College.*

Legacy, &c..
tax remitted to
Vassar College.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the devises and bequests made to Vassar College by the last will and testament of Matthew Vassar, deceased, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, in the State of New York, bearing date the third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, there shall neither be assessed nor collected any tax as for a legacy or succession, and the sum, if already assessed, shall be, and is hereby, remitted and released.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah L. Goodrich.*

Payment of
bounty to Sarah
L. Goodrich.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sarah L. Goodrich, widow of Sanford B. Goodrich, deceased, late band-master in the third regiment of Michigan cavalry, be allowed and paid the same bounty and additional bounty to which she would have been entitled as such widow, had the said Sanford B. Goodrich been an enlisted man in the army of the United States at the time of his death.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jerry Gordon.*

Pension to
Jerry Gordon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jerry Gordon, and to pay him a pension of twenty-five dollars per month from the date of this act, for and during the continuance of his natural life, said Gordon having lost both legs by reason of wounds received while in the service of the United States as a teamster at the second battle of Bull Run, Virginia.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard M. Hodgson.*

Payment to
Richard M.
Hodgson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars to Richard M. Hodgson, in full for clothing and personal effects lost by the destruction of the U. S. S. transport "Shingis," on board of which vessel he was a wounded passenger en route to hospital, having been wounded at Vicksburg, on board of the U. S. S. "Oneida."

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXVI. — *An Act to remove the legal and political Disabilities of W. C. Whithorne, of Maury County, Tennessee.* July 15, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all legal and political disabilities be, and are hereby, removed from W. C. Whithorne, of Maury county, Tennessee.

W. C. Whithorne relieved of legal, &c. disabilities.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCCXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jearum Atkins.* July 15, 1870.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over a petition of Jearum Atkins for an extension of letters-patent granted to him on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for a further term of seven years from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to hear and determine upon the said petition in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original term of said patent had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extension upon the same principles that govern his decisions upon such applications when made in due course of law: *Provided*, That before granting any extension upon such petition the commissioner shall be satisfied that the same will enure to the sole benefit of said Atkins: *And provided further*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the expiration of the original term of said patent and prior to the date of its extension.*

Commissioner of patents may entertain petition of Jearum Atkins for extension of patent.

1871, ch. 185.
Ante, p. 584.

Provisos.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 9.] *A Resolution to close the Accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate.* Feb. 8, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate, on the books of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to bring such credit balances as have been found due to him, on account of such appropriations as have been exhausted, to his debit on certain other appropriations in which balances have been found against him, he having already satisfied the entire balance which has been found due by him on the final settlement of his accounts.

Accounts of John W. Forney to be closed.

APPROVED, February 3, 1870.

[No. 10.] *A Resolution authorizing Commander Charles H. Baldwin, United States Navy, to accept a Gold Medal from the King of the Netherlands.* Feb. 7, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Commander Charles H. Baldwin, of the United States navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands, tendered him in appreciation of services rendered to a merchant vessel of that nation in distress.

Commander Charles H. Baldwin may accept a gold medal.

APPROVED, February 7, 1870.

[No. 11.] *Resolution authorizing Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland, United States Navy, to accept a Gold Medal from the Emperor of France.* Feb. 7, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland, of the United States navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France, tendered him in appreciation of services rendered to the inhabitants of Point[e] à Pitre when that place was visited by a hurricane.

Lieut.-Commander W. A. Kirkland may accept a gold medal.

APPROVED, February 7, 1870.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution for the Relief of John E. Reeside.* Feb. 15, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Quartermaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to settle and pay, upon the bills of lading, the accounts of John E. Reeside, for transportation of public stores at the contract price, for the amount of public stores actually transported, under his contract, dated April fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on route number two, for Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Accounts of John E. Reeside to be settled and paid.

See act, 1870, ch. 292, § 9. Ante, p. 310.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Indorsed by the President: "Rec'd Feb'y 3d, 1870."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 24, 1870. [No. 17.] *Joint Resolution for the Refunding of Hospital Money collected of the whaling Bark "Hamilton."*

Amount of hospital money collected of whaling bark "Hamilton" to be refunded.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded to Zenas L. Adams, managing owner of the whaling bark "Hamilton," of New Bedford, Massachusetts, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and twenty cents, it being for so much money exacted by A. W. Clark, late United States consul at Valparaiso, of the master of the whaling bark "Hamilton" for hospital tax, to which whaling vessels are not liable; said amount having been covered into the United States treasury.

APPROVED, February 24, 1870.

March 2, 1870. [No. 19.] *A Resolution amending an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Henry C. Noyes."*

1869, ch. 173. Vol. xv. p. 461. Preamble.

WHEREAS the act entitled "An act for the relief of Henry C. Noyes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, contains a mis-recital of the number of the bond therein referred to, whereby the said act is rendered ineffectual for the relief of the said Noyes: Therefore,

Act for the relief of Henry C. Noyes amended.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act be, and hereby is, amended by striking therefrom the word "thirty-seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty-seven."

APPROVED, March 2, 1870.

March 9, 1870. [No. 20.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Issue of Blankets to enlisted Men of Company "B," tenth Infantry, to replace others destroyed by Fire.*

Blankets to be issued to enlisted men of company "B," tenth U. S. infantry.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be issued forty-five blankets to such enlisted men of company "B," tenth U. S. infantry, whose blankets were destroyed or rendered worthless in the extinguishment of a fire at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and said blankets shall be issued to said enlisted men without cost to them.

APPROVED, March 9, 1870.

March 18, 1870. [No. 24.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Payment of the fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers.*

Fourth Arkansas mounted volunteers to be paid, if, &c.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, upon the possession of evidence of service which to him may seem satisfactory, is hereby directed to cause to be investigated the claims of the forces known as the fourth Arkansas mounted infantry, enlisted for twelve months under the authority of Major-General Frederick Steele, in northwestern Arkansas, dated October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and if he finds the troops performed actual service, he shall cause the officers and soldiers thereof to be paid at the same rates, for actual services rendered, while absent from their homes, as was [were]

allowed by law to other volunteer forces in the military service at the same time. And in estimating the amount due the said force, the officers and non-commissioned officers thereof shall be paid under the mustering regulations of the army in force at the time the regiment was under recruitment. And no allowance shall be made for any troops who did not perform actual military service in full co-operation with and subject to the orders of the United States authorities.

APPROVED, March 18, 1870.

[No. 25.] *Joint Resolution appropriating to the Widow and Children of the late E. M. Stanton, for their Use, a Sum equal to one Year's Salary of an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.* March 18, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in consideration of the distinguished services and untimely death of Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, there shall be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to his widow, for the use of herself and his children, a sum equal to one year's salary of an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which office he had been appointed at the time of his death.

Payment to the widow and children of Edwin M. Stanton.

APPROVED, March 18, 1870.

[No. 27.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Francis S. McDonald.* March 23, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause to be paid to Francis S. McDonald the full pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of the third Minnesota volunteers from November the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with travel, pay, and allowances from Snyder's Bluff, Mississippi, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Payment to Francis S. McDonald.

APPROVED, March 23, 1870.

[No. 34.] *A Resolution to authorize the Reappointment of William Pollard in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy.* April 12, 1870

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reappoint William Pollard, late an assistant engineer in the navy, to the place from which he was dismissed.

William Pollard reappointed assistant engineer in the navy.

APPROVED, April 12, 1870.

[No. 35.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul, of the United States Army.* April 12, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul shall receive the full pay and allowance of a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, that being his rank when wounded, and on which he was retired.

Payment to Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul.

APPROVED, April 12, 1870.

[No. 38.] *Joint Resolution to construe an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.'" April 28, 1870.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to confirm certain private

1860, ch. 167.
Vol. xii. p. 71.
1869, ch. 47.
Vol. xv. p. 275.
Time extended for presenting certain claims

to the register and receiver;

land claims in the Territory of New Mexico," as requires that derivative claimants under Vigil and St. Vrain shall establish their claims to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land district within one year from the passage of said act, shall be so construed as to authorize the presentation of such derivative claims within one year from the completion and approval of the subdivisinal surveys contemplated by said act of twenty-fifth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

for filing declaratory statements or making entry.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That all settlers entitled by said act to the rights of pre-emption or homestead shall have the further time of thirty days, after notice in their favor of their respective claims, to file their declaratory statements as pre-emptors or to make entry under the homestead laws, as they may select.

APPROVED, April 28, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

[No. 44.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of George S. Atkinson, late Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers.*

Credit to be allowed George S. Atkinson in settlement of his accounts.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, in adjusting the accounts of George S. Atkinson, late assistant-quartermaster of volunteers, credit and allow him the sum of two thousand forty-three dollars and one cent, the proper vouchers for which sum were lost and destroyed at Mobile, Alabama, in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by the burning and destruction of the government vessel "Kate Dale."

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

[No. 45.] *Joint Resolution to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the Claim of E. Diekelman, a Subject of the King of Prussia.*

Claim of E. Diekelman referred to the court of claims.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of E. Diekelman, a subject of the King of Prussia, for damages for an alleged detention of the ship "Essex" by the military authorities of the United States, at New Orleans, in the month of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and is hereby, referred to the court of claims, for its decision in accordance with law, and to award such damages as may be just in the premises, if he may be found to be entitled to any damages.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 4, 1870.

[No. 46.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of James L. Ridgely, Collector of internal Revenue for the second District of Maryland.*

Credit to be allowed James L. Ridgely in the settlement of his accounts.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accounting officers thereof, be, and they are hereby, authorized in the settlement of the accounts of James L. Ridgely, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Maryland, to credit him with the sum of sixteen hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents, internal revenue stamps stolen from his office, if it shall appear that said loss was without fault or negligence on his part.

APPROVED, May 4, 1870.

May 5, 1870.

[No. 51.] *A Resolution authorizing the Issue of Clothing to certain enlisted Men of the fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.*

Certain clothing to be issued to enlisted men of the fourteenth

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue clothing in lieu of and equal in value to that lost by those enlisted men of the fourteenth regiment of infantry whose quarters in Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tennessee, were destroyed

by fire on the night of the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. regiment infantry to replace that lost by fire.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

[No. 52.] *A Resolution authorizing the President to strike from the Rolls of the Army the Names of certain Officers.* May 5, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to drop from the rolls of the army Lieutenant W. Barnhart, first lieutenant fourth cavalry, and W. J. Patterson, first lieutenant fifth artillery. Lieutenants W. Barnhart and W. J. Patterson dropped from the rolls of the army.

APPROVED, May 5, 1870.

[No. 56.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Roswell M. Shurtleff, of New York.* May 6, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, required to audit and pay to Roswell M. Shurtleff, of New York city, as first lieutenant and adjutant of the naval brigade and union coast guard, organized in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by Colonel Washington A. Bartlett, of New York, the pay and emoluments of first lieutenant and adjutant, for military service rendered by him without having been mustered into the United States service, from May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, deducting therefrom the amount received by him from the United States as a prisoner of war at Richmond, Virginia. Payment to Roswell M. Shurtleff.

APPROVED, May 6, 1870.

[No. 58.] *A Resolution for the Relief of certain Officers of Volunteers.* May 7, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case in which a commissioned officer or enlisted man was detached from his regiment in pursuance of orders from the War Department, and directed to report to Brigadier-General Daniel Ullman, in New York city, with a view to being mustered as a commissioned officer in the brigade which General Ullman was authorized by the War Department to raise, and who actually reported in New York, without neglect or delay on his part, and under orders from his superior officers entered on duty as a commissioned officer, and was afterwards actually mustered, but by reason of there being no legal vacancy, or from other cause beyond his control, and without his own fault or neglect, was not mustered in as a commissioned officer of the date he reported at General Ullman's head-quarters, the War Department, after an examination of the facts in each case, shall allow him full pay and emoluments for the rank to which he was assigned, and in which he served, from the date on which he reported at the aforesaid head-quarters, deducting therefrom all pay, allowances, and emoluments actually received for such period; and in case of the death of any such commissioned officer or enlisted man prior to or after muster or after honorable discharge, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the rank in which such commissioned officer or enlisted man actually served, deducting all pay and allowances received by him or them for such period. Certain officers of volunteers to be allowed pay and emoluments.

APPROVED, May 7, 1870.

May 11, 1870. [No. 61.] *Joint Resolution for Pay of one Year's Salary to the Executors of General John A. Rawlins, for the Benefit of his Family.*

One year's salary to be paid the executors of General John A. Rawlins.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the executors of the estate of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War (for the benefit of the family of said Rawlins), one year's salary as Secretary of War, less the amount paid to him as salary prior to his death.

APPROVED, May 11, 1870.

May 26, 1870. [No. 64.] *A Resolution authorizing Lieutenant-Commander Arthur A. Yates, Surgeon Albert L. Gibson, Passed Assistant-Surgeon Charles H. White, and Assistant-Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, of the United States Navy, to accept Decorations from the King of Portugal in Recognition of humane Services.*

Certain naval officers may accept decorations from the King of Portugal.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant-Commander Arthur A. Yates, Surgeon Albert L. Gibson, Passed Assistant-Surgeon Charles H. White, and Assistant-Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, of the United States navy, be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept the decorations tendered them by the King of Portugal, in recognition of humane services rendered by them to an officer of the Portuguese navy.

APPROVED, May 26, 1870.

May 26, 1870. [No. 65.] *A Resolution to authorize the Payment of the full Salary of Alvin P. Hovey, as Minister in Peru, without Deduction on Account of Absence from his Post.*

Full salary to be paid Alvin P. Hovey.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alvin P. Hovey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States in Peru, who has been absent from his post as a witness in a judicial proceeding interesting to the United States, be paid the full amount of his salary, notwithstanding such absence, and the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 26, 1870.

June 3, 1870. [No. 68.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Alfred B. Winslow, of Portland, Maine.*

Certain United States securities to be issued to Alfred B. Winslow in lieu of those lost by fire.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to reissue and deliver to Alfred B. Winslow, of Portland, Maine, notes and securities of the United States to the amount of twelve hundred and fifty dollars in place of the following, which were lost and destroyed by fire on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, viz.: one five-twenty, number 30,572, dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for one hundred dollars; one five-twenty, number 9,689, dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for fifty dollars; one five-twenty, number 30,569, dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for one hundred dollars; one five-twenty, number 8,538, dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for five hundred dollars, and one of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, number 11,834, dated November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for five hundred dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall take such bond and security to indemnify the government against the presentation of the same for redemption as he may deem necessary and sufficient.

Bond of indemnity to be given.

APPROVED, June 3, 1870.

[No. 71.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Mrs. E. Grace Stevens.*

June 7, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid to Mrs. E. Grace Stevens, widow of H. K. Stevens, late a lieutenant in the United States navy, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars, being the amount reserved out of his pay as such lieutenant, upon an allotment ticket for her benefit, while he was at sea on board the United States ship Portsmouth.

Payment to be made to Mrs. E. Grace Stevens.

APPROVED, June 7, 1870.

[No. 74.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of John M. Broome and others, the Band of the twelfth Kentucky Infantry.*

June 17, 1870.

WHEREAS, John Martin Broome, leader of the band of the twelfth regiment Kentucky volunteer infantry, and Adam Skilling, Christian Kuboz, George Scott, and Rudolf Vanderan, musicians of the first class, George Hoefflinger, Peter Oehlschlager, John Eck, and Philip Weis, musicians of the second class, [and] Alvis Berg and Philip Herrmann (the last-named having died in hospital on the thirty-first March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two), musicians of the third class, were enlisted as the band of musicians of the twelfth Kentucky infantry, on the third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and performed service, and were discharged by the authority of law and military regulations as the band of said regiment until the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, without having been paid, and without having furnished to the War Department the proper rolls of muster-in and muster-out of service; therefore,

Preamble.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments are hereby authorized and directed to allow to said musicians the same pay and allowances from the time of their enlistment to the date of their discharge aforesaid as though their muster-rolls had been properly furnished and were in all respects regular.

Pay and allowances to certain members of the band of the twelfth Kentucky infantry.

APPROVED, June 17, 1870.

[No. 81.] *A Resolution to provide for the Payment of the Claim of Martha A. Estill, Administratrix of the Estate of James M. Estill, deceased, Redick McKee, and Pablo de la Toba.*

June 23, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the claim of Martha A. Estill, administratrix of the estate of James M. Estill, late of California, alleged to be due for supplies furnished in eighteen hundred and fifty-one or eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the use of the Indians in the northern district of California, amounting to three thousand dollars; also the claim of Pablo de la Toba, for supplies furnished to the Indians on the Merced river, under alleged contract with an agent of the Indian commissioners, then in California, amounting to eight thousand and forty dollars; and also that of Redick McKee, formerly commissioner and Indian agent in the State of California, for an alleged balance of account for services and disbursements made for expenses and for extra compensation while acting as such commissioner and agent, from eighteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred and fifty-three, said balance amounting to seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents; and if, on said examination, the Secretary shall be of opinion that said claims or either of them or any parts or items thereof are just and equitable, and that they were contracted in good faith and for the public service, he shall cause the same to be paid to the respective parties or their legal representatives: *Provided,* That no greater amount than that specified in this resolution as claimed by the re-

Claims of Martha A. Estill,

Pablo de la Toba,

and Redick McKee to be examined and paid if found valid.

Provisos.

spective parties shall in any event be paid: *And provided further*, That the amount paid in either case shall be accepted in full discharge of the entire claim.

Appropriation. SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That a sufficient sum to pay the amounts adjudged to be due under this resolution is hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870. [No. 82.] *Joint Resolution granting a Pension to John Powers, late a Private in eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

Pension to John Powers. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to place the name of John Powers, a private in Captain Bliss[s] company of the eleventh regiment of United States infantry in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, on the pension roll, and to pay him a pension of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this joint resolution.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870. [No. 83.] *A Resolution to admit free of Duty, certain printed Chromos.*

Certain printed chromos of Indian paintings belonging to John M. Stanley to be admitted free of duty. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That certain printed chromos of Indian paintings belonging to John M. Stanley, not exceeding twenty-one thousand copies, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the permit so granted to John M. Stanley shall be in full settlement of all claim against the United States for the destruction by fire, of certain Indian paintings belonging to him, in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the time of the burning of the building of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 23, 1870. [No. 84.] *A Resolution conferring upon the Court of Claims Jurisdiction to hear and determine the Claim of William B. Campbell.*

Claim of William B. Campbell may be heard by court of claims. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That jurisdiction is hereby given to the court of claims to hear and determine the claim of William B. Campbell for the loss of an unfinished steamer, alleged to have been seized in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by order of General Grant, while in command at Cairo, to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the rebels and being used by them to cross the river from the Kentucky to the Illinois shore, and which vessel is alleged to have been lost in consequence of that seizure. And said court is authorized to hear and determine the validity of said claim and the amount of said Campbell's loss.

APPROVED, June 23, 1870.

June 24, 1870. [No. 85.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Lewis D. Smith.*

Credit to be allowed Lewis D. Smith in settlement of accounts. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, in settling the accounts of Lewis D. Smith, the postmaster at Ionia, Michigan, to allow him a credit of the amount of stamps belonging to the United States *intrusted* [intrusted] to his care, and stolen from his possession, not exceeding the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-six dollars.

APPROVED, June 24, 1870.

[No. 86.] *A Resolution for the Relief of J. R. Clark.*

June 25, 1870.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of J. R. Clark, late collector of internal revenue for the fourth collection district of California, under the provisions of section twenty-five of the act approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue, to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," and, in addition to the actual necessary disbursements made by him, shall allow him the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum as salary; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum, not exceeding forty-five hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, to pay said Clark such amount as may be justly due him on such settlement for services and disbursements in said office for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Accounts of J. R. Clark to be audited and settled. 1864, ch. 173, § 25. Vol. xiii. pp. 231, 232.

Allowance of salary.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, June 25, 1870.

[No. 92.] *Joint Resolution authorizing Surgeon George E. Cooper, of the United States Army, to accept a Gift from the Government of France, in Acknowledgment of Services rendered.*

June 30, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George E. Cooper, surgeon United States army, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept from the French government a gold watch and chain in acknowledgment of services by him rendered in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the crew of the French imperial corvette "Curieux."

Surgeon George E. Cooper may accept a gift from the French government.

APPROVED, June 30, 1870.

[No. 107.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Colonel Thomas P. McManus, of Texas.*

July 11, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Thomas P. McManus, a loyal citizen of Texas and an officer of the United States volunteers during the rebellion, for ninety bales of cotton, of average weight and quality, seized at Alleyton, Texas, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by Major L. B. Houston, commanding the post of Columbus, and turned over to the supervising treasury agent at Galveston, Texas, sold for the use of the United States and the proceeds paid into the treasury, the amount found due to be paid said Thomas P. McManus out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and not to exceed the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Claim of Thomas P. McManus for cotton seized to be adjusted.

APPROVED, July 11, 1870.

[No. 121.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Jane Dean Bishop.*

July 14, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to the twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, Jane Dean Bishop, widow of the late Surgeon Wm. S. Bishop, United States navy, shall be allowed the difference of pay between her husband's salary as a passed assistant surgeon and a surgeon in the navy, according to the established rates of pay during that period.

Jane Dean Bishop allowed certain difference of pay.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 122.] *A Resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to continue to use in the postal Service a certain Invention and Device for the Post-marking of Mail Packages and for the more permanent Cancellation of Postage-Stamps, and to make a just and equitable Compensation for the past and future Use of the same by the Post-Office Department.*

Right to the invention, &c. for post-marking mail packages, &c. and cancellation of postage-stamps, to be investigated, and pay for the use thereof, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the right and title of claimants to the invention, device, or instruments for the post-marking and postage-stamp cancel[ing] in the postal service, patented on the fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, reissued the twenty-third day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and again reissued the third day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and now and for many years past in general use in the postal service of the United States; and to ascertain and determine upon a fair, just, and equitable compensation for the use of the said invention and device from the date of its use by the Post-Office Department, and also to ascertain and determine upon a fair and equitable compensation for its future use and value to the Post-Office Department and government while the said letters-patent shall continue, and to whom it should be paid under the said letters-patent and reissues thereof; and to report the amount thus ascertained and determined to Congress at its next session.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 123.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Captain John Faunce, and others, Officers of the Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane.*

Payment to Captain John Faunce and other officers of the Harriet Lane of certain difference of pay.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the officers of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, and to the heir or heirs of such as may have died since the transfer of the said vessel to the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of the Paraguay expedition, the difference of pay between that at that time allowed the officers of the revenue service and the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum for captain, fifteen hundred dollars per annum for first lieutenant, and one thousand dollars per annum each for second and third lieutenants, while they were employed on said revenue cutter in regular naval service.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 124.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of I. Edwards Clarke, and the Heirs and legal Representatives of John T. Peabody, deceased.*

Payment to I. Edwards Clarke and the heirs, &c. of John T. Peabody.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to I. Edwards Clarke, late marshal of the United States provisional court of the State of Louisiana, the sum of six thousand one hundred and one dollars and sixty-six cents; and to the heirs and legal representatives of John T. Peabody, deceased, late clerk of said court, the sum of three thousand four hundred and three dollars and thirty-three cents, in full satisfaction for all services, claims, and expenditures of said officers in behalf of the United States.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

July 14, 1870. [No. 125.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to donate certain Buildings to the Saint Aloysius Relief Society of Washington, District of Columbia.*

Certain buildings in Washington given to the

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to donate to the Saint Aloysius Relief Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, for charitable purposes, the two frame

buildings located on ground leased by the United States, at corner of N Saint Aloysius Street and Connecticut Avenue, and now occupied as army offices and Relief Society. quarters: *Provided*, That said society shall remove said buildings at their own expense, when vacated by the United States.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 126.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and adjust the Accounts of the late Collector of the third and sixth Collection Districts of Missouri.* July 14, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the accounts of Charles B. Wilkinson, late collector of internal revenue in the third and sixth collection districts of the State of Missouri, to be thoroughly examined and adjusted, and if, on such examination, it shall be satisfactorily proven that said Wilkinson paid into the treasury a larger amount of money than was collected by him from such revenues, and that he is not otherwise in default or liable to the United States as such collector, and that he so performed his duty and kept his accounts as to be able to establish his right to demand any sum of money from the United States, to cause the excess of such payment to be refunded and paid to said Wilkinson in the same manner as taxes erroneously assessed and collected are refunded and paid back.

Accounts of Charles B. Wilkinson to be examined, &c.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 127.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Joseph and Matthew M. Merriman, of Hartford, Connecticut.* July 14, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be refunded to Joseph and Matthew M. Merriman, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, the sum of twenty-eight hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, a tax upon sales erroneously assessed and collected thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and not authorized by a proper construction of the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Tax refunded to Joseph and Matthew M. Merriman.

APPROVED, July 14, 1870.

[No. 137.] *Joint Resolution allowing late Acting Ensign George M. Smith a Share in certain Prizes captured by the United States Steamer Aries.* July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That late Acting Ensign George M. Smith, of the United States steamer Aries, who was captured January seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on the coast of South Carolina, in the discharge of his duties while belonging to that vessel, shall be, and is hereby, entitled to receive his share of all prizes captured by that vessel during the time of his imprisonment; that his name shall be considered as being borne upon the ship's books the same as though he had been temporarily absent.

Acting Ensign George M. Smith may receive his share of the prizes of the Aries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, [resolved,] That if the money for said prizes, or any of them, has already been distributed, then the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to order the payment to be made from the moiety thereof belonging to the United States.

His share to be paid from the moiety of the United States, if, &c.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870. [No. 138.] *Joint Resolution for the Settlement of the Accounts of Charles C. Upham, late Paymaster in the Navy, deceased.*

Accounts of Charles C. Upham to be adjusted.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy may be authorized and directed to cause the accounts of Charles C. Upham, late paymaster in the navy, deceased, to be settled and adjusted upon just and equitable principles.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870. [No. 139.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Chief Engineers George Sewell and William H. Shock, of the Navy.*

Service of George Sewell and William H. Shock as chief engineers in the navy to be considered as commencing when, &c.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the service of George Sewell and William H. Shock, as chief engineers of the United States navy, shall be considered as having commenced at the same date as that of Samuel Archbold, with whom they were examined as first assistant engineers, and passed for promotion to the grade of chief engineer.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

July 15, 1870. [No. 140.] *Joint Resolution directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a Patent to Stephen Marston, of Hartford, State of Connecticut, conveying to the said Marston the Lands described in said Resolution.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the said Stephen Marston is in possession of the following-described lands, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land in fractional section five, in township thirteen north, of range five east, in Bay county, State of Michigan, being part of the middle ground in Saginaw river, in the said State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point where the north line of said section five intersects the east bank of said middle ground, said point being located forty-one chains and fourteen links east of the northwest corner of section five; running thence west on the township line seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence south four degrees and fifty minutes east (true meridian), eighteen chains and twenty-nine links; thence east, parallel with the township line, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the river bank; thence northerly along the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning. Also, a portion of section thirty-two, in township fourteen north, of range five east, lying immediately north of and adjoining the above-described land, described as follows: Commencing at the point where the south line of said section thirty-two intersects the east bank of said middle ground, said point being located forty-one chains and fourteen links east of the southwest corner of said section thirty-two; running thence west on the township line seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west (true meridian), three chains and fifty-three links; thence east, parallel with township line, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the river bank; thence southerly with the meandering of said river to the place of beginning, containing in the two parcels of land above described sixteen and fifty-one hundredths acres, be the same more or less, and has improved said lands by erecting, or causing to be erected, thereon a saw-mill and other buildings of great value, namely, of the value of twenty thousand dollars; and whereas said lands are in the Saginaw river, in the said State of Michigan, and known as middle ground; and whereas said Marston and his grantors owned the land on the shore or bank of said river opposite the said above-described lands, and supposing and believing that he was the legal owner of said lands, he proceeded to make, or cause to be made, the said improvements on said lands: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the

general land office be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Stephen Marston, of Hartford, Connecticut, a patent conveying to said Marston the above-described lands, upon the payment into the said land office, by said Marston, of the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to give said Marston title to said lands, if any, west of a line drawn northerly and southerly through said island, being the middle of the river.

Patent for certain lands to issue to Stephen Marston, upon payment, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 141.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, of Kentucky.* July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the quartermaster-general is hereby directed to pay to Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, widow of Richard M. Robinson, in her own right, and in full satisfaction of all claims for the use of real and personal property of the premises known as Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county, Kentucky, for military purposes, by the military authority of the United States, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty cents, for the sole use and benefit of Margaret P. Robinson, out of the public money of the quartermaster's department of the United States.

Payment to Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

[No. 142.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the Accounts of George Chorpenning.* July 15, 1870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and adjust the claims of George Chorpenning, under the first section of an act for his relief, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on the basis of compensation allowed by said act for the regular service, and the claim growing out of the curtailment and annulment of his contract on route number twelve thousand eight hundred and one, on the basis of his agreement with the Postmaster-General for the service, to be settled as provided for the services named in said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the right of appeal from the findings of the Postmaster-General to the court of claims is reserved and allowed to said claimant.

Claims of George Chorpenning to be adjusted. 1857, ch. 176. Vol. xi. p. 521.

[Repealed, Pr. Res. No. 26. Post, p. 702.]

Appeal to be allowed.

APPROVED, July 15, 1870.

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PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, and was adjourned without day on Saturday the fourth day of March, A. D. 1871.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act for the Relief of Alfred E. Brooks, Postmaster at Ilion, New York.* Dec. 20, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed in adjusting the accounts of Alfred E. Brooks, as postmaster at Ilion, in the county of Herkimer, and State of New York, to give him credit for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventeen cents, the amount of postage stamps deposited with him for sale by the United States, and money received by him on sale of postage stamps belonging to the United States, of which he was robbed on the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, while acting in the aforesaid capacity: *Provided,* That the said Secretary shall be satisfied upon due investigation that said Brooks was robbed as aforesaid without fault or negligence on his part.

Credit to be allowed Alfred E. Brooks in settlement of his accounts.

Proviso.

APPROVED, December 20, 1870.

CHAP. V. — *An Act for the Relief of Lawrence L. Merry, Collector of internal Revenue for the twentieth District of New York.* Dec. 20, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in adjusting the accounts of Lawrence L. Merry, collector of internal revenue for the twentieth district of New York, to credit him with the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-three cents, the amount of revenue stamps stolen from the American Express Company's safe and from the post-office at Ilion, Herkimer county, New York, on the night of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for which amount said collector is responsible to the treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That it shall then still appear that the theft of said stamps was without the collusion, privity, or fault of the said collector.

Credit to be allowed Lawrence L. Merry in the settlement of his accounts.

Proviso.

APPROVED, December 20, 1870.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of the late Captain A. R. Hetzell.* Dec. 22, 1870.

WHEREAS it appears that the accounts of the late Captain A. R. Hetzell, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, who died during the Mexican war, were settled at the treasury on the fifteenth day of

Preamble.

February, eighteen hundred and fifty, and a balance found due was paid to his representatives, but that by a subsequent settlement, made on the fourteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a balance was ascertained against the officer, to recover which suit has been brought and is now pending against his surviving sureties: Therefore,

Sureties of
Captain A. R.
Hetzell released
from liability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said claim, only as against the said sureties and their heirs and personal representatives, is remitted and forever discharged; and the suit pending against them, whether before or after judgment, shall be no further prosecuted, but shall be dismissed, and full satisfaction, as against the said sureties, entered of record.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

Dec. 22, 1870. CHAP. X. — *An Act to remove the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Article of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States from William M. McGruder, of Henrico County, Virginia.*

Legal, &c. dis-
abilities removed
from William M.
McGruder of
Virginia.
Vol. xv. p. 709.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring.) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, removed from William M. McGruder, of Henrico county, State of Virginia.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

Dec. 22, 1870.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry Newell.*

Coupon bonds
to be issued to
Henry Newell in
lieu of certain
lost bonds.

1864, ch. 17.
Vol. xiii. p. 13.

Indemnity
against original
bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to Henry Newell, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, three ten-forty coupon bonds for five hundred dollars each, with coupons, from and including a coupon for March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in lieu of his ten-forty coupon bonds for five hundred dollars each, issued by virtue of an act of Congress, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and numbered respectively thirty-four thousand and nine hundred and fifty-four, thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the same having been lost and destroyed at sea in the month of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided,* That the said Newell shall give good and ample security to the United States against the appearance and presentation of said original bonds.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

Dec. 22, 1870. CHAP. XII. — *An Act for the Removal of the legal and political Disabilities from William Cardwell and Richard I. Gaudling, of Charlotte County, Virginia.*

Legal, &c. dis-
abilities removed
from William
Cardwell and
Richard I.
Gaudling of
Virginia.
Vol. xv. p. 709.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring.) That all legal and political disabilities imposed upon William Cardwell and Richard I. Gaudling, both of Charlotte county, in the State of Virginia, by the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

Dec. 22, 1870.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard P. Spencer.*

Certificate of
stock to be is-
sued to Richard
P. Spencer, in
lieu of one lost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be issued to Richard P. Spencer, of Deep River, Connecticut, a proper certificate of the regis-

tered stock of the United States of the ten-forty loan under the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, in lieu and stead of certificate of said loan numbered eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight, for ten thousand dollars, belonging to him and lost while passing through the mails: *Provided*, That said Spencer shall give bond with surety to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned to indemnify the United States against all claim upon or in respect to said first-mentioned certificate.

1864, ch. 17.
Vol. xiii. p. 18.

Bond of indemnity.

APPROVED, December 22, 1870.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Nicholas M. Page, Executor of Samuel Miller, of Campbell County, Virginia.* Dec. 23, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty-one thousand three hundred and nine dollars and forty cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in satisfaction of the claim of Nicholas M. Page, executor of Samuel Miller, of Campbell county, Virginia, for reimbursement of that sum paid into the treasury of the United States, the said sum having been paid under a decree of the district court of the district of Indiana, confiscating one hundred and nine thousand dollars in the five per centum bonds of said State, belonging to said Samuel Miller, which decree was afterwards reversed and set aside by the circuit court of the United States: *Provided, however*, That before such payment shall be made to said executor, the State bonds which were the subject of such decree of confiscation shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, subject to such disposition as the legislature of the State of Indiana may see fit to make of the same; which said State bonds are described as follows, viz.: No. 512, amount twelve thousand dollars; No. 699, amount four thousand dollars; No. 715, amount four thousand dollars; No. 1328, amount nine thousand dollars; No. 1519, amount two thousand dollars; No. 1540, amount three thousand dollars; No. 1604, amount five thousand dollars; No. 1663, amount four thousand dollars; No. 1708, amount three thousand dollars; No. 2007, amount four thousand dollars; No. 53, amount sixteen thousand dollars; No. 277, amount twenty-two thousand dollars; No. 354, amount thirteen thousand dollars; No. 419, amount three thousand dollars; No. 1015, amount five thousand dollars.

Appropriation to reimburse Nicholas M. Page, executor of Samuel Miller, for property wrongly confiscated and paid into the United States treasury.

APPROVED, December 23, 1870.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Zachariah Pettijohn.* Jan. 10, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of Zachariah Pettijohn, made under the homestead act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the northwest quarter of section thirty, in township one hundred and seventeen of range twenty-eight in the district of lands subject to sale at Greenleaf, Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed; and upon the completion of such claim by payment of the final commissions required by the aforesaid act, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be issued to the said Zachariah Pettijohn a patent for the said land as in other cases.

Claim of Zachariah Pettijohn under homestead act confirmed. 1862, ch. 75. Vol. xli. p. 392.

Patent to issue.

APPROVED, January 10, 1871.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Harvey D. Scott, of Indiana.* Jan. 11, 1871.

WHEREAS there is due from the government of the United States to Harvey D. Scott the sum of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents, for his per diem and mileage as commissioner for the examination of the first ten miles of the Minnesota Valley railroad, in eighteen

Preamble.

hundred and sixty-five, under the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior; and whereas, by the first section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of money aforesaid was appropriated to pay said per diem and mileage, but by mistake in describing said examination of said railroad as having taken place in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six [it could not lawfully be paid:] Therefore,

1870, ch. 292.
Ante, p. 307.

Amendment of
former act in
favor of Harvey
D. Scott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act above recited as describes the said examination of the first ten miles of the said Minnesota Valley railroad by the said Harvey D. Scott as having been made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to refer to said examination so made by him in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the appropriation therein made shall be construed to apply to said last-named examination.

APPROVED, January 11, 1871.

Jan. 14, 1871.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act to carry into Effect the Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the Case of the Schooner L. S. Davis and her Cargo.*

Appropriation
to pay decree of
court in favor of
Alexander M.
Douglass.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to pay into the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, in the suit therein of Alexander M. Douglass, libellant, against the schooner L. S. Davis, her tackle and cargo, the United States claimants, the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents, being the amount of the decree to the libellant in said cause against the said claimants; to be disposed of by said court according to the decree therein.

APPROVED, January 14, 1871.

Jan. 17, 1871.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Kentucky University.*

Payment to
Kentucky Uni-
versity for use
of its buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the treasurer of the Kentucky University the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in full compensation for all claim which could be made by said university, or by Transylvania University, to whose rights it has succeeded, for the occupation of their buildings at Lexington, Kentucky, as a general hospital for United States soldiers, and for all damages and injury caused to said buildings and the grounds adjacent, and to the museums and personal property of said university: *Provided*, That before said sum shall be paid, a release in full of all claims against the government of all rents and damages that might or could be claimed by said Kentucky University, or by Transylvania University, shall be executed in due form by the proper officers of said university, and deposited with the Treasurer along with the receipt for the sum hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, January 17, 1871.

Jan. 18, 1871.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph S. Finch and Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is alleged that forty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven and eighty-two one-hundredths proof gallons of distilled spirits, distilled by Joseph S. Finch and Company, at their distillery in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and stored in their distillery warehouse near Pitts-

burg, were, on the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, destroyed and wholly lost by the falling of said distillery warehouse, without any negligence or fault on the part of said Joseph S. Finch and Company; and whereas said spirits were subject to the tax and duty of fifty cents per proof gallon, amounting to the sum of twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, for which said Joseph S. Finch and Company had given bonds as required by law, and the above facts constitute equitable grounds for relief from the payment of said taxes: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to abate and remit the taxes on said spirits so destroyed and lost, or so much thereof as the evidence submitted shall show to have been actually destroyed and lost, and to credit the amount of the same on the bonds of said Joseph S. Finch and Company given to secure the payment of the same.

Amount of taxes on certain spirits to be abated to Joseph S. Finch and Company.

APPROVED, January 18, 1871.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Malinda Harmon, Widow of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Greene County, Tennessee.* Jan. 21, 1871.

WHEREAS in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-one it was decided by the Secretary of War to cause to be destroyed all the railroad bridges in East Tennessee, between Chattanooga and Bristol, and accordingly men were sent there to enlist parties to perform said work; and whereas one Captain David Fry did recruit and enlist as a portion of the force one Jacob Harmon and his two sons. He, Fry, administered the oath to said Harmon and sons; there being no Bible at hand, he caused them to place their hands on the Union flag while he solemnly administered the oath to be ever faithful and true to the Union. He then ordered them to destroy the bridge across Lick Creek, and the trestle-work, nearly one mile in length, in Greene county, East Tennessee. They soon picked their opportunity, and, under the eye of Captain Fry, put fire to the bridge and trestle-work, and destroyed the same. And whereas the said Harmon and two sons were arrested, placed in a rebel prison, were tried by a rebel court-martial, convicted, and Harmon and one son hung till dead, near the town of Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the seventeenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (the other son having contracted disease while in prison, died); and whereas the said Harmon did employ counsel to defend himself and sons, for which he executed his notes to said attorneys, for the sum of three thousand dollars, and did give said parties a lien or mortgage upon his real estate to secure the same; and whereas on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, a decree of sale of said land was ordered, for the sum of four thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, which, if no relief is given, will leave the widow with five children and but little means left whereby to make a support; and whereas it is evident that said Harmon and sons lost their lives in the service of the government, and now, in the name of justice, honor, and humanity, the Congress of the United States is in duty bound to relieve the widow and her children from this debt of oppression, they never having received one cent for the services rendered by her said husband: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Malinda Harmon, the widow of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Greene county, East Tennessee, the sum of four thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to Malinda Harmon, widow of Jacob Harmon.

APPROVED, January 21, 1871.

Jan. 23, 1871. CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Pomeroy, late Receiver of public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa.*

Payment to
Charles Pom-
eroy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Charles Pomeroy, late receiver of public moneys at Fort Dodge, in the State of Iowa, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount found to be overpaid by and due to him in the adjustment of his accounts as such receiver by the accounting officers of the treasury.

APPROVED, January 23, 1871.

Jan. 24, 1871. CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry H. Hoyt, late of the fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.*

Payment of
bounty to Henry
H. Hoyt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, instructed to allow and pay out of any money appropriated, or hereafter to be appropriated, for the payment of bounties, to Henry H. Hoyt, late a soldier of company H, fifth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, the same bounty to which he would be entitled had he not been discharged by way of favor, but by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment.

APPROVED, January 24, 1871.

Feb. 3, 1871.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Noah Fisher.*

Payment to be
made to Noah
Fisher.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Noah Fisher, of the State of Indiana, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for mules, harness, and wagons delivered by him to the quartermaster's department of the United States army at Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and receipted for at the time of delivery.

APPROVED, February 3, 1871.

Feb. 4, 1871.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Shadrick Saunders, Daniel Moore, Alexander Forbes, and other citizens of Petersburg, Virginia.*

Payment to
certain citizens
of Petersburg,
Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen dollars and eighty cents to each of the following-named persons, to wit: Shadrick Saunders, Daniel Moore, Alexander Forbes, York Wingfield, Plummer Maclin, John Garland, Junius Lewis, William Green, Booker Whitlow, Simon Cary, Richard Robinson, Ephraim Fisher, Robert Johnson, Oqua Mac Baily, Edmond Randolph, Nelson Cox, Abram Bank, Jim Broadnox, Thomas Edward Lanier, Albert Love, Richard A. Kinson, James Ruffin, Benjamin Briggs, Asa Brander, Edwin Jones, Isaac Hill, Peter Mitchell, Licy Chapman, David Goodwyn, Jacob Shields, George W. Baily, James Newsome, Robert Heath, Berry Holmes, Manson Grammer, James H. Johnson, William Grammer, Junius Lewis, Collin Jones, Daniel Thomas, Robert Smith, William Bishop, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Johnson, Richard Lewis, John Davis, James Tull, Thomas Woody, Henry Bolling, Reuben Maynor, William Maynor, William Chambliss, and Thomas Merideth; the said sums to be in full for services rendered by the above-named parties in the commissary department of the army, at Petersburg, Virginia,

from the seventh to the twenty-seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, January 24, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. Lawrence Scott, late Agent for the Sale of internal Revenue Stamps in the thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.* Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and hereby are, required to pay to H. Lawrence Scott, late agent for the sale of internal revenue stamps in the thirteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents, for that amount of stamps stolen from him, and since accounted for with the commissioner of internal revenue.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Janes, Fowler, Kirtland, and Company.* Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Janes, Fowler, Kirtland, and Company, of New York, contractors for building the dome of the Capitol at Washington, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all claim for losses or damages arising from the action of the government in stopping, ordering, and directing the construction of said work.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Wilson.* Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to John Wilson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, for his services in superintending and directing the preparation of maps of the land States, for the use of the committee on the public lands of the House of Representatives, under a resolution of May fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Hiram A. Cutting.* Feb. 9, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is her[e]by directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty dollars to Hiram A. Cutting, of Lunenburg, Essex county, Vermont, the same being for that amount of revenue stamps destroyed by fire.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

Feb. 10, 1871. CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Kelly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the Reissue of certain Bonds, &c.*

New bonds to issue to John Kelly in place of those destroyed by fire.

1862, ch. 33.
Vol. xii. p. 345.

Bond of indemnity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a new bond for one hundred dollars, with coupons from and including that of May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to John Kelly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in place of his coupon bond for a like amount, number fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-four, act of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourth series. Also, to issue to said John Kelly a new bond for fifty dollars with coupons from and including that of May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in place of his coupon bond for a like amount, number three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, same act and series, said bonds having been destroyed by fire: *Provided,* That before issuing the new bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity securing the government against the presentation of the bonds alleged to be lost.

APPROVED, February 10, 1871.

Feb. 14, 1871. CHAP. LII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Caroline G. Gardner, Widow of Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Gardner.*

Payment to Mrs. Caroline G. Gardner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Mrs. Caroline G. Gardner, widow of Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Gardner, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars; being two and a half per centum on sixty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, assessed and collected by said John L. Gardner while exercising a civil duty, by order of Major-General Scott, during the time the city of Mexico was in possession of the troops of the United States.

APPROVED, February 14, 1871.

Feb. 18, 1871. CHAP. LX. — *An Act confirming the Title of Nathan Boyer to certain Lands in the State of Michigan.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nathan Boyer, under date of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entered at the local land office at East Saginaw, Michigan, per cash entry number nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five, the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty, township thirteen north, of range two west, at the graduation price of twenty-five cents per acre, having settled thereon, filed his declaratory statement under the preëmption laws, and continued his residence upon and improvement of said tract until the date of entry, except during his absence in the military service of the United States; and whereas the graduation act was repealed June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, before the year allowed Mr. Boyer in which to make proof and payment for said land had expired: Therefore,

1862, ch. 94, § 8.
Vol. xii. p. 413.

Patent for land to issue to Nathan Boyer.
1864, ch. 244.
Vol. x. p. 574.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office be directed to issue a patent to said Nathan Boyer, as per said entry for the land described, the same as if the title had been completed under the graduation act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, February 18, 1871.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act to relieve John Williamson, of Savannah, Georgia, of legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.* Feb. 23, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from John Williamson, of Savannah, Georgia.

John Williamson relieved of legal, &c. disabilities.
Vol. xv. p. 709.

APPROVED, February 23, 1871.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John R. Bennett, late Register of the Land Office at Chatfield, Minnesota.* Feb. 24, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-nine cents be, and the same is hereby, allowed to John R. Bennett, late register of the land office at Chatfield, Minnesota, to reimburse him for the money necessarily paid out and expended by him in the payment of clerks necessarily employed in said land office, between the eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the thirty-first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay said John R. Bennett seven thousand seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-nine cents out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to John R. Bennett.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry Clay Williams, late Receiver of public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.* Feb. 24, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the United States treasury be authorized and directed to pay Henry Clay Williams, late receiver of public moneys at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents, it being the amount erroneously deposited by him to the credit of the United States treasurer.

Payment to Henry Clay Williams.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of General John C. McQuiston and Jeremiah D. Skeen, of Indiana.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John C. McQuiston and Jeremiah D. Skeen, of Indiana, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, to reimburse them for expense incurred in satisfaction of a judgment recovered against them in the Ripley circuit court in favor of Jerome Huntington, upon a charge of false imprisonment, founded upon an arrest made by the said John C. McQuiston as provost marshal of the fourth district of Indiana, and Jeremiah D. Skeen, his deputy, while acting under the order of General Baker, the provost marshal of the State of Indiana, and Brigadier-General Wilcox.

Payment to John C. McQuiston and Jeremiah D. Skeen.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas Maxwell.*Pension to
Thomas Max-
well.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Maxwell, of Savannah, Tennessee, late acting as guide in the service of the United States, under the command of General William T. Sherman, and to pay him the pension of a private from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Edwin Woodson.*Pension to Ed-
win Woodson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edwin Woodson, late a private in company G, twenty-third regiment Maine volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Byron McKee.*Pension to By-
ron McKee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Byron McKee, late a private of company C, eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abigail Dix.*Pension to
Abigail Dix.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abigail Dix, foster-mother of Elijah R. Dix, who was late a private in company E, fifteenth United States infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Louisa P. Shellhart.*Pension to
Louisa P. Shell-
hart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa P. Shellhart, mother of Charles Shellhart, deceased, late a private in company E, twelfth United States infantry, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to James A. Buck.*Pension to
James A. Buck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pen-

sion roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Buck, late a private in company E, one hundred and fifty-first regiment of Illinois volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Sickles.*

Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Sickles, late a lieutenant in company A, twenty-third Michigan infantry, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
William Sickles.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Erwin.*

Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Erwin, of Kingston, Tennessee, late a private in company A, second Tennessee volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
William Erwin.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Melissa Andrews.*

Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Melissa Andrews, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, widow of Joseph Andrews, late private in company B, seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and to pay her a pension during her widowhood from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Melissa An-
drews.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha Davis.*

Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Davis, widow of Clemiel Davis, late captain company E, Stone county regiment, Missouri State militia, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Martha Davis.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abraham Tufflemire.*

Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abraham Tufflemire, late a private in the first regiment Michigan engineers and mechanics, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Abraham Tuffle-
mire.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Orson R. Willard.*Pension to
Orson R. Willard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orson R. Willard, late a seaman on the United States steamer "Colorado," and to grant him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Isabella Smith.*Pension to
Isabella Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isabella Smith, widow of James Smith, late a private in company D, one hundred and sixty-second regiment New York volunteers, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas J. Fiss.*Pension to
Thomas J. Fiss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas J. Fiss, of Freeport, Illinois, late a private in company D, forty-sixth regiment Illinois volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act granting a Pension to Caroline V. Cram.*Pension to
Caroline V.
Cram.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline V. Cram, widow of Jacob Cram, late a captain in the "Putnam Guards," a cavalry company of Ohio militia, who was killed in an engagement with the forces under John Morgan, in the attempt of the latter to cross the Ohio river at Buffington's island; and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Maria Lea.*Pension to
Maria Lea.
1868, ch. 283.
Vol. xv. p. 400.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pension heretofore granted to Seth Lea, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of Seth Lea," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued to Maria Lea, his widow, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Eliza Webb, Widow of Daniel S. Webb, late a Private in Company G, eighth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza Webb, widow of Daniel S. Webb, late a private in company G, eighth Tennessee cavalry, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Eliza Webb.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Gillett.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Gillett, widow of James Gillett, late a private in company H, fourth regiment Tennessee cavalry, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

Pension to
Sarah Gillett.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary W. Ensminger.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary W. Ensminger, widow of Benjamin B. Ensminger, late a private in company B, one hundred and twentieth regiment Indiana volunteers, and to pay her a pension during her widowhood, from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Mary W. Ensminger.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary J. Pearson.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary J. Pearson, widow of Daniel Pearson, late a private in company C, nineteenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

Pension to
Mary J. Pearson.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Matilda Sullivan.* Feb. 27, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Matilda Sullivan, widow of John S. Sullivan, late first mate of the steamer "John Raine," United States navy, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

Pension to
Matilda Sullivan.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Josephine Donahue.*Pension to
Josephine Dona-
hue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josephine Donahue, widow of George Donahue, late a private in company D, of the eleventh Massachusetts regiment, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during widowhood.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to George W. Sublett.*Pension to
George W. Sub-
lett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Sublett, late a private in company K, thirty-first Iowa volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

March 2, 1871.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John E. Wilson.*Pension to
John E. Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Wilson, late a second lieutenant in the eleventh regiment Maryland volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 2, 1871.

March 2, 1871.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Anderson, a Citizen of Davidson County, State of Tennessee.*Payment to
be issued to Re-
becca J. Ander-
son.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be audited and paid to Joseph Anderson, a citizen of Davidson county, State of Tennessee, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in full for lumber taken by General St. Clair Morton and used in the erection of Fort Negley, near the city of Nashville, Tennessee.

APPROVED, March 2, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Rebecca J. Sheppard, of Philadelphia.*New bond to
be issued to Re-
becca J. Shep-
pard.1862, ch. 88.
Vol. xii. p. 845.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to issue a new bond for one hundred dollars, with coupons for interest falling due after May one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to Rebecca J. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, in the place of a coupon bond for a like amount, number 29,697, fourth series, loan of February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four [two], the same having been destroyed by fire: *Provided,* That before such duplicate bond shall issue, satisfactory security shall be given to protect the government against the presentation of the original and its coupons.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of W. B. Carpenter.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury of the United States pay to W. B. Carpenter the pay and allowances of an assistant surgeon of the army of the United States from January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to May twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Payment to
W. B. Carpenter.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Algernon S. Cadwallader, late Collector of internal Revenue and disbursing Agent fifth District, Pennsylvania.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow to Algernon S. Cadwallader, late collector and disbursing agent of the fifth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania, the salary, commissions, and proper expenses of said office, from the twenty-eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive.

Allowance to
Algernon S.
Cadwallader in
settlement of ac-
count.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander J. McMillen, late Lieutenant of Company F, ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the United States be, and they are hereby, directed, in settlement with Alexander J. McMillen, late lieutenant company F, ninth regiment Minnesota volunteer infantry, to allow him the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry for the full period of time during which he performed the duties and bore the responsibilities of a second lieutenant in said company.

Allowance to
Alexander J.
McMillen, in
settlement of
account.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act correcting an Error in the Passage of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Officers and Crew of the Ship Nightingale," approved June 1, 1870.*

March 3, 1871.

1870, ch. 119.
Ante, p. 640.
Preamble.

WHEREAS an act for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale passed the House of Representatives, was certified by the Secretary of the Senate as having passed the Senate, was signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the President of the United States, and appears on the statutes as a law properly passed and approved June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, when in reality it never did pass the Senate, and its passage does not appear upon the journal: Now, to remedy this error,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act, so published as passed and approved, is hereby made valid to all intents and purposes, as if it had passed the Senate, but no other or greater payment shall be made by virtue of this act than that authorized by said published act.

Act in favor
of officers and
crew of the ship
Nightingale
made valid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles T. Jackson, M. D., of Boston.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, do pay unto Charles T. Jackson, M. D., of the city of Boston, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars for making analyses of the digestive organs

Payment to
Charles T. Jack-
son, M. D.

and their contents of the late Captain Israel S. Bunce, of the American barque Betsey Williams, for the purposes of the trial of Griffin and Lee, charged with the murder by poisoning of said Bunce, and for mileage and expenses of traveling twice to and from the city of Boston to the city of New York, as a witness at said trial on behalf of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Hull and Cozzens, and John Naylor and Company.*

Accounts o.
Hull and Coz-
zens, and of
John Naylor &
Co., to be set-
tled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the accounts of Hull and Cozzens, under a contract with Mark W. Izzard, governor of Nebraska, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the accounts of John Naylor and Company, under a similar contract, dated the twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for furnishing materials for the capitol buildings at Omaha City, in Nebraska Territory, and to pay to the said Hull and Cozzens, and to the said John Naylor and Company, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any balance which may be found due them on their said contracts, not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided,* That in making such settlement, and before payment, he shall be satisfied by the evidence that their contracts have been faithfully fulfilled; that the materials supplied by them were accepted and used by the United States; and that the contractors have not been paid the amounts due them either by the United States or the State of Nebraska.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Logan H. Roots, late Collector of internal Revenue for the first District of Arkansas.*

Credit to be
allowed Logan
H. Roots in set-
tlement of his
accounts.

Proviso

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Logan H. Roots, late collector of internal revenue for the first district of Arkansas, to credit and allow the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-one cents, a deficit on account of Hugh McMurray, a deputy collector, if it shall appear that such deficit did not occur through the fault or negligence of said collector: *Provided,* That in case any part of said deficit shall hereafter be recovered from said McMurray or his sureties, the same shall inure to the benefit of the United States only.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Emma M. Moore.*

Pension to
Mrs. Emma M.
Moore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pension heretofore granted by the Department of the Interior to Mrs. Emma M. Cox, widow of Lieutenant John W. Cox, late of the United States navy, and which was discontinued in consequence of the marriage of said Mrs. Emma M. Cox with Edwin W. Moore, be and the same is hereby revived, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, to Mrs. Emma M. Moore, to continue during widowhood, and to commence at and from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act for the Benefit of Bryan R. Young.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Bryan R. Young six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, the difference between the amount and value of quartermasters' stores taken by the military authorities of the United States from him and nine hundred dollars, the amount paid by the order of the quartermaster-general to the said Young on said quartermasters' stores, the amount herein directed to be paid the said Young to be in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for such stores.

Payment to
Bryan R. Young.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act increasing the Pension of Isabella Fogg.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension now paid to Mrs. Isabella Fogg, by virtue of a special act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to thirty dollars per month, and to pay her the said sum of thirty dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

Pension of Mrs.
Isabella Fogg in-
creased.
1866, ch. 51.
1867, ch. 128.
Vol. xiv. pp.
581, 680.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of A. A. De Long.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of A. A. De Long, late collector of internal revenue for the fourth collection district of California, under the provisions of section twenty-five of the act approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes"; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum, not exceeding five thousand forty-three dollars and ninety-one cents, to pay said A. A. De Long such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may find him justly entitled to for services and disbursements in said office for part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: *Provided,* That the allowance for services shall not exceed the rate of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum: *And provided further,* That he shall furnish to the Treasury Department satisfactory evidence for all his expenditures.

Payment to A.
A. De Long for
services and
disbursements.
1864, ch. 178,
§ 25.
Vol. xiii. p. 231.
Appropriation.

Provisos.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Powell.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Powell, of Shelby county, Missouri, father of Andrew Powell, late a private in company G, eleventh Missouri cavalry, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
William Powell.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to George Menz.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Inte-

Pension to
George Menz.

rior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Menz, late a sergeant of company A, first battalion United States reserve corps, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rachel W. Huston.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rachel W. Huston, widow of Chancy F. Huston, late a corporal in company "G," sixty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Ravenscroft.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Ravenscroft, widow of John Ravenscroft, late a second master in Mississippi marine brigade, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Zelica T. Dunlap.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Zelica T. Dunlap, widow of James E. Dunlap, late lieutenant-colonel twenty-ninth regiment Illinois volunteers, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin F. Burnham.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Burnham, late a second lieutenant in company I, eighty-fourth regiment United States colored volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to W. C. Pickens.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of W. C. Pickens, of Blount county, Tennessee, who was disabled by a gunshot wound received while in the secret service of the

United States, on the night of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Hiram R. Rhea.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hiram R. Rhea, a private in company G, of the third regiment of North Carolina mounted infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the date of the passage of this act.

Pension to Hiram R. Rhea.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Olive Coombs.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Olive Coombs, step-mother of Isaac G. Shepherd, late a private in company B, second regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing from the passage of this act.

Pension to Olive Coombs.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anna E. Frei.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna E. Frei, widow of John Henry Frei, late a private in company K, fifty-eighth regiment New York volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Anna E. Frei.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Nancy E. Ammons.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy E. Ammons, widow of Ephraim J. Ammons, late a private in company A, third North Carolina mounted infantry, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Nancy E. Ammons.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin F. Wells.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Wells, late a first lieutenant in company "H," eighth regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Benjamin F. Wells.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Preveaux, a Citizen of Amesbury, Massachusetts.*

Pension to
John Preveaux.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of John Preveaux, late a private in Captain Whitney's company, first regiment of artillery, upon the pension roll, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the date of the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ellis A. Haines.*

Pension to
Ellis A. Haines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellis A. Haines, late a scout in second cavalry division, United States army, department West Virginia, and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Kentucky.
Vol. xv. p. 709.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they are hereby, removed from the following persons, citizens of the State of Kentucky, namely: R. F. Allison, Todd county; George A. Bates, Kentucky; J. P. Bates, Warren county; W. R. Bates, Barren county; Ben. Berry, Jefferson county; Baker Boyd, Daviess county; R. J. Breckinridge, jr., Lincoln county; S. P. Breckinridge, Jefferson county; S. C. Bryce, McCracken county; J. F. Bullitt, Jefferson county; T. L. Burnett, Jefferson county; John A. Campbell, Nicholas county; James E. Cantrill, Scott county; W. M. Cargill, Graves county; Landon Carter, Anderson county; William Carter, Caldwell county; John Catherwood, Clarke county; William H. Clarke, Daviess county; Martin H. Cofer, Hardin county; John E. Cooper, Morgan county; W. Cox, Morgan county; T. E. Crutcher, Daviess county; Philip Darnall, Marshall county; W. S. Dulaney, Warren county; George B. Easting, Jefferson county; W. C. Ellison, Carroll county; P. M. Ellison, Calloway county; John Ficklin, Montgomery county; Thomas L. Foster, Marion county; J. C. Gilbert, Kentucky; W. M. Greenwood and Thomas D. Grundy, McCracken county; Thomas T. Hawkins, Jefferson county; Thomas H. Hays, Hardin county; John T. Hazelrig, Morgan county; Graham Hughes, Daviess county; Thomas A. Freland, Owen county; John L. Irwin, Marshall county; George M. Jesse, Henry county; J. P. Johnson, Jefferson county; Thomas C. Jones, Daviess county; V. H. Jones and P. H. Leslie, Barren county; William Lindsay, Hickman county; W. T. Love, Kentucky; John B. Major, Franklin county; D. Mathewson, Calloway county; Clinton McClarty, Jefferson county; Cyrus McClarty, Jefferson county; J. B. McCreery, Madison county; Thomas McElrath, Carrol county; Thomas E. Moore, Bourbon county; Charlton Morgan, Jefferson county; John D. Morris, Christian county; John C. Noble, McCracken county; Thomas W. Pickering, Caldwell county; D. L. Price, Fayette county; E. S. Pryor, Henry county; John Rodman, Franklin county; J. H. Roulhac, Hickman county; J. J. Schoolfield, Bracken county; J. O.

Scott, Daviess county; P. S. Scott, Jefferson county; Benjamin Selby, Henry county; J. M. St. John, Kentucky; D. D. Sublett, Kentucky; Jesse S. Taylor, Union county; John P. Thompson, Daviess county; Thomas J. Thorp, Madison county; C. S. Todd, Daviess county; George W. Triplett, Daviess county; John S. Williams, Montgomery county.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of James J. Hiles, late a Private in the third Missouri Cavalry.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from any money appropriated for the payment of bounties, there shall be paid to James J. Hiles the sum of one hundred dollars, being extra bounty due him as provided by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, he having served the term of three years and four days as a private in the third Missouri cavalry, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

Payment of extra bounty to James J. Hiles.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Nancy S. Ledford.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy S. Ledford, widow of Christopher M. Ledford, late a private in company F, second North Carolina mounted infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing from the passage of this act, with such further allowance as is provided by law for her children under sixteen years of age; and in the event of the death or remarriage of said widow, the pension hereby granted her shall continue to her children under sixteen years of age by her said husband, until they severally attain that age.

Pension to Nancy S. Ledford.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act granting Relief to Martha J. Willey.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, Martha J. Willey, widow of George Willey, late a private in company F, seventh New Hampshire volunteers, the sum to which she would have been entitled, on account of her child under sixteen years of age, had she obtained her pension under the general law, instead of by the special act of May twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Pension to Martha J. Willey.

1866, ch. 94. Vol. xiv. p. 586.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Blessington Rutledge.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office shall cause a patent to issue to Blessington Rutledge for that certain tract of land known on the maps of commissioner's office as "notification number six thousand five hundred and thirty-four, Levi Linder," claim number forty-two in section thirty-six, township eighteen south, range two west, and claim thirty-nine in section one, township nineteen south, range two west of the Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon, containing three hundred and twenty and twenty-five one-hundredths acres, upon proof of four years' residence, as required by

Patent for land to issue to Blessington Rutledge.

the donation law, being furnished by said Blessington Rutledge to the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary B. Collins.*

Pension to
Mary B. Collins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary B. Collins, widow of Charles O. Collins, late captain of the fourth regiment United States artillery, upon the pension rolls of the United States, and to pay her a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month, commencing from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Roxalana W. Sawyer.*

Pension to
Roxalana W.
Sawyer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to place the name of Roxalana W. Sawyer, widow of the late Captain Horace B. Sawyer, of the United States navy, on the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Julia Traynor.*

Pension to
Julia Traynor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia Traynor, widow of Lawrence Traynor, who died of wounds received in fighting Indians, under command of General George Crook, at Infernal Caverns, Oregon, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; said pension to be at the rate of eight dollars per month from the date of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Adam D. Myers.*

Pension to
Adam D. Myers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adam D. Myers, late private company K, one hundred and sixty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania infantry, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Chauncey H. Goodale.*

Pension to
Chauncey H.
Goodale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Chauncey H. Goodale, late a private in company H, fourth Vermont volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henry Barton.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Barton, late a private in second battalion seventy-second regiment veteran reserve corps, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act at the rate of eight dollars per month.

Pension to
Henry Barton.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Harriett Dewitt Mitchell.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension rolls the name of Harriett Dewitt Mitchell, invalid daughter of Ormsby M. Mitchell, late major-general of volunteers, who died at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the thirtieth day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, of yellow fever, contracted while in the line of his duty and in the service of the United States, and that she be paid a pension of twenty-five dollars per month during her natural life, from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Harriett Dewitt
Mitchell.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abel S. Chase.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abel S. Chase, late a private in the twenty-fourth battery, Indiana artillery, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Abel S. Chase.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Leann Cox.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Leann Cox, mother of George C. Cox, late a private in company M, of the second regiment of California cavalry, upon the pension rolls, subject to the conditions and limitations of the pension laws, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the date of the passage of this act.

Pension to
Leann Cox.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth A. Spurgeon.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Elizabeth A. Spurgeon, widow of Samuel A. Spurgeon, late a sergeant in company D, fourth regiment United States volunteers, upon the pension rolls, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to
Elizabeth A.
Spurgeon.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Susannah Snyder.*Pension to
Susannah Snyder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susannah Snyder, widow of Jacob Snyder, late first lieutenant company C, seventy-second regiment Ohio volunteers, at the rate of eight dollars per month.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CLXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anna F. Hart.*Pension to
Anna F. Hart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna F. Hart, minor child of Byron Hart, deceased, who was an acting assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, and to pay her legally appointed guardian the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue until she attains the age of sixteen years.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anthony D. Havelly.*Pension to
Anthony D.
Havelly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anthony D. Havelly, who served in company H, thirty-first regiment Massachusetts volunteers, under the assumed name of William Cole, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CLXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary H. Alling.*Pension to
Mary H. Alling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary H. Alling, of New Haven county, Connecticut, widow of Lewis H. Alling, who was a contract surgeon in the service of the United States, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act during her widowhood, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CXC. — *An Act granting a Pension to Maria Pratt.*Pension to
Maria Pratt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria Pratt, mother of George W. M. Pratt, late a private in company I, sixth Iowa infantry.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871.CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary F. Prindle.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the In-

terior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Mary F. Prindle, widow of Jerome V. Prindle, late a private in company H, of the first regiment of Vermont volunteers, from the third day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the date of her husband's death, to the tenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of commencement of her present pension.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Pension to
Mary F. Prindle.

CHAP. CXCII. — *An Act for the Relief of A. A. Vance, Postmaster at Morristown, New Jersey.* March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, required to allow A. A. Vance, postmaster at Morristown, New Jersey, a credit of the sum of five hundred dollars on settlement of his accounts at the Post-Office Department, being the amount lost in consequence of the larceny of said sum, stolen on the night of the second of April last from the post-office at Morristown, New Jersey: *Provided,* That, on examining the accounts of the said A. A. Vance, the sixth auditor shall deem said A. A. Vance justly entitled to said credit, and shall certify his approval thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Credit to be
allowed A. A.
Vance.

Proviso.

CHAP. CXCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John W. Massey.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to John W. Massey, late consul to "Paso del Norte," Mexico, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred dollars, being the sum expended by him in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the endeavor to reach his post of duty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Payment to
John W. Mas-
sey.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Bridget Angus.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bridget Angus, foster-mother of Walter H. Angus, late a sergeant in company "K," forty-fourth regiment New York volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Pension to
Bridget Angus.

CHAP. CXCV. — *An Act for the Relief of William Chinn.*

March 3, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated from the treasury of the United States the sum of seven hundred and twenty-three dollars, to be paid to William Chinn, a colored man, of Prince William county, in the State of Virginia, in his own right, and as the lawful assignee of Mrs. Frances B. Gibson, his late mistress, in full compensation of all losses sustained by him and her, severally and jointly, on account of live stock, provisions, and forage of every kind, furnished to and taken by the troops of the United States from the farm of the said Mrs. Gibson, in said county, during the late civil war, and in full compensation for all losses sustained by either and by both, for pasturage, damage to fences on the said farm, and for any other losses not herein enumerated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

Payment to
William Chinn
in his own right
and as assignee
of Mrs. Frances
B. Gibson.

March 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucy Marden.*

Pension to
Lucy Marden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucia Marden, mother of Martin Allen, late a seaman on the United States sloop Dale, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Cooper, Goshom A. Jones, Jerome Rowley, William Hannegan, and John Hannegan.*

William and
John Hannegan
and their sure-
ties to be re-
leased from lia-
bility on their
bond, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Cooper, Goshom A. Jones, Jerome Rowley, William Hannegan, and John Hannegan be, and they are hereby, released and discharged from all liability to the United States under and by reason of their bond executed thereto to secure the faithful performance, by the said William Hannegan and John Hannegan, of their contract with the government of the United States for the improvement of Des Moines rapids, of the Mississippi river, in the State of Iowa, and that the action at law, now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the sixth circuit and northern district of Ohio to enforce said bond, be discontinued by the proper officer of the government, at the costs of the defendants.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 3, 1871. CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Abram G. Snyder, of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, New York.*

Payment to
Abram G. Sny-
der for use of
Snyder bullet
machine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Abram G. Snyder, of the Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York, the sum of five thousand dollars in full for all claims, heretofore and hereafter, against the government for the invention and the use of the Snyder bullet machine in the United States arsenals.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 10.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Richard P. Hammond.*

Jan. 23, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to credit upon the judgment obtained by the United States against Richard P. Hammond, or against L. Maynard and the estate of the late J. S. Folsom, deceased, as surities on the official bond of Richard P. Hammond, late collector of customs at San Francisco, in the circuit court of the United States for the tenth circuit, the sum of eighty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and nine cents; and that said credit be allowed and computed as of the date of the expenditures thereof by said Hammond, the corresponding credits being allowed said sureties for interest as may have been charged against them in the judgment; and also to take and state on account as between the said sureties and the United States: *Provided,* That the sum allowed shall be applied first towards the indebtedness of said principal not secured by the bond of said sureties, and any balance may be applied upon the sum thus secured.

Credit to be allowed on judgment against principal and sureties upon bond of Richard P. Hammond.

Proviso.

APPROVED, January 23, 1871.

[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Charles P. Elgin.*

Jan. 23, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to draw his warrant upon the treasurer of the United States for such an amount as may be found due to Charles P. Elgin, late assistant assessor of internal revenue for the fifteenth division of the third district of Mississippi, upon the adjustment of his accounts by the accounting officers of the treasury, without regard to his omission to qualify according to law for the duties of his appointment.

Payment to Charles P. Elgin.

APPROVED, January 23, 1871.

[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Payment of James T. Elliott, late a Private of the eleventh Michigan Infantry, for Services as extra Duty Clerk.*

Jan. 24, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the quartermaster-general be, and hereby is, directed to audit and allow the claim of James T. Elliott, late a private in the eleventh Michigan infantry, for pay as extra duty clerk from March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, at forty cents per day.

Payment to James T. Elliott.

APPROVED, January 24, 1871.

Jan. 24, 1871. [No. 13.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the Accounts of Richard R. Peebles, of Austin County, Texas, late Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.*

Accounts of Richard R. Peebles to be settled.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and are hereby, authorized to adjust and settle upon a proper and equitable basis the accounts of Richard R. Peebles, late collector of the port of Galveston, Texas.

APPROVED, January 24, 1871.

Jan. 25, 1871. [No. 16.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Settlement of the Accounts of William Y. Patch.*

Allowance to William Y. Patch in settlement of his accounts.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the comptroller of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of William Y. Patch, late collector of internal revenue first district of California, by allowing and certifying the amounts found due him by the fifth auditor in his statement of December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

APPROVED, January 25, 1871.

Feb. 9, 1871. [No. 26.] *Joint Resolution repealing the joint Resolution approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled a "Joint Resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the Accounts of George Chorpenning."*

Pub. Res. No. 142.
Ante, p. 673.

Resolution in favor of George Chorpenning repealed.
Ante, p. 519.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution, approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled a "Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the accounts of George Chorpenning," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, February 9, 1871.

Feb. 15, 1871. [No. 32.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to audit and pay the Claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick, a loyal Citizen of Tennessee.*

Claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick to be audited and paid.
Vol. xvii. p. 9.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to examine and pay the claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick, of Nashville, Tennessee, for materials taken and used, by military order, in building a fort for the defence of said city: *Provided*, That said amount so allowed shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars; *And provided further*, That this shall be final.*

APPROVED, February 15, 1871.

Feb. 16, 1871. [No. 35.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Captain William O. Sides.*

Payment to Captain William O. Sides.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty dollars be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Captain William O. Sides, as a captain in command of a detachment of the veteran reserve corps, stationed at Hampton hospital in the State of Virginia, and in charge of stores at that place in the months of July and August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, after his resignation had been accepted and previous to his being relieved from duty and from the charge of the property which had been committed to his care.

APPROVED, February 16, 1871.

[No. 37.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Mary A. Elliot.*

Feb. 17, 1871.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States, in favor of the said Mary A. Elliot, hereby surrender, abandon, and forever release all right or claim they may have, by reason of any escheat, to lot numbered eleven, in square numbered four hundred and six, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Release to
Mary A. Elliot.

APPROVED, February 17, 1871.

[No. 38.] *A Resolution relative to the Steamship Meteor.*

Feb. 17, 1871.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the memorial of Robert B. Forbes, John M. Forbes, W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low and brothers, Leonard W. Jerome, E. B. Ward, M. H. Simpson, James Lawrence, H. S. Russell, and Theodore Lyman, executors, Richard S. Rodgers, J. G. Cushing, W. B. Bacon, J. P. Boyley, James Davis, and J. F. Tuckerman, owners of the steamship Meteor, built to be tendered to the government for the pursuit of the rebel cruiser the Alabama, and wrongfully seized and detained at New York in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by authority of the United States, and all papers relating thereto, be referred to the court of claims for examination, and the allowance of the amount of damages actually sustained by said owners by reason of such wrongful seizure and detention; the judgment rendered by said court to be paid out of the appropriations duly made to pay judgments rendered by said court: *Provided*, That said damages shall only include detention, deterioration, and actual expenditures, but excluding all damages for loss of market, or breaking up a voyage.*

Claim of owners of the steamship Meteor to be referred to the court of claims.

Judgment of the court how to be paid.
Limit to damages.

APPROVED, February 17, 1871.

[No. 41.] *A Resolution prescribing the Oath to be taken by H. V. M. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia.*

Feb. 23, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. V. M. Miller, of Georgia, on entering upon the discharge of the duties of any office or position to which he has been or may be elected or appointed, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Form of oath to be taken by H. V. M. Miller.

1862, ch. 128.
Vol. xii. p. 502.

1868, ch. 129.
Vol. xv. p. 85.

APPROVED, February 23, 1871.

[No. 43.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster, the present and former Collector of Customs at Baltimore, and late United States designated Depositaries.*

Feb. 24, 1871.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of John L. Thomas, junior, and Edwin H. Webster, as collectors of customs of the district of Baltimore, and as late United States designated depositaries, to allow them such amounts as are shown to have been stolen or embezzled by their late deputy collectors, Richard N. Bowerman and Thomas J. Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury being satisfied that such embezzlement or larceny did not occur through the negligence or default of said Thomas and said Webster: *Provided*, That in case any of the moneys so embezzled or stolen shall hereafter be recovered, the same shall inure to the benefit of the United States.*

Allowances to be made to John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster in settlement of accounts.

APPROVED, February 24, 1871.

Feb. 27, 1871. [No. 44.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Lucy A. Smith, Widow and Administratrix of James Smith, deceased.*

Payment to Mrs. Lucy A. Smith.

Proviso.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to pay, out of any money heretofore appropriated, or that may be hereafter appropriated, for the use or benefit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoes Indians of the Upper Arkansas, to Mrs. Lucy A. Smith, widow and administratrix of James Smith, the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and ten cents, for losses sustained by the depredations of said Indians on or about August eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at or near Plumb Creek in the then Territory of Nebraska: Provided, It shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the facts and circumstances alleged in this case justify this appropriation on principles of equity and justice.

APPROVED, February 27, 1871.

March 1, 1871. [No. 46.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of George F. Robinson, eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.*

Payment to George F. Robinson.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to George F. Robinson, late a private in the eighth regiment of Maine volunteers, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Gold medal to George F. Robinson for heroic conduct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be prepared and presented to the said George F. Robinson a gold medal, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, commemorative of the heroic conduct of the said Robinson, on the fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in saving the life of the honorable William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States; the expense of said medal to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.*

APPROVED, March 1, 1871.

March 8, 1871. [No. 56.] *A Resolution to close the Accounts of R. E. De Russy, late Colonel Corps of Engineers.*

Credit to be allowed R. E. De Russy in settlement of his account.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to close the accounts for disbursements of R. E. De Russy, late colonel corps of engineers, the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, required to allow and credit him the sum of four hundred and fifty-one dollars and one cent, amount of debit items found by them in settlement of his accounts, per statement of differences dated Treasury Department, third auditor's office, October twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

March 8, 1871. [No. 57.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of William P. Thomasson.*

Wm. P. Thomasson to be reimbursed, &c.

Proviso.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of William P. Thomasson, and reimburse him in a sum not exceeding four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents for judgments and costs imposed upon him by the court of common pleas of Jefferson county, Kentucky: Provided, That he finds, upon investigation, that said judgments were rendered against said Thomasson on account of acts done by him officially while he was acting as superintendent of freedman's affairs of said county of Jefferson, and the said sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars

and seventy cents, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

[No. 58.] *A Resolution to compensate John L. Miles, late second Lieutenant of the second Indiana Battery, for one Horse lost in the Service.* March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, there be paid to John L. Miles, late second lieutenant second Indiana battery, one hundred and fifty dollars, for one horse lost May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, by reason of an inadequate supply of forage while said Miles was acting under orders separate from said battery and from a change of position thereof.

Payment to
John L. Miles.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

[No. 59.] *A Resolution referring to the Court of Claims Claims against the United States for the Loss of the Schooner "William Carlton."* March 3, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of William Carlton, Sewall H. Fessenden, Jacob J. Nichols, Henry G. Packard, John Q. Miller, William E. Boyden, Charles H. Burgess, The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, and others, owners, against the United States, for the loss of the schooner "William Carlton," her cargo, freight, and personal effects on board, by collision with the United States ram "Stonewall," in the Potomac river, on or about November twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be referred to the court of claims, to hear and determine the same.

Claims against
the United
States for loss of
the schooner
"William Car-
lton" to be re-
ferred to the
court of claims.

APPROVED, March 3, 1871.

VOL. XVI. TREAT.—45

TREATIES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Klamath and Moadoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians: Concluded, October 14, 1864; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 2, 1866; Amendments assented to, December 10, 1869; Proclaimed, February 17, 1870.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 14, 1864.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Klamath lake, in the State of Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by and between J. W. Perit Huntington and William Logan, commissioners on the part of the United States, and La-Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, and other chiefs and headmen of the Klamath tribe of Indians; Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, and other chiefs and headmen of the Moadoc tribe of Indians, and Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs and headmen of the Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, respectively, on the part of said tribes and band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit :

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, and William Logan, United States Indian agent for Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Klamath and Moadoc tribes, and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, hereinafter named, to wit : La-Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, Kellogue, Mo-ghen-kas-kit, Blow, Le-lu, Palmer, Jack, Que-as, Poo-sak-sult, Che-mult, No-ak-sum, Mooch-kat-allick, Toon-tuck-te, Boos-ki-you, Ski-a-tic, Shol-las-loos, Ta-tet-pas, Muk-has, Herman-koos-mam, chiefs and headmen of the Klamaths, Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, Keint-poos, Chuck-e-i-ox, chiefs and headmen of the Moadocs, and Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs of the Yahooskin band of Snakes.

ARTICLE I. The tribes of Indians aforesaid cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all the country claimed by them, the same being determined by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude crosses the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud rivers from the waters on the north; thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly direction to the southern end of Goose lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of

Cession of lands to the United States.
Boundaries.

Reservation. Harney lake; thence due north to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence west to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the following described tract, within the country ceded by this treaty, shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, [and] held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit: Beginning upon the eastern shore of the middle Klamath lake, at the Point of Rocks, about twelve miles below the mouth of Williamson's river; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood river; thence up Wood river to a point one mile north of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due east to the summit of the ridge which divides the upper and middle Klamath lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due east of the north end of the upper lake; thence due east, passing the said north end of the upper lake, to the summit of the mountains on the east side of the lake; thence along said mountain to the point where Sprague's river is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wax creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountain, the extremity of which forms the Point of Rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning. And the tribes aforesaid agree and bind themselves that, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, they will remove to said reservation and remain thereon, unless temporary leave of absence be granted to them by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes.

Indians to remove to, and live upon the reservation.

White persons not to remain on reservation;

Post, p. 711.

nor fish, &c.

Right of way for railroads.

Post, p. 711.

Payments by the United States;

how to be expended.

Additional payment, and for what purposes.

Mills and shops to be erected.

It is further stipulated and agreed that no white person shall be permitted to locate or remain upon the reservation, except the Indian superintendent and agent, employes of the Indian department, and officers of the army of the United States, *guaranteed* [and] that in case persons other than those specified are found upon the reservation, they shall be immediately expelled therefrom; and the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams and lakes, included in said reservation, and of gathering edible roots, seeds, and berries within its limits, is hereby secured to the Indians aforesaid: *Provided, also*, That the right of way for public roads and railroads across said reservation is *guaranteed* [reserved] to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of and in payment for the country ceded by this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the tribes conveying the same the several sums of money hereinafter enumerated, to wit: Eight thousand dollars per annum for a period of five years, commencing on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or as soon thereafter as this treaty may be ratified; five thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first period of five years; and three thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second period; all of which several sums shall be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes, under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall, from time to time, in his discretion, determine for what objects the same shall be expended, so as to carry out the design of the expenditure, [it] being to promote the well-being of the Indians, advance them in civilization, and especially agriculture, and to secure their moral improvement and education.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be used to pay for such articles as may be advanced to them at the time of signing this treaty, and the remainder shall be applied to subsisting the Indians during the first year after their removal to the reservation, the purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, seeds, clothing, and provisions, and for the payment of the necessary employes.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further agree that there shall be erected at suitable points on the reservation, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, suitable build-

ings for the use of the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the necessary buildings for one manual-labor school, and such hospital buildings as may be necessary, which buildings shall be kept in repair at the expense of the United States for the term of twenty years; and it is further stipulated that the necessary tools and material for the saw-mill, flour-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, shall be furnished by the United States for the period of twenty years.

School-house and hospital.

Tools, books, and stationery.

ARTICLE V. The United States further engage to furnish and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, and for the term of twenty years of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers.

Farmer, mechanics, and teachers.

ARTICLE VI. The United States may, in their discretion, cause a part or the whole of the reservation provided for in Article I. to be surveyed into tracts and assigned to members of the tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, or such of them as may appear likely to be benefited by the same, under the following restrictions and limitations, to wit: To each head of a family shall be assigned and granted a tract of not less than forty nor more than one hundred and twenty acres, according to the number of persons in such family; and to each single man above the age of twenty-one years a tract not exceeding forty acres. The Indians to whom these tracts are granted are guaranteed the perpetual possession and use of the tracts thus granted and of the improvements which may be placed thereon; but no Indian shall have the right to alienate or convey any such tract to any person whatsoever, and the same shall be forever exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture: *Provided*, That the Congress of the United States may hereafter abolish these restrictions and permit the sale of the lands so assigned, if the prosperity of the Indians will be advanced thereby: *And provided further*, If any Indian, to whom an assignment of land has been made, shall refuse to reside upon the tract so assigned for a period of two years, his right to the same shall be deemed forfeited.

Reservation may be surveyed into tracts, and assigned to heads of families and single persons;

not to be alienated, nor subject to levy, &c. Restrictions may be removed.

Forfeiture.

ARTICLE VII. The President of the United States is empowered to declare such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the use and possession of the tract assigned to him, with the improvements thereon.

Regulations as to successions.

ARTICLE VIII. The annuities of the tribes mentioned in this treaty shall not be held liable or taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Annuities not liable for debts.

ARTICLE IX. The several tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, acknowledge their dependence upon the government of the United States, and agree to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations upon the person or property of said citizens, and to refrain from carrying on any war upon other Indian tribes; and they further agree that they will not communicate with or assist any persons or nation hostile to the United States, and, further, that they will submit to and obey all laws and regulations which the United States may prescribe for their government and conduct.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE X. It is hereby provided that if any member of these tribes shall drink any spirituous liquor, or bring any such liquor upon the reservation, his or her proportion of the benefits of this treaty may be withheld for such time as the President of the United States may direct.

Members drinking, &c. spirituous liquors, not to have the benefits of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI. It is agreed between the contracting parties that if the United States, at any future time, may desire to locate other tribes upon the reservation provided for in this treaty, no objection shall be made thereto; but the tribes, parties to this treaty, shall not, by such location of other tribes, forfeit any of their rights or privileges guaranteed to them by this treaty.

Other tribes may be located on reservation.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XII. This treaty shall bind the contracting parties whenever the same is ratified by the Senate and President of the United States.

Treaty when to take effect.

Execution. In witness of which, the several parties named in the foregoing treaty have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and date above written.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, [SEAL.]
Supt. Indian Affairs.
 WILLIAM LOGAN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agt.

LA-LAKE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHIL-O-QUE-NAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KELLOGUE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MO-GHEN-KAS-KIT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BLOW,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PALMER,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
QUE-ASS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POO-SAK-SULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-MULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NO-AK-SUM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MOOCH-KAT-ALLICK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TOON-TUC-TEE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BOSS-KI-YOU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SKI-AT-TIC,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOL-LAL-LOOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAT-TET-PAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MUK-HAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HERMAN-KUS-MAM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACKSON,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

SCHON-CHIN,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
STAK-IT-UT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KEINT-POOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHUCK-E-I-OX,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

KILE-TO-AK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SKY-TE-OCK-ET,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed in the presence of—
 R. P. EARHART, *Secretary.*
 WM. KELLY,
Capt. 1st Cav., Oregon Volunteers.
 JAMES HALLORAN,
2d Lieut. 1st Inf., W. T. Vols.
 WILLIAM C. MCKAY, *M. D.*
 his
 ROBERT M BIDDLE.
 mark.

Ratification
 with amend-
 ments.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
 July 2, 1866.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement

and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the 14th of October, 1864, by the commissioners on the part of the United States and the Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, with the following

AMENDMENTS :

1st. Article 1, paragraph 2, line 3, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *and*. Ante, p. 708.

2d. Same article, same paragraph, line 7, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *reserved*.

Attest :

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

And whereas, the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to the chiefs and headmen of the aforementioned Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, whose names are hereinafter signed, they did, on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendments, in the words and figures following, to wit :

Whereas the Senate of the United States, in executive session, did, on the second day of July, A. D. 1866, advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the 14th of October, 1864, by the commissioners on the part of the United States and the Klamath and Moadoc tribes and the Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, with the following amendments : —

1st. Article 1, paragraph 2, line 3, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *and*.

2d. Same article, same paragraph, line 7, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *reserved*.

And whereas the foregoing amendments have been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the aforesaid Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, we do hereby agree and assent to the same.

Done at Klamath Agency, Oregon, on this tenth day of December, A. D. 1869.

In witness of which, the several parties named in the said treaty have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and date above written.

A. B. MEACHAM, [SEAL.]
Supt. Ind. Affairs.

O. C. KNAPP, [SEAL.]
U. S. Ind. Agent.

ALLAN DAVIE, signed as BOSS KIYOU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LAKE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHIL-O-QUE-NOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MO-GHEN-KAS-KIT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BLOW,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PALMER,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
QUE-ALL,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POO-SAK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-MULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NO-AK-SUM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MOOCH-KAT-ALLICK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TOON-FUC-TE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOL-LAL-LOOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

TAT-TET-POS,
 MUK-HAS,
 HERMAN-KUS-MAN,
 JACKSON,
 SCHON-CHIN,
 KILE-TO-AK,
 STAK-IT-UT,
 KEINT-POOS,

his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed in the presence of—

WM. C. MCKAY, *Secretary.*

J. D. APPLGATE.

JNO. MBACHAM.

Proclaimed.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela: Concluded at Caracas, April 25, 1866; Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 29, 1867.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 25, 1866.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Caracas, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:—

Preamble.

The conclusion of a convention similar to those entered into with other republics, and by which the pending American claims upon Venezuela might be referred for decision to a mixed commission and an umpire, having been proposed to the Venezuelan government on behalf of the United States of America, as a means of examining and justly terminating such claims; and it having been thought that the adoption of the contemplated course will secure at least some of the advantages attending arbitration, so strongly recommended in article the 112th of the federal constitution of Venezuela, while it will preserve unimpaired, as reciprocally desired, the good understanding of both nations, the citizen first vice-president in charge of the presidency has accepted the above proposal, and authorized the minister for foreign relations to negotiate and sign the proper convention. Thereupon said minister and Mr. E. D. Culver, minister resident of the United States of America, also duly empowered for that purpose, have agreed upon the following:—

Habiéndose propuesto al Gobierno de parte de los Estados Unidos de América, como medio de considerar y resolver en justicia las reclamaciones pendientes de ciudadanos de ellos contra los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, la celebracion de un convenio análogo á los ajustados con otras repúblicas, y por el cual se pone la decision de tales asuntos en manos de una Comision Mixta y de un tercero en discordia, y habiéndose juzgado que así se logran, siquiera en parte, las ventajas del arbitramento, tan recomendado en el artículo 112 de la Constitucion Federal de Venezuela, al paso que se mantendrá siempre desembarazada la buena correspondencia de ambas naciones, segun mutuamente se desea; el Ciudadano Primer Designado en ejercicio de la Presidencia ha suscrito á la propuesta, y expedido al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores las órdenes consiguientes para negociar y firmar la convencion respectiva. En esta virtud, dicho Ministro y el Señor E. D. Culver, Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos de América, provisto de autorizacion bastante, han convenido en los artículos siguientes.

Contracting parties.

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO 1°.

Claims upon Venezuela to be presented to a mixed commission.

Commissioners, how appointed.

Vacancies, &c. how filled.

Commissioners to meet when and where;

to take oath;

to select an umpire.

Umpire, how to be named, if commissioners do not agree.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies or individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Venezuela, which may have been presented to their government, or to its legation in Caracas, shall be submitted for examination and decision to a mixed commission, consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by the government of the United States and the other by that of Venezuela. In case of death, absence, resignation or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or in the event of either of them omitting or ceasing to act, the government of the United States or that of Venezuela respectively, or the minister of the United States in Caracas, by authority of his government, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Caracas within four months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention; and before proceeding to business they shall make solemn oath that they will carefully examine and impartially decide according to justice, and in compliance with the provisions of this convention, all claims submitted to them, and such oath shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall then proceed to appoint an umpire to decide upon any case or cases concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point of difference that may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot agree in the selection, the umpire shall be named by the diplomatic representative either of Switzerland or of Russia, in Washington, on the previous invitation of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

Commissioners to examine claims.

So soon as the umpire shall have been appointed, the commissioners shall proceed without delay to examine the claims which may be pre-

Todas las reclamaciones contra Venezuela que corporaciones, compañías ó ciudadanos particulares de los Estados Unidos de América hayan presentado á su Gobierno ó á la legacion de ellos en Carácas, serán sometidas al exámen y decision de una Comision Mixta compuesta de dos individuos nombrados uno por el Gobierno de Venezuela y otro por el de los Estados Unjdos. En los casos de muerte, ausencia, renuncia ó incapacidad de alguno de los comisionados, ó de que falte ó cese en el ejercicio de sus funciones, el Gobierno de Venezuela ó el de los Estados Unidos respectivamente ó el Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Carácas con autorizacion de su Gobierno procederán inmediatamente á llenar la vacante.

Los comisionados así elegidos se reunirán en la ciudad de Carácas dentro de cuatro meses contados desde el canje de las ratificaciones de este convenio; y antes de entrar en el ejercicio de su encargo, prestarán, el solemne juramento de examinar escrupulosamente y decidir con imparcialidad y justicia y segun lo estipulado en este convenio, todas las reclamaciones que les fueren sometidas. Tal juramento constará en el registro de sus trabajos.

Los Comisionados procederán en seguida á nombrar un árbitro para que decida los casos en que ellos no estén de acuerdo, ó las diferencias que se susciten en el curso de sus actos. Si no pudieran convenirse en la eleccion del árbitro, este será nombrado por el Agente diplomático de Suiza ó el de Rusia en Washington, previa invitacion de las altas partes contratantes.

ARTICULO 2°.

Luego que haya sido nombrado el árbitro, los Comisionados procederán sin demora á examinar las reclamaciones que se les presenten en virtud

sented to them under this convention, and they shall, if required, hear one person in behalf of each government on every separate claim. Each government shall furnish, on request of either commissioner, all such documents and papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claim.

In cases where they agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid, and issue certificates of the same. In cases where the commissioners cannot agree, the point of difference shall be referred to the umpire, before whom each of the commissioners may be heard, and whose decision shall be final.

The commissioners shall make such decision as they shall deem, in reference to such claims, conformable to justice, even though such decisions amount to an absolute denial of illegal pretensions, since the including of any such in this convention is not to be understood as working prejudice in favor of any one, either as to principles of right or matters of fact.

ARTICLE III.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively; by virtue of their decisions or those of the umpire, and the aggregate amount of all sums awarded by the commissioners, and of all sums accruing from awards made by the umpire, shall be paid to the government of the United States. Payments of said sums shall be made in equal annual payments, to be completed within ten years from the date of the termination of the labors of the commission; the first payment to be made six months from same date. Semiannual interest shall be paid on the several sums awarded, at a rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of the termination of the labors of the commission.

ARTICLE IV.

The commission shall terminate its labors in twelve months from the

de este convenio; y oirán, si fuere necesario, á una persona de parte de cada Gobierno sobre cada reclamacion. Cada Gobierno suministrará á los Comisionados, á solicitud de cualquiera de ellos, todos los documentos y papeles que esten en su poder, y se juzguen importantes para determinar en justicia cualquier reclamacion.

Cuando los Comisionados convengan en otorgar alguna indemnizacion, fijarán la cantidad que deba pagarse y expedirán certificados al efecto. En los casos en que no puedan ponerse de acuerdo, los puntos de discordia se someterán al árbitro, ante el cual podrá ser oido cada uno de los comisionados, y cuya decision será definitiva.

Los Comisionados librarán acerca de las reclamaciones las sentencias que estimen arregladas á justicia, aunque por ellas se nieguen absolutamente las pretensiones ilegítimas, pues con su inclusion en este convenio nada se prejuzga á favor de ninguna, ni en cuanto á los principios de derecho ni á los puntos de hecho.

ARTICULO 3º.

Los Comisionados expedirán certificados de las sumas que hayan de pagarse á los reclamantes respectivamente en virtud de sus fallos ó de los fallos del árbitro; y el importe total de las dichas sumas concedidas por los Comisionados ó por el árbitro, será pagado al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. El pago se hará en porciones anuas iguales, debiendo quedar completo dentro de diez años contados desde la fecha del término de los trabajos de la Comision, y empezarse á los seis meses de la misma fecha. Por las varias sumas decretadas se pagará cada seis meses el interes de cinco por ciento al año, entendiéndose que no empieza á correr hasta la fecha en que la Comision concluya sus tareas.

ARTICULO 4º.

La Comision terminará sus trabajos á los doce meses contados

Papers and documents.

Award of indemnity and certificates.

Proceedings, if commissioners do not agree.

Decision of the commissioners.

Amount of awards to be paid to the United States in ten equal annual payments.

First payment.

Interest.

Commission, when to terminate labors.

date of its organization, except that thirty days' extension may be given to issue certificates, if necessary, on the decisions of the umpire in the case referred to in the following article. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and may appoint a secretary.

Records of
commission.
Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

Decisions of
commission and
of umpire to be
final, &c.

Claims not pre-
sented to be
deemed invalid.

Cases pending
before umpire at
the termination
of the commis-
sion.

The decisions of this commission and those (in case there may be any) of the umpire, shall be final and conclusive as to all pending claims at the date of their installation. Claims which shall not be presented within the twelve months herein prescribed will be disregarded by both governments, and considered invalid.

In the event that, upon the termination of the labors of said commission, there should remain pending one or more cases before the umpire awaiting his decision, the said umpire is authorized to make his decision and transmit same to the commissioners, who shall issue their certificates thereupon and communicate [them] to each government, which shall be held binding and conclusive; provided, however, that his decision shall be given within thirty days from the termination of the labors of the commission, and after the expiration of the said thirty days any decision made shall be void and of no effect.

ARTICLE VI.

Pay and ex-
penses of com-
mission.

Each government shall pay its own commissioner, and shall pay one half of what may be due the umpire and secretary, and one half the incidental expenses of the commission.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification to
be exchanged,
&c.

Signature.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged, so soon as may be practicable, in the city of Caracas.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and hereunto affixed the seals of the ministry of foreign relations

desde el día de su instalacion, aunque podrá tener una próroga de treinta dias, si fuere necesaria, para certificar las decisiones del árbitro en el caso de que trataen el artículo siguiente; llevará un registro de sus actos, y podra nombrar un Secretario.

ARTICULO 5°.

Los fallos de esta Comision y en su caso los del árbitro decidirán definitiava é irrevocablemente todas las reclamaciones pendientes el día de su instalacion. Las que no se presenten dentro de los doce meses aqui prescritos, serán desechadas por ambos Gobiernos y se considerán nulas.

En caso de que, al concluirse los trabajos de dicha Comision, quedaren pendientes una ó mas decisiones del árbitro, se autoriza á este para pronunciar su fallo y enviarlo á los Comisionados, que lo certificarán y trasmitirán á cada Gobierno, teniéndose como obligatorio é irrevocable. Sin embargo, el árbitro deberá dar sus decisiones dentro de los treinta dias siguientes al término de las labores de la Comision, quedando sin valor ni efecto las que pronunciare despues.

ARTICULO 6°.

Cada Gobierno costeará su respectivo Comisionado, pagará la mitad de lo que se asigne al árbitro y al Secretario, y tambien satisfará los gastos accidentales de la Comision.

ARTICULO 7°.

La presente convencion será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones se cangearán, en la ciudad de Carácas cuanto ántes fuere posible.

Eu fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios han firmado esta convencion y selládola con los sellos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Es-

of the United States of Venezuela, and of the legation of the United States of America, in Caracas, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The Minister Resident of the United States of America,
 [L. s.] E. D. CULVER.
 Minister of Foreign Relations of the United States of Venezuela,
 [L. s.] RAFAEL SEIJAS.

tados Unidos de Venezuela y de la legacion de los Estados Unidos de América en Carácas á veinte y cinco de Abril de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela,
 [L. s.] RAFAEL SEIJAS.
 El Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos de América,
 E. D. CULVER.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Caracas on the tenth day of April last :

Ratified.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclaimed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi: Concluded, March 19, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendment, April 8, 1867; Amendment accepted, April 8, 1867; Proclaimed, April 18, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: March 19, 1867.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Que-we-zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-we-shen-shish, and other chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: Preamble.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of March, A. D. 1867, between the United States represented by Lewis V. Bogy, special commissioner thereto appointed, William H. Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, United States Indian agent, and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, represented by Que-we-zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-we-shen-shish, Wau-bon-a-quot, Min-e-do-wob, Mi-jaw-ke-ke-shik, Shob-osh-kunk, Ka-gway-dosh, Me-no-ke-shick, Way-na-mee, and O-gub-ay-gwan-ay-aush. Contracting parties.

Whereas, by a certain treaty ratified March 20th, 1865, between the parties aforesaid, a certain tract of land was, by the second article thereof, reserved and set apart for a home for the said bands of Indians, and by other articles thereof provisions were made for certain moneys to be expended for agricultural improvements for the benefit of said bands; and whereas it has been found that the said reservation is not adapted for agricultural purposes for the use of such of the Indians as desire to devote themselves to such pursuits, while a portion of the bands desire to remain and occupy a part of the aforementioned reservation and to sell the remainder thereof to the United States: now, therefore, it is agreed — Vol. xiii. p. 698.

ARTICLE I. The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby cede to the United States all their lands in the State of Minnesota, secured to them by the second article of their treaty of March 20th, 1865, excepting and reserving therefrom the tract bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of Wanoman river, as laid down on Sewall's map of Minnesota; thence due north to a point two miles further north than the most northerly point of Cession of lands.
Reservation.
Boundaries.

Lake Winnebagoish; thence due west to a point two miles west of the most westerly point of Cass Lake; thence south to Kabekona river; thence down said river to Leech Lake; thence along the north shore of Leech Lake to its outlet in Leech Lake river; thence down the main channel of said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, and thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

Further reservation.

And there is further reserved for the said Chippewas out of the land now owned by them such portion of their western outlet as may upon location and survey be found to be within the reservation provided for in the next succeeding section.

Land for farming.

ARTICLE II. In order to provide a suitable farming region for the said bands there is hereby set apart for their use a tract of land, to be located in a square form as nearly as possible, with lines corresponding to the government surveys; which reservation shall include White Earth Lake and Rice Lake, and contain thirty-six townships of land: and such portions of the tract herein provided for as shall be found upon actual survey to lie outside of the reservation set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi by the second article of the treaty of March 20th, 1865, shall be received by them in part consideration for the cession of lands made by this agreement.

Payments for lands ceded.

ARTICLE III. In further consideration for the lands herein ceded, estimated to contain about two millions of acres, the United States agree to pay the following sums, to wit: Five thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings upon the reservation provided for in the second article; four thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long as the President may deem necessary after the ratification of this treaty, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation; ten thousand dollars for the erection of a saw-mill, with grist-mill attached, on said reservation; five thousand dollars to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservation.

Schools.

Mills.

Houses.

Cattle, &c.

Five thousand dollars to be expended, with the advice of the chiefs, in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation.

Agriculture, &c.

Six thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long thereafter as the President may deem proper, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining by giving aid to those who will labor.

Physician, &c.

Twelve hundred dollars each year for ten years for the support of a physician, and three hundred each year for ten years for necessary medicines.

Provisions and clothing.

Ten thousand dollars to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, to be paid to them immediately on their removal to their new reservation.

No part to any half-breed, &c. except, &c.

ARTICLE IV. No part of the annuities provided for in this or any former treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands shall be paid to any half-breed or mixed-blood, except those who actually live with their people upon one of the reservations belonging to the Chippewa Indians; and the United States agree that any scrip which has been, or may hereafter be, issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood, in pursuance of Article VII. of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25th, 1864, may be located upon any land, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.

Post, p. 722.
Vol. xiii. p. 689.

Annuity to Hole-in-the-Day, and his heirs.

Vol. ix. p. 904.

ARTICLE V. It is further agreed that the annuity of \$1,000 a year which shall hereafter become due under the provisions of the third article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands, of Aug. 2, 1847, shall be paid to the chief, Hole-in-the-Day, and to his heirs; and there shall be set apart, by selections to be made in their behalf and reported to the Interior Department by the agent, one half section of land

each, upon the Gulf Lake reservation, for Min-a-ge-shig and Truman A. Warren, who shall be entitled to patents for the same upon such selections being reported to the department. Land to Min-a-ge-shig and Truman A. Warren.

ARTICLE VI. Upon the ratification of this treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate one or more persons who shall, in connection with the agent for the Chippewas in Minnesota, and such of their chiefs, parties to this agreement, as he may deem sufficient, proceed to locate, as near as may be, the reservation set apart by the second article hereof, and designate the places where improvements shall be made; and such portion of the improvements provided for in the fourth article of the Chippewa treaty of May 7th, 1864, as the agent may deem necessary and proper, with the approval of the commissioner of Indian affairs, may be made upon the new reservation, and the United States will pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, not to exceed ten thousand dollars. Reservation to be located; Vol. xiii. p. 694.

ARTICLE VII. As soon as the location of the reservation set apart by the second article hereof shall have been approximately ascertained, and reported to the office of Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed in conformity to the system of government surveys, and whenever, after such survey, any Indian, of the bands parties hereto, either male or female, shall have ten acres of land under cultivation, such Indian shall be entitled to receive a certificate, showing him to be entitled to the forty acres of land, according to legal subdivision, containing the said ten acres or the greater part thereof, and whenever such Indian shall have an additional ten acres under cultivation, he or she shall be entitled to a certificate for additional forty acres, and so on, until the full amount of one hundred and sixty acres may have been certified to any one Indian; and the land so held by any Indian shall be exempt from taxation and sale for debt, and shall not be alienated except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and in no case to any person not a member of the Chippewa tribe. and surveyed. Indians having ten acres under cultivation, to be entitled to receive a certificate for forty acres, &c. Land exempt from taxation, and not to be alienated except, &c.

ARTICLE VIII. For the purpose of protecting and encouraging the Indians, parties to this treaty, in their efforts to become self-sustaining by means of agriculture, and the adoption of the habits of civilized life, it is hereby agreed that, in case of the commission by any of the said Indians of crimes against life or property, the person charged with such crimes may be arrested, upon the demand of the agent, by the sheriff of the county of Minnesota in which said reservation may be located, and when so arrested may be tried, and if convicted, punished in the same manner as if he were not a member of an Indian tribe. Arrest and punishment of Indians for crimes.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforementioned, respectively representing the United States and the said Chippewas of the Mississippi, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Execution.

LEWIS V. BOGY, <i>Special Commissioner.</i>	[SEAL.]
W. H. WATSON.	[SEAL.]
JOEL B. BASSETT, <i>U. S. Indian Agent.</i>	[SEAL.]
QUE-WE-ZANCE, or } his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Hole-in-the-Day,	
QUI-WE-SHEN-SHISH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WAU-BON-A-QUOT, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MIN-E-DO-WOB, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MI-JAW-KE-KE-SHIK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOB-OSH-KUNK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-GWAY-DOSH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ME-NO-KE-SHICK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WAY-NA-MEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
O-GUB-AY-GWAN-AY-AUSH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

In presence of—

T. A. WARREN, *U. S. Interprtr.*
 CHARLES E. MIX.
 LEWIS S. HAYDEN.
 GEORGE B. JONAS.
 THOS. E. MCGRAW.
 JOHN JOHNSON.
 GEORGE BONGA.

Ratified with
 amendment.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with an amendment, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 8, 1867.

Resolved (two thirds of the Senators present concurring), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty concluded March 19, 1867, between the United States and the Chippewa tribe of Indians of the Mississippi, with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out in Article IV. of the treaty the following words:

Ante, p. 720.

“And the United States agree that any scrip which has been or may hereafter be issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood, in pursuance of article seven of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25, 1864, may be located upon any land, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States, which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.”

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*,
 by W. J. McDONALD, *Chief Clerk*.

Amendment
 assented to.

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully explained and interpreted to the aforesaid chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, they did, on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in behalf of said Indians, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendment, in the words and figures following, to wit:

And whereas a treaty concluded on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1867, between the United States and the Chippewas tribe of Indians of the Mississippi, has been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action; and whereas we have been informed that the Senate of the United States has amended the same by striking out the last clause of article four of said treaty, being the words following, to wit:

“And the United States agree that any scrip which has been or may hereafter be issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood in pursuance of article seven of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25, 1864, may be located upon any lands, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States, which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.”

And whereas the foregoing ammendment has been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned:

We do hereby freely and voluntarily assent to said amendment.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighth day of April, A. D. 1867.

QUE-WE-ZANCE,	}	x his mark. [SEAL.]
Hole-in-the-Day,	}	
QUI-WE-SHEN-SHISH,		x "
WAU-BON-A-QUOT,		x his mark. [SEAL.]
MIN-E-DO-WOB,		x "
MI-JAW-KE-KE-SHIK,		x "
SHOB-OSK-KUNK,		x "
KA-GWAY-DOSH,		x "
ME-NO-KE-SHICK,		x "
WAY-NA-MEE,		x "
O-GUB-AY-GWAN-AY-AUSH,	x	"

In presence of
 JNO. GEO. MORRISON.
 GEORGE VAN VALKENBURGH.
 GEORGE BONGA, *Interpreter.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendment as aforesaid. Proclaimed.

In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
 WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 27, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 27th day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows: Preamble.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the 18th December, 1832, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeited shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit, the marks of citizens of the United

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, jugeant utile d'ajouter un article additionnel au traité de commerce conclu entre eux le 18^e Décembre, 1832, ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies le Conseiller Privé Edouard de Stoeckl, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près les Etats-Unis, et le Président des Etats-Unis le Sieur William H. Seward, Secrétaire d'Etat, lesquels, après avoir vérifié leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé ce qui suit:

Contracting parties.
Vol. viii. p. 444.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant assurer une complète et efficace protection à l'industrie manufacturière de leurs sujets et citoyens respectifs, sont convenues que toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et qualité, sera sévèrement interdite et réprimée, et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages intérêts valablement exercée par la partie lésée, devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée.

Counterfeiting of trade marks to be cause of damage;

where prosecuted.

Les marques de fabrique, dont les sujets ou les citoyens de l'un des deux états voudraient assurer la propriété dans l'autre, devront être déposées exclusivement, savoir: les

Trade marks to be lodged where.

States in the department of manufactures and inland commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the patent office in Washington.

This article may be terminated how; Vol. viii. p. 450. when to be ratified.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the 12th article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

Execution.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. s.]
EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L. s.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 21st day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Vladimir de Westmann, acting minister of foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

marques des sujets Russes, à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes et les marques des citoyens des Etats-Unis, à St. Pétersbourg, au département des manufactures et du commerce intérieur.

Cet article additionnel, dont chacune des parties pourra faire cesser l'effet en vertu de l'article 12 du traité auquel il sert de complément, sera ratifié par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et par le Président, avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis; et les ratifications en seront échangées à St. Pétersbourg, dans le terme de neuf mois, à compter du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé le présent article additionnel en duplicata, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, le vingt-Septième jour de Janvier de l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-huit.

EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L. s.]
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. s.]

Supplemental Article to the Treaty of July 19, 1866, between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians: Concluded, April 27, 1868; Ratification advised, June 6, 1868; Proclaimed, June 10, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

April 27, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS to a treaty concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, through their respective representatives, a supplemental article was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and Lewis Downing, H. D. Reese, Samuel Smith, Wm. P. Adair, J. P. Davis, Elias C. Boudinot, J. A. Scales, and Arch. Scraper, delegates of the said Cherokee nation of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which supplemental article of treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Preamble.

Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Contracting parties.

Supplemental article to a treaty concluded at Washington city, July 19th, A. D. 1866; ratified with amendments, July 27th, A. D. 1866; amendments accepted, July 31st, A. D. 1866; and the whole proclaimed, August 11th, A. D. 1866, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians.

Whereas under the provisions of the seventeenth article of a treaty and amendments thereto made between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, and proclaimed August 11th, A. D. 1866, a contract was made and entered into by James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, of the one part, and by the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, of the other part, dated August 30th, A. D. 1866, for the sale of the so-called "Cherokee neutral lands," in the State of Kansas, containing eight hundred thousand acres, more or less, with the limitations and restrictions set forth in the said seventeenth article of said treaty as amended, on the terms and conditions therein mentioned, which contract is now on file in the Department of the Interior;

Contract by the Secretary of the Interior with the American Emigrant Company for the sale of Cherokee neutral lands;

And whereas Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, regarding said sale as illegal and not in conformity with said treaty and amendments thereto, did, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, for and in behalf of the United States, enter into a contract with James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, for the sale of the aforesaid lands on the terms and conditions in said contract set forth, and which is on file in the Department of the Interior;

with James F. Joy for sale of same lands.

And whereas, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the Cherokee nation of Indians, to collect the proceeds of

sales of said lands and invest the same for the benefit of said Indians, and for the purpose of preventing litigation and of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the said American Emigrant Company and of the said James F. Joy, it is the desire of all the parties in interest that the said American Emigrant Company shall assign their said contract and all their right, title, claim, and interest in and to the said "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said James F. Joy, and that the said Joy shall assume and conform to all the obligations of said company under their said contract, as hereinafter modified:—

Contract with American Emigrant Company to be assigned to Joy;

It is, therefore, agreed, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Lewis Downing, H. D. Reese, Wm. P. Adair, Elias C. Boudinot, J. A. Scales, Archie Scaper, J. Porum Davis, and Samuel Smith, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that an assignment of the contract made and entered into on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1866, by and between James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, for and in behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, of the other part, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, to James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, shall be made; and that said contract, as hereinafter modified, be and the same is hereby, with the consent of all parties, reaffirmed and declared valid; and that the contract entered into by and between Orville H. Browning, for and in behalf of the United States, of the one part, and James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, of the other part, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, shall be relinquished and cancelled by the said James F. Joy, or his duly authorized agent or attorney; and the said first contract as hereinafter modified, and the assignment of the first contract, and the relinquishment of the second contract, are hereby ratified and confirmed, whenever said assignment of the first contract and the relinquishment of the second shall be entered of record in the Department of the Interior, and when the said James F. Joy shall have accepted said assignment and shall have entered into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior to assume and perform all obligations of the said American Emigrant Company under said first-named contract, as hereinafter modified.

with Joy to be cancelled.

Modifications of contract with American Emigrant Company assigned to Joy.

The modifications hereinbefore mentioned of said contract are hereby declared to be:—

1. That within ten days from the ratification of this supplemental article the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Cherokee nation of Indians.

2. That the other deferred payments specified in said contract shall be paid when they respectively fall due, with interest only from the date of the ratification hereof.

It is further agreed and distinctly understood that, under the conveyance of the "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said American Emigrant Company, "with all beneficial interests therein," as set forth in said contract, the said company and their assignees shall take only the residue of said lands after securing to "actual settlers" the lands to which they are entitled under the provisions of the seventeenth article and amendments thereto of the said Cherokee treaty of August 11th, 1866; and that the proceeds of the sales of said lands, so occupied at the date of said treaty by "actual settlers," shall enure to the sole benefit of, and be retained by, the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the said Cherokee nation of Indians.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and on the part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, have hereunto

set their hands and seals, at the city of Washington, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner in behalf of the United States.

{ LEWIS DOWNING,
Chief of Cherokees.
H. D. REESE,
Chmn. of Delegation.
SAMUEL SMITH,
WM. P. ADAIR,
J. P. DAVIS,
ELIAS C. BOUDINOT,
J. A. SCALES.
ARCH. SCRAPER,
Cherokee Delegates.

Delegates of the Cherokee nation. }

In presence of—

H. M. WATTERSON.
CHARLES E. MIX.

And whereas the said supplemental article of treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:—

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 6, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the supplemental article [concluded April 27, 1868] to a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, concluded at Washington city, July 19, 1866; ratified with amendments July 27, 1866; amendments accepted July 31, 1866, and the whole proclaimed August 11, 1866.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said supplemental article of treaty as aforesaid. Treaty pro-
claimed.

In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Naturalization. Concluded, July 19, 1868; Exchanged, December 7, 1869; Proclaimed, January 10, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 19, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Carlsruhe on the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Baden to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the Grand Duchy, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the said States near the Grand Duke of Baden; and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, his president of the ministry of the grand-ducal house and of foreign affairs and chamberlain, Rudolph von Freydorf, who have agreed to and signed the following articles: —

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus Baden in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und aus den Vereinigten Staaten in das Gebiet des Grossherzogthums Baden einwandern, haben beschlossen über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln und eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, und haben zu diesem Behufe zu Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich: Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister, Georg Bancroft; und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden: Allerhöchst Ihren Präsidenten des Ministeriums des Grossherzoglichen Hauses und der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Kammerherrn Rudolph von Freydorf, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who have resided uninterruptedly within the United States of America five years, and before, during, or after that time have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by Baden to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Baden, welche fünf Jahre ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zugebracht haben, und vor, während, oder nach dieser Zeit naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten geworden sind, sollen von Seite Badens als amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche be-

When citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden are to be treated as American citizens.

When Americans are to be treated as citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

Naturalized citizens liable, on return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration;

especially for non-fulfilment of certain military duty;

but not for others.

United States of America, who have resided uninterruptedly within the Grand Duchy of Baden five years, and before, during, or after that time have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Baden, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment. In particular, a former Badener who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is liable to trial and punishment according to the laws of Baden for non-fulfilment of military duty—

1. If he has emigrated after he, on occasion of the draft from those owing military duty, has been enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2. If he has emigrated whilst he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

3. If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time, or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

On the other hand, a former Badener, naturalized in the United States, who, by or after his emigration, has transgressed or shall trans-

handelt werden. Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche fünf Jahre ununterbrochen im Grossherzogthum Baden zugebracht haben, und vor, während, oder nach dieser Zeit naturalisirte Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Baden geworden sind, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige Badens erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Die blosser Erklärung der Absicht, Staatsangehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer nach den Gesetzen des letzteren mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung oder sonstige Strafflosigkeit eingetreten ist. Namentlich soll ein nach Artikel I als amerikanischer Staatsbürger zu erachtender früherer Badener nach den badischen Gesetzen wegen Nichterfüllung der Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können—

1. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bei der Aushebung der Wehrpflichtigen bereits als Recrut zum Dienste im stehenden Heere herangezogen war.

2. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, während er im Dienst bei den Fahnen stand oder nur auf bestimmte Zeit beurlaubt war.

3. Wenn er als auf unbestimmte Zeit Beurlaubter oder als Reservist oder als Landwehrmann ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bereits eine Einberufungsordre erhalten, oder nachdem bereits eine öffentliche Aufforderung zur Stellung erlassen, oder der Krieg ausgebrochen war.

Dagegen soll ein in den Vereinigten Staaten naturalisirter früherer Badener, welcher sich bei oder nach

gress the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one to three, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfilment of his military duty. Moreover, the attachment on the property of an emigrant for non-fulfilment of his military duty, except in the cases designated in the clauses numbered one to three, shall be removed so soon as he shall prove his naturalization in the United States according to the first article.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded between the Grand Duchy of Baden on the one part and the United States of America on the other part, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

The emigrant from the one state who, according to the first article, is to be held as a citizen of the other state shall not on his return to his original country be constrained to resume his former citizenship; yet if he shall of his own accord reacquire it and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowed, and no fixed period of residence shall be required for the recognition of his recovery of citizenship in his original country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the ex-

seiner Auswanderung durch andere als die in Ziffer 1 bis 3 bezeichneten Handlungen oder Unterlassungen gegen die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über die Wehrpflicht vergangen hat, bei seiner Rückkehr in sein ursprüngliches Vaterland weder nachträglich zum Kriegsdienst, noch wegen Nichterfüllung seiner Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden. Auch soll der Beschlag, welcher in anderen, als den in Ziffer 1 bis 3 bezeichneten Fällen, wegen Nicht-Erfüllung der Wehrpflicht auf das Vermögen eines Ausgewanderten gelegt wurde, wieder aufgehoben werden, sobald derselbe die nach Artikel I vollzogene Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nachweist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der Vertrag zwischen dem Grossherzogthum Baden einerseits und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika andererseits wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher, welcher am 30ten Januar, 1857, abgeschlossen worden ist, bleibt unverändert fortbestehen.

Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice not to be changed. Vol. xi. p. 713.

ARTIKEL IV.

Derjenige, welcher aus dem einen Staat ausgewandert und nach Artikel I als Angehöriger des anderen Staats zu erachten ist, soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in sein früheres Vaterland nicht angehalten werden können, in die alte Staatsangehörigkeit zurückzutreten. Wenn er dieselbe mit seinem Willen jedoch wieder erwirbt, und auf sein durch Naturalisation erworbenes Staatsbürgerrecht wieder verzichtet, so soll ein solcher Verzicht zulässig und soll für die Anerkennung der Wiedererwerbung des Staatsbürgerrechts im ursprünglichen Heimathsstaate eine gewisse Dauer des Aufenthalts in diesem Staate nicht erforderlich sein.

Provision as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach Austausch der Ratifi-

When this convention shall

take effect, and how long continue;

change of ratifications, and shall continue in force ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of such intention.

cationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Gültigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, denselben alsdann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTIKEL VI.

when to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden and by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Carlsruhe as soon as possible.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll von Seiner Königlichen Hoheit dem Grossherzog von Baden und dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten ratificirt, und die Ratification zu Carlsruhe sobald als möglich ausgewechselt werden.

Execution.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Zu Urkunde dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

Carlsruhe, the 19th July, 1868.

Carlsruhe, den 19 Juli, 1868.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

v. FREYDORF.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, on the seventh ultimo:

Proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Württemberg. Naturalization. Concluded, July 27, 1868; Proclaimed, March 7, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 27, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Stuttgart, on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Württemberg, and from Württemberg to the territory of the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, his minister of the royal house and of foreign affairs, Charles Baron Varnbüler, who have agreed to and signed the following articles: —

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Majestät der König von Württemberg, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staats-Angehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach Württemberg und aus Württemberg in das Gebiet der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern, haben beschlossen, über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Georg Bancroft, und Seine Majestät der König von Württemberg: Allerhöchst Ihren Minister des Königlichen Hauses und der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Freiherrn Carl von Varnbüler, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Württemberg, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by Württemberg to be American citizens and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Württemberg, and shall have re-

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Königreichs Württemberg, welche naturalisirte Staats-Angehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von Seiten Württembergs als amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche natu-

When citizens of Württemberg are to be treated as American citizens;

when Americans are to be treated as citizens of Württemberg.

sided uninterruptedly within Würtemberg five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Würtemberg, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

Declaration of intention not to effect naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

Naturalized citizens liable, on their return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between Würtemberg and the United States the 16 June, 1852,
13 October, 1853,
remains in force without change.

Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice not to be changed.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Würtemberger, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Würtemberg without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in Würtemberg, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Würtemberg, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Würtemberg. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized

Provisions as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

When intent not to return

ralisirte Angehörige des Königreichs Würtemberg geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in Würtemberg zugebracht haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige Würtembergs erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Die blosse Erklärung der Absicht, Staats-Angehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer, nach den Gesetzen des letztern mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den bezüglichen Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung oder sonstige Straflosgkeit eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der Vertrag zwischen Würtemberg und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher welcher am 16. June, 1852,
13. Oktober, 1853,
abgeschlossen worden ist, bleibt unverändert fortbestehen.

ARTIKEL IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter Würtemberger sich wieder in Würtemberg niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Amerika zurückzukehren, so soll er als auf seine Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten Verzicht leistend, erachtet werden. Ebenso soll ein in Würtemberg naturalisirter Amerikaner, wenn er sich wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Würtemberg zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation in Würtemberg Verzicht leistend

in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Württemberg, with the consent of the Chambers of the kingdom, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stuttgart as soon as possible, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stuttgart, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEO. BANCROFT.

[SEAL.]

erachtet werden. Der Verzicht auf die Rückkehr kann als vorhanden angesehen werden, wenn der Naturalisirte des einen Theils sich länger als zwei Jahre in dem Gebiete des andern Theils aufhält.

may be held to exist.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Giltigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

When convention to go into effect, and how long to continue.

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt werden, von seiner Majestät dem Könige von Württemberg mit Zustimmung der Stände des Königreichs und von dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten, und die Ratifikationen sollen zu Stuttgart so bald als möglich, innerhalb zwölf Monaten vom heutigen Datum, ausgetauscht werden.

Convention when to be ratified, &c.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

Stuttgart, den siebenundzwanzigsten Juli, achtzehnhundert und achtundsechzig.

FREIHERR VON VARNBÜLER.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged :

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

*Additional Articles to the Treaty between the United States and China, of June 18, 1858.*BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 28, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are, word for word, as follows :

Preamble.

Additional Articles to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th of June, 1858.

WHEREAS, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank; associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Contracting parties. Vol. xii. p. 102B.

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

No grant of the privilege of residence in China, &c., to give the right to attack citizens of the United States, within, &c.

The United States agree to abstain from certain attacks;

may resist attacks.

Grant of lands for purposes of trade, not to deprive China of jurisdiction over such places.

ARTICLE II. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may

Privileges and immunities of trade and navigation.

not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Chinese consuls at ports of the United States.

ARTICLE III. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Liberty of conscience. Vol. xii. p. 1029.

ARTICLE IV. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Cemeteries.

Expatriation and emigration.

ARTICLE V. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Removal of citizens from their country against their will made a penal offence.

Privileges of most favored nation;

ARTICLE VI. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

not to confer naturalization.

Schools, &c.

ARTICLE VII. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

The right to intervene in internal improvements in China disavowed.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right

to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

Engineers for
works of internal
improvement.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Execution.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[SEAL.]

ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in [SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: August 1, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Darmstadt, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows :— Preamble.

Whereas an agreement was made on the 22d of February, 1868, between the United States of America and the North German Confederation, to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation and from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and whereas this agreement by publication in the bulletin of the laws of that Confederation has obtained binding force in the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse belonging to the North German Confederation, it has seemed proper in like manner to establish regulations respecting the citizenship of such persons as emigrate from the United States of America to the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse not belonging to the North German Confederation, and from the above-described parts of Hesse to the United States of America.

Nachdem zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem Norddeutschen Bunde, unterm 22. Februar, 1868, eine Vereinbarung getroffen worden ist, um die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in das Gebiet des Norddeutschen Bundes und aus dem Norddeutschen Bunde in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern, nachdem ferner diese Vereinbarung in den zum Norddeutschen Bunde gehörigen Theilen des Grossherzogthums Hessen durch die Verkündigung in dem Gesetzblatte jenes Bundes verbindliche Kraft erlangt hat, ist es angemessen erschienen, in gleicher Weise Bestimmungen festzusetzen über die Staatsangehörigkeit solcher Personen, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in die nicht zum Norddeutschen Bunde gehörigen Theile des Grossherzogthums Hessen und aus dem soeben erwähnten hessischen Gebietstheilen in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern.

The President of the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine have therefore resolved to treat on this subject, and for that purpose have appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine, &c., Dr. Frederick Baron von Lindelof, president of his council of state,

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Königliche Hoheit, der Grossherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein, *etc.*, haben daher beschlossen, hierüber zu unterhandeln und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Georg Bancroft, und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein, *etc.*, den Präsidenten

Contracting parties.

minister of justice, and actual privy counsellor, who have agreed to and signed the following articles : —

ARTICLE I.

When citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are to be treated as American citizens;

Citizens of the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse not included in the North German Confederation, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the grand ducal Hessian government to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

when Americans are to be treated as citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Reciprocally : Citizens of the United States of America, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the above-described parts of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall have resided uninterruptedly therein five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall be treated as such.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country, has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

Naturalized citizens liable, on their return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

ARTICLE III.

Convention for extradition of fugitives

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from

Allerhöchstihres Staatsraths, Minister der Justiz, wirklichen Geheimen Rath Dr. Friedrich Freiherrn von Lindelof, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben :

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige der nicht im Norddeutschen Bunde befindlichen Theile des Grossherzogthums Hessen, welche naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von der Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Regierung als Amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche behandelt werden.

Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche naturalisirte Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Hessen innerhalb dessen vorhin bezeichneter Theile geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen dasselbst zugebracht haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Hessen erachtet und als solche behandelt werden.

Die blosse Erklärung der Absicht, Staatsangehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer nach den Gesetzen des letzteren mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den bezüglichen Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem

justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy Hesse, on the 16th of June, 1852, remains in force, without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Hessian, naturalized in America, but originally a citizen of the parts of the Grand Duchy not included in the North German Confederation, renews his residence in those parts without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

Reciprocally: if an American, naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, (within the above-described parts,) renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Hesse, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the Grand Duchy.

The intent not to return may be held to exist, when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately, on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by his Royal Highness the Grand

Grossherzogthum Hessen wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher bestehende Vertrag vom 16. Juni, 1852, bleibt unverändert in Kraft.

gatives from justice to remain in full force. Vol. x. p. 964.

ARTIKEL IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter, ursprünglich dem nicht im Norddeutschen Bunde befindlichen Gebiete des Grossherzogthums angehöriger Hesse sich wieder in diesem Gebiete niederlässt ohne die Absicht nach Amerika zurückzukehren, so soll er als auf seine Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten Verzicht leistend erachtet werden.

When naturalized citizens of either country shall be held to have renounced their naturalization.

Ebenso soll ein im Grossherzogthum Hessen (innerhalb der soeben gedachten Gebietstheile) naturalisirter Americaner, wenn er sich wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Hessen zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation im Grossherzogthum Verzicht leistend erachtet werden.

Der Verzicht auf die Rückkehr kann als vorhanden angesehen werden, wenn der Naturalisirte des einen Theils sich länger als zwei Jahre in dem Gebiete des andern Theils aufhält.

When the intent not to return shall be held to exist.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Gültigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablaufe dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

When convention goes into effect, and how long to continue;

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratificirt werden von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, sowie von Seiner Königli-

when to be ratified and ratifications exchanged.

Duke of Hesse, and by Rhine, &c. The ratification of the first is to take effect by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States; on the Grand Ducal Hessian side, the assent of the States of the Grand Duchy is reserved, in so far as it is required by the constitution.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within one year of the present date.

Execution. In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.
Darmstadt, the 1st of August, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEO. BANCROFT.

chen Hoheit dem Grossherzoge von Hessen und bei Rhein, etc. Die Ratification des Ersteren erfolgt unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten. Grossherzoglich Hessischer Seits wird die Zustimmung der Stände des Grossherzogthums, soweit dieselbe verfassungsgemäss erforderlich ist, vorbehalten.

Die Ratifikationen sollen zu Berlin innerhalb eines Jahres vom heutigen Datum ausgewechselt werden.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.
Darmstadt, den 1. August, 1868.

FRIEDRICH FREIHERR
[SEAL.] VON LINDELOF.

Ratification. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, the twenty-third day of July, last:

Proclaimed. Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[U. S. SEAL.]

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

U. S. GRANT.

Convention between the United States and Belgium. Naturalization. Concluded, November 16, 1868; Exchanged, July 10, 1869; Proclaimed, July 30, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Nov. 16, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention regulating the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Belgium, and from Belgium to the United States of America, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Brussels on the sixteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the original of which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows :— Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Belgium, and from Belgium to the United States of America, have resolved to make a convention on this subject, and have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, animés du désir de régler la nationalité des personnes qui émigrent des États-Unis d'Amérique en Belgique et de Belgique aux États-Unis d'Amérique, ont résolu de conclure une convention sur ce sujet et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir: Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre résident près sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand con- don de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &c., &c., &c., son ministre des affaires étrangères; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivant: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States who may or shall have been naturalized in Belgium will be considered by the United States as citizens of Belgium. Reciprocally, Belgians who may or who shall have been naturalized in the United States will be considered by Belgium as citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE I^{er}.

Les citoyens des États-Unis qui auront été naturalisés en Belgique, seront considérés par les États-Unis comme citoyens Belges. Réciproquement, les Belges qui auront été naturalisés aux États-Unis seront considérés par la Belgique comme citoyens des États-Unis. Effect of naturalization in either country of citizens of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens, upon return to original country, liable for crimes, &c. committed before naturalization.

Citizens of either contracting party, in case of their return to their original country, can be prosecuted there for crimes or misdemeanors committed before naturalization, saving to them such limitations as are established by the laws of their original country.

ARTICLE III.

Naturalized citizens when not liable to military service in original country.

Naturalized citizens of either contracting party who shall have resided five years in the country which has naturalized them, cannot be held to the obligation of military service in their original country, or to incidental obligation resulting therefrom, in the event of their return to it, except in cases of desertion from organized and embodied military or naval service, or those that may be assimilated thereto by the laws of that country.

ARTICLE IV.

Provisions as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

Citizens of the United States naturalized in Belgium shall be considered by Belgium as citizens of the United States when they shall have recovered their character as citizens of the United States according to the laws of the United States. Reciprocally, Belgians naturalized in the United States shall be considered as Belgians by the United States when they shall have recovered their character as Belgians according to the laws of Belgium.

ARTICLE V.

When convention to take effect, and how long to continue.

The present convention shall enter into execution immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for ten years. If, at the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice six months in advance of its intention to terminate the same, it shall continue in force until the end of twelve months after one of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE II.

Les citoyens de l'une des parties qui auront été naturalisés, ne pourront, en cas de retour dans leur pays d'origine être poursuivis pour les crimes ou délits qu'ils auraient commis avant leur naturalisation, que si la prescription ne leur est pas acquise d'après les lois de leur pays d'origine.

ARTICLE III.

Les citoyens naturalisés de l'une ou de l'autre partie qui auront résidé cinq ans dans le pays qui les a naturalisés ne pourront, en cas de retour dans leur pays d'origine, être recherchés du chef des obligations au service militaire, principales ou accessoires, excepté dans les cas de désertion d'un corps militaire ou naval organisé ou dans les cas qui y seraient assimilés par les lois de ce dernier pays.

ARTICLE IV.

Les citoyens des États-Unis naturalisés en Belgique seront considérés par la Belgique comme citoyens des États-Unis lorsqu'ils auront recouvré cette qualité conformément aux lois de leur pays d'origine. Réciproquement, les Belges naturalisés aux États-Unis seront réputés comme Belges par les États-Unis lorsqu'ils auront recouvré la qualité de Belge conformément aux lois de la Belgique.

ARTICLE V.

La présente convention sera mise à exécution immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et demeurera en vigueur pendant dix ans. Si, à l'expiration de ce terme, aucune des parties n'a annoncé à l'autre, six mois à l'avance, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, elle conservera sa force obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des parties contractantes aura donné avis à l'autre de semblable intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, with the consent of Parliament, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their seals.

Made in duplicate at Brussels, the sixteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

[SEAL.]

ARTICLE VI.

La présente convention sera ratifiée par le Président des États-Unis, de l'avis et du consentement du Sénat, et par sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, du consentement des Chambres du Royaume, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Bruxelles dans le délai de douze mois ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

Convention when to be ratified.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leur cachets.

Execution.

Fait en double original à Bruxelles, le seize Novembre mil huit cent soixante huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Brussels, the tenth instant :

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 4, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Peru, providing for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Lima, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows :—

Preamble.

Whereas claims may have, at various times since the signature of the decisions of the mixed commission which met in Lima in July, 1863, been made on the government of the United States of America, by citizens of Peru, and have been made by citizens of the United States of America on the government of Peru, and whereas some of such claims are still pending, the President of the United States of America and the President of Peru, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say :

Por cuanto, despues de firmarse las decisiones de la comision mixta que se reunió en Lima el 17 de Julio de 1863, puede haberse hecho, en distintas épocas, reclamaciones contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América por ciudadanos del Perú, y han sido hechas por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América contra el Gobierno del Perú, y por cuanto algunas de dichas reclamaciones se hallan aun pendientes, el Presidente del Perú y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, creyendo que un pronto y equitativo arreglo de todas las dichas reclamaciones contribuirá mucho á mantener las amistosas relaciones existentes entre ámbos paises, han resuelto arreglarlas por medio de una convencion, y con tal objeto han nombrado como plenipotenciarios, para proceder á este arreglo :

The President of the United States names Alvin P. Hovey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of Peru, and the President of Peru names his excellency Doctor Don José Antonio Barrenechea, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true form, have agreed as follows :—

El Presidente del Perú al ministro de relaciones exteriores Don José Antonio Barrenechea y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á su Excelencia Señor Don Alvin P. Hovey, enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos cerca del gobierno del Perú, quienes despues de haber canjeado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente :

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO 1º.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private in-

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones,

Certain claims upon the two governments to

be referred to
two commission-
ers.

dividuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Peru, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of Peru, upon the government of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition since the sittings of the said mixed commission, and which remain yet unsettled, as well as any other claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article III. hereinafter, shall be referred to the two commissioners, who shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by the President of Peru. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or the President of Peru, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner already named. The commissioners so named shall meet at Lima at their earliest convenience after they have been respectively named, not to exceed three months from the ratification of this convention, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Peru, respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of the commission.

Commission-
ers, how ap-
pointed;

to meet at Li-
ma within three
months after,
&c.;

to subscribe a
declaration;

to name an
umpire.

Provisions as
to choice, &c. of
umpire.

The commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to other business, name some third person of some third nation to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person of a third nation, and in each and every case in which the

compañías ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, contra el gobierno del Perú, y todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones, compañías ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos del Perú, contra el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que hayan sido presentadas á cualquiera de los dos gobiernos para su interposicion despues de la reunion de la referida comision mixta, y que no han sido aun ajustadas; como tambien cualquiera otras que se presenten dentro del tiempo señalado en el Artículo III. de esta convencion, serán sometidas á dos comisionados nombrados de la manera siguiente, á saber: un comisionado será nombrado por el Presidente del Perú y otro por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

En caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de alguno de los comisionados, ó en el caso de que alguno de ellos omitiese ó dejase de funcionar, el Presidente del Perú, ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, respectivamente, nombrarán inmediatamente otra persona como comisionado para que funcione en lugar del anterior comisionado. Los comisionados nombrados se reunirán en Lima, á la brevedad posible, despues de su nombramiento, dentro de tres meses de ratificarse esta convencion: y ántes de proceder á ocuparse en ningun asunto, harán y suscribirán uno solemne declaracion de que examinarán y decidirán imparcial y ciudadanosamente, segun su buen entender, y conforme á la justicia y á la equidad, sin temor, favor ó afecto hácia su propio pais todas las reclamaciones que se les someterán de parte de los gobiernos del Perú y de los Estados Unidos respectivamente, y dicha declaracion formará parte de las actas de la comision. Los comisionados nombrarán en seguida y ántes de ocuparse en otro asunto, una tercera persona de alguna tercera nacion, para que ejerza el cargo de arbitro ó tercero dirimente, en los casos de discordia entre ellos. Si ellos no pudiesen convenir en el nombramiento de dicha tercera persona, cada uno nombrará una persona de una ter-

commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall have already been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered upon the records of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid to act as such arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order and in such manner as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective governments, in support of, or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each government as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion on any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be, and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the evidence

cera nacion, y en cada caso de discordia entre los comisionados acerca de la decision que deben dar, se decidirá por suerte cual de las dos personas asi nombradas será el árbitro ó tercero dirimente en ese caso particular. La persona ó personas asi elejidas para desempeñar el cargo de arbitro ó tercero dirimente, harán y suscribirán, ántes de comenzar á ejercer sus funciones, una solemne declaracion semejante á la hecha y suscrita anteriormente por los comisionados, la cual tambien formará parte de las actas de la comision. En caso de muerte, ausencia, ó incapacidad de la persona ó personas que hagan de tercero dirimente, ó de que omitan, rehusen, ó dejen de ejercer dicho cargo, otra persona distinta será nombrada en la forma ántes expresada para que reemplace á la persona anteriormente elejida, y hará y suscribirá una declaracion semejante á la ya expresada.

Provisions as to umpire

ARTICULO IIº.

Los comisionados procederán en seguida inmediatamente á examinar las reclamaciones que les serán presentadas. Ellos examinarán y decidirán las reclamaciones en el órden y del modo que de comun acuerdo crean conveniente, pero con el mérito de las pruebas ó datos suministrados por sus respectivos gobiernos ó de parte de estos. Estarán obligados á recibir y examinar todos los documentos ó declaraciones escritas que se les presente por sus respectivos gobiernos, ó de parte de estos, en apoyo ó en contestacion á cualquiera de las reclamaciones: y oirán, si se solicita, a una persona por cada parte en representacion de cada gobierno, en cada una de las distintas reclamaciones separadamente. En caso de discordia entre los comisionados, en una reclamacion cualquiera, llámaran al arbitro ó tercero dirimente que hubiese sido nombrado por mutuo consentimiento ó por la suerte, segun los casos, y dicho arbitro ó tercero dirimente, despues de examinar las pruebas presenta-

Commissioners to investigate claims.

Mode of procedure.

Decisions to be
in writing.

Agent for each
government.

Decision of the
commissioners
to be final.

No claim arising,
&c. prior to
Nov. 30, 1863, to
be admissible.

Claim to be
presented within
two months
from, &c. unless,
&c.

Claims to be
decided within
six months.

adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, as required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as agent on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The President of the United States, and the President of Peru, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him, respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions, without any objections, evasion, or delay whatsoever. It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 30th of November, 1863, shall be admissible under this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within two months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereon, and then and in every such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any period not exceeding one month longer.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within six months from the day of their first meeting.

das á favor y en contra de la reclamacion, y de oír, si se hubiese solicitado, á una persona en defensa de cada parte, como ya se ha dicho, y despues de consultarse con los comisionados, decidirá dicha reclamacion definitivamente y sin apelacion. La decision de los comisionados y la del árbitro será dada, en cada reclamacion, por escrito y será firmada por ellos respectivamente. Cada gobierno podrá nombrar á una persona para que, como su defensor, concorra á las sesiones de la comision, contestando los cargos contra su gobierno, y representándole generalmente en todas las materias relacionadas con el examen y decision de las reclamaciones.

El Presidente del Perú, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos se comprometen por la presente, solemne y sinceramente, a considerar la decision que sobre cada reclamacion den los comisionados conjuntamente, ó el árbitro ó tercero dirimemente, segun el caso, como definitiva y concluyente, y á dar plena fuerza y efecto á dichas decisiones sin objecion, evasion, ni demora de ninguna especie. Se conviene en que ninguna reclamacion proveniente de hechos anteriores al 30 de Noviembre do 1863, será admitida conforme á la presente convencion.

ARTICULO IIIº.

Todas las reclamaciones serán presentadas á los comisionados dentro de dos meses contados desde el dia de su primera sesion, exceptuándose los casos en que haya motivos para justificar la demora á satisfaccion de los comisionados, ó del árbitro ó tercero dirimiente, segun sea, cuando haya discordia entre los comisionados; y entónces en los casos referidos podra extenderse el término para presentar la reclamacion solamente hasta un mes despues.

Los comisionados estarán obligados á examinar y decidir todas las reclamaciones dentro de seis meses contados desde el dia de su primera sesion.

ARTICLE IV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within four months after the date of the decision, without interest, and without any deduction, save as specified in Article VI., hereinafter.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties agree to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commissioners, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and therefore inadmissible.

ARTICLE VI.

The salaries of the commissioners shall not exceed forty-five hundred dollars in United States gold coin, each, yearly. Those of the secretaries and arbitrator or umpire shall be determined by the commissioners, and in case the said commission finish its labors in less than six months, the commissioners together with their assistants will be entitled to six months' pay, and the whole expenses of the commission shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded. The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed by the two governments in moieties.

ARTICULO IV°.

Todas las sumas de dinero que sean adjudicadas por los comisionados ó por el árbitro ó tercero dirimente, con motivo de las reclamaciones serán pagadas por uno de los gobiernos al otro segun el caso, dentro de cuatro meses despues de la fecha de la decision, sin interes y sin deduccion alguna, exceptuándose la señalada en el Artículo VI. de esta convencion.

Claims to be paid within four months after date of decision.

ARTICULO V°.

Las altas partes contratantes se comprometen à considerar el resultado de los procedimientos de esta comision como un pleno, perfecto y final ajuste de todas las reclamaciones contra ámbos gobiernos, provenientes de hechos de fecha anterior al canje de las ratificaciones de la presente convencion: y convienen ademas en que todas las dichas reclamaciones, hayan ó no hayan las mismas sido presentadas, hechas, interpuestas ó entregadas á la dicha comision serán consideradas y tratadas despues del dia en que la comision termine sus trabajos, como definitivamente ajustadas excluidas, y por tanto inadmisibles.

This commission to be final settlement of all claims, &c. prior to exchange of ratifications.

All such claims not presented to be barred.

ARTICULO VI°.

El honorario de cada uno de los comisionados no excederá de cuatro mil quinientos pesos, en oro de los Estados Unidos, al año. El de los secretarios y el del árbitro ó tercero dirimente serán determinados por la comision; y si los dichos comisionados concluyesen sus trabajos en ménos de seis meses, tendrán derecho, lo mismo que sus auxiliares á los honorarios correspondientes á un semestre; y todos los gastos de la comision serán cubiertos mediante una deduccion proporcionada que se haga sobre el monto total de las sumas adjudicadas por los comisionados, con la condicion entendida de que dicha deduccion no exceda del cinco por ciento de las sumas adjudicadas. El deficit, si lo hubiese, será pagado por ámbos gobiernos por mitad.

Salaries of commissioners, umpire, and secretaries.

Expenses.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention,
when to be rati-
fied.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications will be exchanged in Lima, as soon as may be, within six months of the date hereof.

ARTICULO VIIº.

La presente convencion será ratificada por el Presidente del Perú con la aprobacion del Congreso y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos con la aprobacion y consentimiento del Senado de los mismos, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima tan pronto como sea posible, dentro de seis meses de esta fecha.

ARTICLE VIII.

This conven-
tion not to be a
precedent as to
future claims.

The high contracting parties declare that this convention shall not be considered as a precedent obligatory on them, and that they remain in perfect liberty to proceed in the manner that may be deemed most convenient regarding the diplomatic claims that may arise in the future.

ARTICULO VIIIº.

Las dos altas partes contratantes declaran que esta convencion no constituye un precedente obligatorio para ellas, y que quedan en perfecta libertad para proceder de la manera que crean mas conveniente en las reclamaciones diplomaticas que pudieran ocurrir en adelante.

Execution.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same in the English and Spanish languages, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos.

Done in Lima, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. s.]
J. A. BARRENECHEA. [L. s.]

Hecho en Lima à los cuatro dias del mes de Diciembre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho, escrita en español é inglés.

J. A. BARRENECHEA. [L. s.]
ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. s.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lima on the 4th of June last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States and Belgium. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Consuls. Concluded, December 5, 1868; Proclaimed, March 7, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 5, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:— Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly, they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-generals, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities, and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant reconnu l'utilité de définir les droits, privilèges, et immunités des agents consulaires dans les deux pays, ont résolu de conclure une convention spéciale à cet effet.

En conséquence ils ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires savoir: Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre resident près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand-croix de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &c., &c., &c., son ministre des affaires étrangères; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme sont convenus des articles suivants. Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Chacune des hautes parties contractantes consent à admettre des consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires de l'autre dans tous ses ports, villes, et places, excepté dans les localités où il y aurait inconvénient à reconnaître de tels agents. Cette réserve, toutefois, ne sera pas appliquée à l'une des hautes parties contractantes sans l'être également à toute autre puissance. Consuls, &c. to be received in all ports and places, except, &c.
Exception to apply to all powers.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers to receive exequatur, and enjoy rights;

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exequatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

to be exempt from arrest, &c. if, &c.;

Consular officers, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offences which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punishes *à* as such; from military billetings, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal.

to be liable to charges, if, &c.;

If, however, they are citizens of the State where they reside, or own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICLE IV.

not compelled to appear as witnesses, if, &c.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such a consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

Their testimony how taken.

ARTICLE II.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, avant d'être admis à l'exercice de leurs fonctions et de jouir des immunités qui y sont attachées, devront produire une commission dans la forme établie par les lois de leur pays respectifs. Le gouvernement territorial de chacune des deux hautes parties contractantes leur délivrera, sans aucun frais, l'exequatur nécessaire à l'exercice de leurs fonctions, et sur l'exhibition de cette pièce, ils jouiront des droits, prérogatives, et immunités accordés par la présente convention.

ARTICLE III.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, citoyens de l'État qui les a nommés, ne pourront être arrêtés que dans le cas de crime, qualifié et puni comme tel par la législation locale; ils seront exempts du logement militaire, de tout service tant dans l'armée régulière que dans la garde nationale, ou civique, ou les milices, et, de plus, de toutes les impositions fédérales ou municipales ou prélevées au profit des États. Si, cependant, les dits consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, étaient citoyens du pays de leur résidence, s'ils y possédaient des biens ou s'ils y exerçaient un commerce quelconque, ils seraient tenus de supporter et de payer les charges de toute espèce imposées en pareil cas aux autres citoyens du pays.

ARTICLE IV.

Nul agent du service consulaire, lorsqu'il est citoyen de l'État qui l'a nommé, et pourvu qu'il n'exerce aucun commerce, ne pourra être contraint à comparaître comme témoin devant les tribunaux du pays ou il réside. Quand la justice du pays aura quelque déclaration juridique ou déposition à recevoir d'eux, elle les invitera par écrit à se présenter devant elle et, en cas d'empêchement, elle devra leur demander leur témoignage par écrit, ou se

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium, in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, "consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, &c., &c. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made

transporter à leur demeure ou chancellerie pour l'obtenir de vive voix.

Lesdits agents devront satisfaire à cette demande dans le plus bref délai possible.

Dans tous les cas de crime prévus par l'article six des amendements à la Constitution des États-Unis, par lequel le droit d'appeler des témoins en leur faveur est assuré aux personnes accusées de crimes, la comparution devant les tribunaux des dits agents sera requise avec tous les égards possibles dus à la dignité consulaire et au devoir de leur charge. Un traitement semblable sera accordé aux consuls des États-Unis, en Belgique dans les cas similaires.

ARTICLE V.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires pourront placer, au dessus de la porte extérieure de leurs chancelleries, ou de leurs maisons d'habitation, un tableau aux armes de leur nation, avec une inscription portant ces mots, "consulat, ou vice-consulat, ou agence consulaire des États-Unis ou de Belgique," &a., &a. Ils pourront aussi y arborer le drapeau de leur pays, excepté dans la capitale du pays, s'il s'y trouve une légation.

ARTICLE VI.

Les chancelleries et habitations consulaires seront en tout temps inviolables. Les autorités locales ne pourront les envahir sous aucun prétexte. Elles ne pourront, dans aucun cas, visiter ni saisir les papiers qui y seront renfermés. Elles ne sauraient, dans aucun cas, servir de lieux d'asile. Lorsque, cependant, un agent du service consulaire, est engagé dans d'autres affaires, les papiers se rapportant au consulat seront tenus séparément.

ARTICLE VII.

En cas de décès, d'empêchement ou d'absence des consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, leurs chancelliers ou secrétaires, après que leur caractère officiel aura été notifié au Départe-

Testimony in criminal cases.

Consular officers may place the arms and flag of their nation over their outer door, &c. except, &c.

Consular offices, &c. to be inviolable, &c.

Who to exercise their functions in case of absence, &c.

known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Vice-consuls and consular agents.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls, and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them, and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III. and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consular officers may complain to authorities of any infractions of treaties, &c.;

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium, or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

or to the government.

ARTICLE X.

Authority of consular officers, &c. to take depositions, &c.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the

acte d'État à Washington, ou au ministre des affaires étrangères en Belgique, seront de plein droit admis à gérer, par interim les affaires des postes respectifs, et jouiront, pendant la durée de cette gestion temporaire, de tous les droits, prérogatives et immunités accordés aux titulaires.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les consuls-généraux et consuls pourront, pour autant que les lois de leur pays le leur permettent, nommer, avec l'approbation de leurs gouvernements respectifs, des vice-consuls et agents consulaires dans les villes, ports, et places compris dans leur arrondissement. Ces agents pourront être choisis indistinctement parmi les citoyens des États-Unis, les Belges, ou ceux d'autres pays. Ces agents seront munis d'une commission régulière. Ils jouiront des privilèges stipulés dans cette convention en faveur des agents du service consulaire, en se soumettant aux exceptions spécifiées aux Articles III. et IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, auront le droit de s'adresser aux autorités des pays respectifs, soit fédérales ou locales, judiciaires ou locales, judiciaires ou exécutives, dans toute l'étendue de leur arrondissement consulaire, pour réclamer contre toute infraction aux traités ou conventions existant entre les États-Unis et la Belgique et pour protéger les droits et les intérêts de leurs nationaux. S'il n'était pas fait droit à la réclamation, lesdits agents, en l'absence d'un agent diplomatique de leur pays, pourront recourir directement au gouvernement du pays dans lequel ils exercent leur fonctions.

ARTICLE X.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, auront le droit de recevoir dans leurs chancelleries, dans leur demeure privée, à celle des parties ou

depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular officer may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and

à bord des bâtiments, les déclarations des capitaines et équipages des navires de leur propre pays, des passagers qui se trouvent à bord et de tout autre citoyen de leur nation. Ils auront, en outre, le droit de recevoir, conformément aux lois et règlements de leur pays, dans leurs chancelleries ou bureaux, tous actes conventionnels passés entre des citoyens de leur pays et des citoyens ou autres habitants du pays où ils résident, et même tous actes de ces derniers, pourvu que ces actes aient rapport à des biens situés ou à des affaires à traiter sur le territoire de la nation à laquelle appartiendra le consul ou l'agent devant lequel ils seront passés. Les expéditions des dits actes, et les documents officiels de toute espèce, soit en original, en copie ou en traduction dûment légalisés par les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires et munis de leur cachet officiel feront foi en justice dans tous les tribunaux des États-Unis et de Belgique.

ARTICLE XI.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires respectifs, seront exclusivement chargés de l'ordre intérieur à bord des navires de commerce de leur nation, et connaîtront seuls de tous les différends qui se seront élevés en mer ou s'élèveront dans les ports entre les capitaines, les officiers, et les hommes de l'équipage, à quelque titre que ce soit, particulièrement pour le règlement des salaires et l'exécution des engagements réciproquement consentis. Les autorisés du pays ne pourront s'immiscer, à aucun titre, dans ces différends.

ARTICLE XII.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires pourront faire arrêter les officiers, matelots, et toutes les autres personnes faisant partie des équipages, à quelque titre que ce soit, des bâtiments de guerre ou de commerce de leur nation qui seraient prévenus

Copies under their seal to be received in courts.

Consular officers to have exclusive cognizance of differences between officers and crews of merchant vessels.

Authority of consuls, &c. over deserters from vessels.

Proceedings in
such cases.

vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities; and the consuls of Belgium in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

Damages suffered at sea by vessels, to be settled by consular officers.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ou accusés d'avoir déserté des dits bâtiments pour les renvoyer à bord ou les transporter dans leur pays. À cet effet, ils s'adresseront, par écrit, les consuls des États-Unis en Belgique, à toutes les autorités compétentes, les consuls de Belgique aux États-Unis, aux cours ou autorités fédérales, d'Etat ou municipales, et leur feront, par écrit, la demande de ces déserteurs, en justifiant, par l'exhibition des registres du bâtiment, ou du rôle d'équipage, ou par d'autres documents officiels, que les hommes qu'ils réclament faisaient partie du dit équipage.

Sur cette seule demande, ainsi justifiée, et sans qu'aucun serment puisse être exigé des consuls, la remise des déserteurs ne pourra leur être refusée à moins qu'il ne soit dûment prouvé qu'ils étaient citoyens du pays ou l'extradition est réclamée au moment de leur inscription sur le rôle. Il leur sera donné toute aide et protection pour la recherche, la saisie et l'arrestation de ces déserteurs, lesquels seront même détenus et gardés dans les prisons du pays, à la réquisition et aux frais des consuls jusqu'à ce que ces agents aient trouvé une occasion de les faire partir. Si, pourtant, cette occasion ne se présentait pas dans un délai de trois mois à compter du jour de l'arrestation, les déserteurs seraient mis en liberté et ne pourraient plus être arrêtés pour la même cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

À moins de stipulations contraires entre les armateurs, les chargeurs, et les assureurs, toutes avaries essayées à la mer par les navires des deux pays, soit qu'ils abordent volontairement un port, soit qu'ils se trouvent en relâche forcée, seront réglées par les consuls-généraux, les consuls, les vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires des pays respectifs où ils résident. Si, cependant, des habitants du pays ou des citoyens ou sujets d'une tierce nation, se trouvaient intéressés dans les dites avaries, et que les parties ne pussent s'entendre à l'amiable, le recours à l'autorité locale compétente serait de droit.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten

ARTICLE XIV.

Toutes les opérations relatives au sauvetage des navires américains sur les côtes de la Belgique, et des navires belges naufragés sur les côtes des États-Unis, seront respectivement dirigées par les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, Américains en Belgique, et par les consuls-généraux, consuls, et vice-consuls de Belgique aux États-Unis, et, jusqu'à leur arrivée, par les agents consulaires respectifs, là où il existera une agence; dans les lieux et ports où il n'existerait pas d'agence, les autorités locales auront, en attendant l'arrivée du consul dans l'arrondissement duquel le naufrage aurait eu lieu et qui devrait être immédiatement prévenu, à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour la protection des individus à la conservation des effets naufragés. Les autorités locales n'auront d'ailleurs à intervenir que pour maintenir l'ordre, garantir les intérêts des sauveteurs, s'ils sont étrangers aux équipages naufragés et assurer l'exécution des dispositions à observer pour l'entrée et la sortie des marchandises sauvées. Il est bien entendu que ces marchandises ne seront tenues à aucun droit de douane, à moins qu'elles ne soient destinées à être livrées à la consommation dans le pays où le naufrage aurait eu lieu.

Salvage of wrecked vessels.

ARTICLE XV.

En cas de décès d'un citoyen des États-Unis en Belgique, ou d'un Belge aux États-Unis, s'il n'y a aucun héritier connu ou aucun exécuteur testamentaire institué par le défunt, les autorités locales compétentes informeront de la circonstance les consuls ou agents consulaires de la nation à laquelle le défunt appartient, afin qu'il puisse en être donné immédiatement connaissance aux parties intéressées.

Duties of consuls, &c. in case of the death of citizens, &c.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente convention restera en vigueur pendant dix ans, à par-

Convention to continue in force how long.

years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Execution.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

[SEAL.]

tir de l'échange des ratifications, lesquelles seront données conformément aux constitutions respectives des deux pays, et échangées à Bruxelles, dans le délai de six mois ou plus tôt si faire se peut. Dans le cas où aucune des parties n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de la dite période de dix ans, son intention de ne pas renouveler cette convention, celle-ci continuera à rester en vigueur encore une année et ainsi de suite d'année en année, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des parties l'aura dénoncée.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bruxelles, le cinquième jour du mois de Décembre mil huit cent soixante-huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged :

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Trade Marks. Concluded, December 20, 1868; Exchanged, June 19, 1869; Proclaimed, July 30, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 20, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, of the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Brussels on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the original of which additional article, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xii. p. 1043.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce and navigation between them of the 17th July, 1858, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise, to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé utile d'ajouter un article additionnel au traité de commerce et de navigation conclu entre eux le 17 Juillet, 1858, ont, à cet effet, nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir: le Président des États-Unis, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre résident près sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Monsieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand croix de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &c., &c., &c., son ministre des affaires étrangères, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, ont arrêté et signé ce qui suit:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les hautes parties contractantes désirant assurer une complète et efficace protection à l'industrie manufacturière des leurs citoyens respectifs, sont convenues que toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et qualité, sera sévèrement interdite et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages intérêts

Counterfeiting of trade marks prohibited.

of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

Trade marks
where to be
lodged.

The trade marks in which the citizens of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged, to wit: the marks of citizens of the United States, at Brussels, in the office of the clerk of the tribunal of commerce; and the marks of Belgian citizens, at the patent office in Washington.

Trade marks
that have be-
come public
property.

It is understood that if a trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the other country.

This additional article shall have the same duration as the before-mentioned treaty of the 17th July, 1858, to which it is an addition. The ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the delay of six months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Brussels in duplicate,
[SEAL.] the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

valablement exercée par la partie lésée devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée.

Les marques de fabrique dont les citoyens de l'un des deux pays voudraient s'assurer la propriété exclusive dans l'autre, devront être déposées, savoir: les marques des citoyens des États-Unis, à Bruxelles, au greffe du tribunal de commerce et les marques des citoyens Belges, à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes. (Patent Office.)

Il est entendu que si une marque de fabrique appartient au domaine public dans le pays d'origine, elle ne pourra être l'objet d'une jouissance exclusive dans l'autre pays.

Cet article additionnel aura la même durée que le traité précité du 17 Juillet, 1858, auquel il sert de complément. Les ratifications en seront échangées dans le terme de six mois, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double à Bruxelles, le
[SEAL.] vingt Décembre mil huit cent soixante huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

Proclamation. And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Brussels, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year
[SEAL.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 21, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, which additional article being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xv. p. 680.

It is agreed that the concluding paragraph of the second article of the convention aforesaid shall be so amended as to read as follows:

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment according to the laws of the United States, and criminal punishment according to the laws of Italy.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of January, 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

Rimane convenuto che il paragrafo finale del II° Articolo della anzidetta Convenzione sarà emendato e redatto como segue:

8. Sottrazione commessa da una o più persone impiegate o salariate a danno delle persone dalle quali sono impiegate ogni qualvolta questi crimini sono possibili di pene criminali secondo la legislazione Italiana, o infamanti secondo la legislazione degli Stati Uniti d'America.

In testimonio del che i rispettivi plenipotenziarii hanno sottoscritto il presente Articolo in duplicato e vi hanno affisso il sigillo delle loro armi.

Dato in Washington il 21. di Genuaio 1869.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

What embezzlement to be cause for extradition.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington, on the 7th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 21, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for regulating the jurisdiction of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, which additional article, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xv. p. 605.

The exchange of ratifications of the convention for regulating the jurisdiction of consuls, between the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, which was signed on the 8th of February, 1868, having been unavoidably delayed beyond the period stipulated in Article XVII., it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the said convention shall have the same force and effect as it would have had if the exchange had been effected within the stipulated period.

Lo scambio delle ratifiche della Convenzione per regolare la giurisdizione dei Consoli fra S. M. il Re d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti, sottoscritta li 8 Febbraio 1868, essendo stato inevitabilmente dilazionato al di là del termine stipulato nell' Articolo XVII. rimane convenuto fra le due alte parti contrattanti che la detta Convenzione avrà la stessa forza ed effetto come se lo scambio fosse stato operato entro il termine stipulato.

Time for exchanging ratifications of convention relating to consuls extended.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

In testimonio del che i rispettivi plenipotenziarii hanno sottoscritto il presente Articolo in duplicato e vi hanno affisso il sigillo delle loro armi.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of January, 1869.

Dato in Washington il 20 giorno di Genuaio 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington, on the 7th instant:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and France concerning Trade Marks.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 16, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the sixteenth day of April last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, J. Berthemy, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., accredited as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et les États-Unis d'Amérique, désirant assurer, sur leurs territoires respectifs, la garantie de la propriété des marques de fabrique, ont résolu de conclure, à cet effet une convention spéciale, et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir, S. M. l'Empereur des Français le Sieur J. Berthemy, Commandeur de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, &c., &c., &c., accrédité comme son envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plenipotentiare près les États-Unis d'Amérique, et le Président des États-Unis le Sieur Hamilton Fish, Secrétaire d'État, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction in one of the two countries of trade marks affixed in the other to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden, and shall give ground for an action for damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in France, or of French subjects in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by

ARTICLE I.

Toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et leur qualité, est interdite, et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages-intérêts, valablement exercée par la partie lésée, devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée, au même titre que si le plaignant était sujet ou citoyen de ce pays.

Le droit exclusif d'exploiter une marque de fabrique ne peut avoir, au profit des citoyens des États-Unis en France, ou des Français sur le territoire des États-Unis, une durée

Counterfeiting trade marks to give claim for damages.

Right to use trade mark to last how long.

the law of the country for its own citizens.

If the trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the other country.

ARTICLE II.

Copies of trade marks to be deposited.

If the owners of trade marks, residing in either of the two countries, wish to secure their rights in the other country, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the patent office at Washington, and in the clerk's office of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, at Paris.

ARTICLE III.

This convention when to take effect, and to continue how long.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications by the two governments, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the two high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention, twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

Ratifications when to be exchanged.

The ratifications of this present arrangement shall be exchanged at Washington within ten months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Signature.

Done at Washington, the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] BERTHEMY.

plus longue que celle fixée par la loi du pays à l'égard des nationaux.

Si la marque de fabrique appartient au domaine public dans le pays d'origine, il ne peut être l'objet d'une jouissance exclusive dans l'autre pays.

ARTICLE II.

Les marques de fabrique dont les propriétaires résidant dans l'un des deux états voudraient assurer la garantie de leur droit dans l'autre, devront respectivement être déposées en double exemplaire : à Paris, au greffe du Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine ; à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent arrangement entrera en vigueur trois mois après l'échange des ratifications des deux gouvernements, et il recevra son application pendant dix années à partir de cette époque.

Dans le cas où aucune des deux hautes parties contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des hautes parties contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

ARTICLE IV.

Les ratifications du présent arrangement seront échangées à Washington, dans un délai de dix mois, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé la présente convention en double, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, le seizième jour d'avril, l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-neuf.

[SEAL.] BERTHEMY.
[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.

Proclamation.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 3d instant, by J. C. B. Davis, acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Count Faverney, chargé d'affaires of his imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French at Washington, on the part of their respective governments :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Naturalization Concluded, May 13, 1870; Exchanged, August 10, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870. See Vol. xvii. for add. art.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 13, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the thirteenth day of May last, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britannic Majesty; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Citizens of either country naturalized as citizens or subjects of the other country to be treated as citizens of such country.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II. Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Such naturalization may be renounced, if within, &c.

Naturalization may be re-nounced if, &c.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May, 1870.

Mode of renunciation to be agreed upon.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

Citizens of one country naturalized in the other, and renewing their residence in their original country, may be restored to the privileges of citizenship there.

No claim on account of naturalization.

ARTICLE III. If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

This convention when to be ratified.

ARTICLE IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

Signature.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
CLARENDON.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

U. S. GRANT.

Additional Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Slave Trade. Concluded, June 3, 1870; Exchanged, August 10, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: June 3, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, with instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent that trade, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice thereunto annexed, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 7th day of April, 1862; and whereas a convention additional thereto, and instructions thereunto annexed, were concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 3d day of June last, the originals of which additional convention and instructions are word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

Vol. xii. p. 1225.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OF THE SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1862, RESPECTING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to maintain the three mixed courts of justice, established at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 7th day of April, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade, they have resolved to conclude an additional convention for the purpose of making the requisite modifications of the said treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esquire, Companion of the Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles: —

Treaty of 1862 to be modified. Vol. xii. p. 1225.

ARTICLE I. Everything contained in the treaty concluded at Washington on the 7th of April, 1862, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and in the annexes A and B thereto, which relates to the establishment of three mixed courts of justice at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, to hear and decide all cases of capture of vessels which may be brought before them as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, as well as to the composition, jurisdiction, and mode of procedure of such courts, shall cease and determine as regards the said mixed courts, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, except in so far as regards any act or proceeding done or taken in virtue thereof, before this

Provisions of treaty of 1862 as to mixed courts to cease. Vol. xii. pp. 1227, 1231.

Pending cases to be concluded. additional convention shall be officially communicated to the said mixed courts of justice. The said courts shall nevertheless have the power, and it shall be their duty, to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the final determination of all causes and proceedings which may be pending, and undetermined in them, or either of them, at the time of receiving notice of the ratification of this convention.

Jurisdiction of mixed courts to be exercised by the prize courts of either country. ARTICLE II. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the said mixed courts in pursuance of the provisions of the said treaty shall, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, be exercised by the courts of one or the other of the high contracting parties according to their respective modes of procedure in matters of maritime prize; and all the provisions of the said treaty with regard to the sending or bringing in of captured vessels for adjudication before the said mixed courts, and with regard to the adjudication of such vessels by the said courts, and the rules of evidence to be applied and the proceedings consequent on such adjudication, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the courts of the high contracting parties. It is, however, provided that there may be an appeal from the decision of any court of the high contracting parties, in the same manner as by the law of the country where the court sits is allowed in other cases of maritime prize.

Proceedings and practice. ARTICLE III. It is agreed that in case of an American merchant vessel searched by a British cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible for adjudication, or shall be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel searched by a United States cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

Merchant vessels of either country searched and detained by cruisers of the other country, how to be disposed of. All the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of the master, crew, or other persons found on board of any such vessel, shall be sent and handed over with the vessel itself, in order to be produced to the court before which such vessel or persons may be brought for trial.

Witnesses and proofs to be sent with the vessel. All negroes, or others, (necessary witnesses excepted,) who may be on board, either an American or a British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to, slavery, shall be handed over to the nearest British authority. They shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall remain free, her Britannic Majesty guaranteeing their liberty. With regard to such of those negroes, or others, as may be sent in with the detained vessel as necessary witnesses, the government to which they may have been delivered shall set them at liberty as soon as their testimony shall no longer be required, and shall guarantee their liberty.

Negroes, how to be disposed of. Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

Witnesses. ARTICLE IV. It is mutually agreed that the instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations destined to prevent the African slave trade, which are annexed to this convention, shall form an integral part thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been annexed to the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, in lieu of the instructions forming annex A to that treaty.

Officer in charge to accompany vessel with, &c. where, &c. ARTICLE V. In all other respects the stipulations of the treaty of April 7, 1862, shall remain in full force and effect until terminated by notice given by one of the high contracting parties to the other, in the manner prescribed by Article XII. thereof.

Instructions annexed to be part of treaty.

Other parts of treaty of 1862 to remain in force. Vol. xii. p. 1229.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties engage to communicate the present convention to the mixed courts of justice, and to the officers in command of their respective cruisers, and to give them the requisite instructions in pursuance thereof, with the least possible delay.

Notice of this convention to be given to the courts, &c.

ARTICLE VII. The present additional convention shall have the same duration as the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, and the additional article thereto of the 17th of February, 1863. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

Duration of this convention; when to be ratified. Vol. xiii. p. 645.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWD. THORNTON.

ANNEX TO THE ADDITIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Instructions for the Ships of the United States and British Navies employed to prevent the African Slave Trade.

ARTICLE I. The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British navy, which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in Article V. of these instructions) as soon as possible for judgment, in the manner provided by Article III. of the additional convention of this date, that is to say:—

Right to search and detain.

In the case of an American vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by a British cruiser, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible, or be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

Vessels searched, &c., where to be sent.

In the case of a British vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by an United States cruiser, she shall be sent to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

ARTICLE II. Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, and of this additional convention, the search shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

Search, how to be made.

ARTICLE III. The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, two or three at least of the crew, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given or sent in with the detained vessel, to be produced as evidence in the proper court.

Proceedings when vessel is detained; as to officers and crew. Declaration.

List of papers,
negroes, &c.

He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes or other persons destined for slavery, who may have been found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes or others destined for slavery who may be found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of delivering the vessel's papers and the certificate of the commander into court, deliver also a certificate, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, and her cargo, between the time of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

Necessary
witnesses and
proofs to accom-
pany the vessel.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

Negroes to be
handed to near-
est British au-
thority.

ARTICLE IV. All the negroes or others (necessary witnesses excepted) who may be on board either an American or a British detained vessel, for the purposes of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over by the commander of the capturing ship to the nearest British authority.

Proceedings
where the de-
tained vessel is
unseaworthy.

ARTICLE V. In case any merchant vessel detained in pursuance of the present instructions should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken in for adjudication as directed by the additional convention of this date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed by him in duplicate at the time, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, subject to rebuttal by counter proof.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the papers found on board, and other necessary proofs and witnesses, and one of the certificates mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered at the earliest possible moment to the proper court before which the vessel would otherwise have been sent. Upon the production of the said certificate, the court may proceed to adjudicate upon the detention of the vessel in the same manner as if the vessel had been sent in.

The negroes or others intended to be consigned to slavery shall be handed over to the nearest British authority.

Instructions to
be part of treaty.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the IVth article of the additional convention, signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said convention, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWD. THORNTON.

Ratification.

And whereas the said additional convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part

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thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Improvement of the Communication by Post between their respective Territories. Concluded and signed at London on the 15th December, 1848; Ratified by the President of the United States on the 6th January, 1849; Exchanged at London on the 26th January, 1849; Proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 15th February, 1849.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 15, 1848.

[Obsolete.
See post, p. 886.]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed at London, on the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which convention is, word for word, as follows:—

Preamble.

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty:—

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, an uniform sea rate of eight pence, or sixteen cents; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

Letter postage;

sea rate;

ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and forwarded to the United States, or brought

Letter postage, inland rate. from the United States and delivered in the United Kingdom, whether such letters shall be conveyed by British or by United States packets, an inland postage rate of one penny half penny.

There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United States, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United States and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom, and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland postage rate of five cents.

Both rates combined in one on certain letters. Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

Letters above the weight of half an ounce.

ARTICLE IV. With respect to letters above the weight of half an ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ, as regards the collection of the whole combined rate, the scale of progression in operation in its own territory for charging inland rates of postage.

Transit in closed mails through the United States;

ARTICLE V. The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under this convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Post, p. 790.

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

the British North American provinces.

ARTICLE VI. On the other hand, her Britannic Majesty engages to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provinces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any other part of the territory of the United States, at rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such closed mails may be conveyed within the North American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

Same subject.

ARTICLE VII. The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country or British colony or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

Same subject.

ARTICLE VIII. Her Britannic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United States, their colonies, or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States, their colonies or possessions.

Payment on letters in closed mails how made.

Post, p. 829.

ARTICLE IX. When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of Articles V., VI., VII., or VIII. of the present convention, the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom or of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the ounce, according to the net weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the addi-

tion of twenty-five per cent on the amount of postage, to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation.

ARTICLE X. The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon. Account of letters and newspapers by closed mails.

ARTICLE XI. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British Post-Office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States Post-Office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland. Letters posted in either country addressed to foreign countries, and to pass in transit through the other.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collected in the United States, (in addition to the United States rates of postage,) and accounted for to the British Post-Office.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage be paid in advance, such United States postage shall be collected in the United Kingdom, (in addition to the British postage,) and accounted for to the United States Post-Office.

ARTICLE XII. The rate of postage to be taken by the British Post-Office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*, shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the British Post-Office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States. Postage on letters received and to be forwarded, &c.
Post, p. 829.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

The rate of postage to be taken by the United States Post-Office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States packets, from the United Kingdom, and to be forwarded through the United States to the colonies or possessions of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post-routes, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*, shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the United States Post-Office upon letters conveyed, whether by sea or land, to or from such colonies, possessions, territories, or foreign countries, respectively, when posted at the port of arrival, or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

There shall be excepted from the above stipulations, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention existing between that country and the United Kingdom. But the two contracting parties agree to invite France to enter into communication with them, without Certain letters and newspapers excepted.

loss of time, in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers, and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France, respectively, as may be most conducive to the interests of the three countries.

Letters posted in the United States to British N. A. provinces. *Post*, pp. 791, 792.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for inland letters.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XIV. Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate.

English newspapers in the United States.

ARTICLE XV. The rates to be taken on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, either by British or by United States packets, shall be one penny for each newspaper in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States. Conversely, no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the British or by the United States Post-Office, on newspapers published in the United States, either when despatched from that country, or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

No accounts for newspapers.

There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of newspapers; each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged, according to the preceding stipulations.

American newspapers in Great Britain.

ARTICLE XVI. The rate of postage to be charged in the United Kingdom upon newspapers to and from the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be one penny for each newspaper, except where a lower rate is provided by any treaty between the United Kingdom and a foreign country; and the rate of postage to be charged in the United States upon newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, passing in transit through the United States, shall be two cents for each newspaper.

Periodicals;

ARTICLE XVII. Periodical works, not of daily publication, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, under the following conditions, namely:—

accounts;

1st. There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of such works; each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged.

how sent;

2dly. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or end, so that they may be easily examined.

3dly. They shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations of both countries.

rates.

The rates to be levied in Great Britain, as well on the above-mentioned works addressed to the United States, as on those from the United States addressed to Great Britain, shall be as follows:—

1st. For every work not exceeding two ounces in weight, one penny.

2dly. For every work above two ounces in weight, and not exceeding three ounces, six pence.

3dly. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight pence.

4thly. And for every ounce above four up to sixteen ounces, (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British office,) two pence additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

The rates to be levied by the Post-Office of the United States on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the rates to be charged in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XVIII. Printed pamphlets not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or United States packets, by means of the two offices, at the same rates and under the same conditions as those fixed for periodical works by Article XVII.

Printed pamphlets.

ARTICLE XIX. In consideration of two cents United States currency not being precisely equivalent to one penny sterling, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty-four cents to the pound sterling; and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty cents to the pound sterling.

Rate of pound sterling in the accounts.

ARTICLE XX. In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

Provision as to mail packets in case of war.

ARTICLE XXI. The forms in which the accounts between the respective Post-Offices for the transmission and conveyance of letters are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either Post-Office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the present convention, shall be settled between the Post-Office of the United States and the British Post-Office, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Forms of accounts, &c.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article may be modified by the two Post-Offices whenever, by mutual consent, those offices shall have decided that such modification would be beneficial to the Post-Office service of the two countries.

Measures of detail may be modified.

ARTICLE XXII. The present convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two governments, except after the expiration of a year's notice given to the other government.

Convention for what time;

ARTICLE XXIII. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof. It shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications.

when to be ratified.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

GEORGE BANCROFT. [L. s.]
PALMERSTON. [L. s.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 26th day of January last, by George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James, and the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclaimed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington; this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, [SEAL.] and in the seventy-third of the independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President :

JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

Settlement of Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ARTICLES

May 14, 1849. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America*
[Obsolete. See *post*, p. 841.] *for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.*

Regulations as to details.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of Article XXI. of the Convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, which leaves to the two Post-Offices the regulation, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of all other matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

CHAPTER I. — *Regulations between the respective Offices of Exchange.*

Exchange of mails.

ARTICLE I. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the United Kingdom and the United States :—

There shall be an exchange of mails between the following offices :—

1. Between London and Boston, by way of Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of Liverpool and New York.
2. Between London and New York, by way of Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Liverpool and Boston.
3. Between Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of New York.
4. Between Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Boston.
5. Between London and New York, by way of Southampton.
6. Between Southampton and New York direct.

Mails by packets from Liverpool to Boston to contain what;

ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to Boston direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of Boston shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States (with the exception of New York), and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for New York shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

to New York to contain what.

ARTICLE III. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to New York direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of New York shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States (with the exception of Boston), and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for Boston shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from Boston, or from New York to Liverpool, the mails forwarded from the offices of Boston and New York to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs. Mails from Boston or New York to Liverpool;

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE V. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Southampton shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States, and for countries in transit through the United States. from Southampton to New York;

ARTICLE VI. When the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails forwarded from the office of New York to the office of London shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom (with the exception of Southampton), and for foreign countries (France and countries on the continent of Europe addressed *via* Southampton and Havre excepted), and for British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom. from New York to Southampton.

The mails for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, and for France and for countries on the continent of Europe specially addressed *via* Southampton and Havre.

ARTICLE VII. If, hereafter, it should be deemed necessary to make a direct exchange of mails between other offices than those mentioned in Article I of the present articles, other offices of exchange may be established by mutual agreement between the two offices. Exchange between other offices.

CHAPTER II. — *Regulations respecting the Exchange of Correspondence, Progressive Rates of Postage, &c.*

ARTICLE VIII. The respective offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage of the correspondence exchanged between them which is due to each, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and also for that of the letters which are prepaid. Portion of postage to be accounted for by the respective offices.

On all prepaid letters sent from one office of exchange to another there shall be distinctly marked, in *red* ink, in the upper right-hand corner of each letter, the amount due to the country to which sent; and, in like manner, on all unpaid letters there shall be marked in *black* ink the amount due to the country from which forwarded.

When either country is entitled to the packet or sea rate of postage, in addition to its inland, the two rates shall be combined, and marked in one sum on each letter.

ARTICLE IX. With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter which is fixed at half an ounce in either country, the respective offices, in accounting to each other, shall employ the following scale of progression: — Progressive rates of postage.

- For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate.
- Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.
- Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.
- Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.
- Above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates.
- And so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

ARTICLE X. The correspondence of every description which may be forwarded from one office to another shall be enclosed in sealed or locked bags, and each class of correspondence shall be tied up separately, and distinguished by a label showing under what article in the letter bill such correspondence is comprised. Correspondence how enclosed.

Closed mails.
Ante, p. 784.

ARTICLE XI. When closed mails are forwarded under the stipulations contained in Articles V., VI., VII., and VIII. of the convention of December 15, 1848, from the United Kingdom through the United States, or from the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which despatches the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails in the letter bill in the table prepared for that purpose; and, in like manner, when closed mails are received in the United Kingdom through the United States, or in the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which receives the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails, in the acknowledgment of receipt, which is to be returned by the next post.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XII. When closed mails are forwarded from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America, or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States, the office which despatches the mails shall send a letter bill, in which shall be entered the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails. The letter bill shall be addressed to the post-office of the country through which the mail is forwarded, and shall be according to the form (A) annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 793.

Certain letters
free of postage.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters originating in the United States and addressed to the foreign countries and British colonies and possessions contained in table (B), and letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the foreign countries and United States possessions, contained in table (C) annexed to the present articles, and, *vice versa*, letters originating in such foreign countries, British colonies and possessions, and United States possessions, and addressed to the United Kingdom or the United States, shall be delivered by one office to the other free of all postage, whether packet or inland.

Post, p. 798.

Certain post-
age how to be
prepaid.

ARTICLE XIV. With respect to letters passing through either country, which cannot be forwarded unless the postage be paid in advance, the office of the United States shall pay to the British office the rates of British and foreign postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in table (D) annexed to the present articles, and in like manner the British office shall pay to the office of the United States the rates of United States postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and United States possessions and territories in table (E) annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 794.

Post, p. 795.

CHAPTER III. — *Letter Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipt, Accounts, &c.*

Letter bills.

ARTICLE XV. Every mail passing between the respective offices of exchange in the United Kingdom and the United States shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence. The office to which the mail is addressed shall return by the next post an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made according to the forms (F and G) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Post, pp. 796 -
799, 816, 817 -
819.

Blank letter
bills.

ARTICLE XVI. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails there should not be any letter, or other correspondence, from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers.

ARTICLE XVII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt, indicating the correct amount of postage due to each office, shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts. If, in checking the mails transmitted to the respective offices of exchange, the amount of postage of any of the articles shall be found to differ from that entered on the letter

bill by the despatching office, such articles shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

ARTICLE XVIII. Accounts, showing the results of the mutual transmission of correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall be made out at the end of every quarter by the General Post-Office in London, and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post-Office in Washington, the balance shall be paid without delay by that office which shall be found indebted to the other. The quarterly accounts shall be made out according to the forms (H and I) annexed to the present articles.

Accounts quarterly.

Post, pp. 800-804.

CHAPTER IV. — *Dead, Missent, and Returned Letters.*

ARTICLE XIX. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month, or otherwise, as the regulations of each office will admit. Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted. The forms (K and L) to be used in claiming the return of postage, and to accompany such dead letters, newspapers, &c. are annexed to the present articles.

Dead letters, &c.;

Post, pp. 805, 806.

ARTICLE XX. With respect to dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, or which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, they shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such dead letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded, signed by the inspector of the dead-letter office, or other officer duly authorized for that purpose.

in closed mails.

ARTICLE XXI. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of the postage, shall be reciprocally returned without delay through the respective offices of exchange, and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters, or letters addressed to persons who have changed their residences, shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the rates of postage which would have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

Missent letters.

Redirected letters.

ARTICLE XXII. Letters sent for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed, (the postage on which either office may think proper to return,) even though they may have been opened, are to be included and admitted with the dead letters.

Letters to annoy, &c. or injure.

ARTICLE XXIII. Whereas, by Article XIII. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, it is stipulated that letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American Provinces, or *vice versa*, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States and in the British North American Provinces for inland letters; and whereas, by Article XIV. of the said convention, it is further stipulated that the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American Provinces, and that it shall not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and as, owing to the various rates of postage now in operation in the two countries, which are governed by the distance that letters have to be conveyed in each, depending upon the point of intercommunication where the correspondence passes from one country to the other, it will not be possible to determine by previous regulations the true combined

Articles XIII. and XIV. of the convention of Dec. 15, 1848, postponed. *Ante*, p. 786.

Provision as to combined rates of postage to be postponed.

rates to which letters will be liable; and as, therefore, it will not be practicable to prescribe such forms and settle such details as will carry the said articles into due effect, it is agreed that further efforts for the adjustment of such forms and details for carrying into operation Articles XIII and XIV. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall be postponed until such alterations be made in the rates of postage as will allow of the provisions of the said articles being effectually carried out according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

Present articles
when to come
into operation.

ARTICLE XXIV. The present articles, so far as they are not already in force, shall come into operation on the first day of July next.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Washington, the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

S. R. HOBBIE.
H. BOURNE.

Approved:
J. COLLAMER.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
London, May 31, 1849.

Having examined and considered the twenty-four additional articles for carrying into execution the postal convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed on the fourteenth May instant by Selah R. Hobbie, Esq., on behalf of the Post-Office Department of the United States, and Henry Bourne, Esq., on behalf of this department, the same are by me hereby ratified.

In witness whereof, I have caused my seal of office to be hereto [L. s.] affixed, this day and year first above written.

CLANRICARDE, *Postmaster-General.*

A.

See p. 790.

LETTER BILL FOR CLOSED MAILS.

POST-OFFICE, _____,

Particulars of closed mails forwarded herewith. — day of _____, 18—.

Destination.	Number of Boxes or Bags.	Net weight of Letters in ounces.	Number of Newspapers.
Total			

_____, Postmaster.

To the Postmaster of _____.

NOTE. — This letter bill is to be used when closed mails are sent from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America, or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States.

B.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries, and British Colonies and Possessions, to or from which Letters passing in transit through the United Kingdom must be mutually delivered by one Office to the other free from all Postage whether Packet or Inland.

Alexandria, City of, <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Moldavia.
Algeria.	Naples, Kingdom of, <i>via</i> Marseilles.
Austria and the Austrian States.	Norway.
Baden.	Oldenburgh.
Bavaria.	Poland.
Belgium.	Prussia.
Bremen, Free City of.	Roman or Papal States.
Brunswick.	Russia.
Beyrout, City of, <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Saxony.
Dardanelles, The, <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Scutari, } Cities of, <i>via</i> Marseilles.
Denmark.	Smyrna, }
France.	Sweden.
German States.	Switzerland.
Gibraltar.	Turkey, in Europe.
Greece <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Tuscany <i>via</i> Marseilles.
Hamburg and Cuxhaven.	Venetian States.
Hanover.	Wallachia.
Holland.	Wurtemberg.
Hong Kong (China), Island of.	West Indies, &c. British, viz. : —
Ionian Islands.	Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Berbice, Cari-
Lubeck, Free City of.	acou, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Gre-
Malta, Island of.	nada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis,
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago,
Mecklenburg Strelitz.	Tortola, Trinidad.

C.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries and American Possessions to or from which Letters passing in transit through the United States must be mutually delivered by one Office to the other free from all Postage whether Packet or Inland.

[Nil.]

See p. 790.

D.

List of Foreign Countries and British Colonies and Possessions, with the Rates of Postage on Letters to or from the United States of America when conveyed via the United Kingdom, which Rates are to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the British Post-Office.

Names of Countries, etc.	Rate per Single Letter when conveyed between Great Britain and the United States.						Routes, Ports of Arrival in, or Departure from the United Kingdom.
	By British Packet.			By U. S. Packet.			
	Not exceeding ½ oz.			Not exceeding ½ oz.			
	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	
Aden. Asia	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Australia	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
Azores Islands	2	5	58	1	9	42	Southampton and Lisbon.
Bourbon, } Islands of	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Borneo, }							
Brazil	3	5	32	2	9	66	Falmouth.
Buenos Ayres	3	8	78	2	7	62	Ditto.
Canary Islands	2	6	60	1	10	44	Ditto.
Cape de Verd Islands	2	6	60	1	10	44	Uncertain.
Ceylon, Island of	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
China	1	8	40	1	—	24	Ditto.
Egypt }	2	2	52	1	6	36	Ditto.
Greece }							
Heligoland, Island of	1	2	28	—	6	12	London.
Indies, East	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Java	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Labuan }							
Lucca }	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Modena }							
Madeira, Islands of	2	6	60	1	10	44	Southampton.
Mauritius	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton and India.
Moluccas	2	—	48	1	4	32	Ditto.
Monte Video	3	8	78	2	7	62	Falmouth.
New Grenada	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
New South Wales	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ “ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
New Zealand	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ “ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
Parma and Placentia	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Philippine Islands	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Portugal	2	5	58	1	9	42	Ditto.
Sierra Leone	1	8	40	1	—	24	Uncertain.
Spain	2	10	68	2	2	52	Southampton.
Sumatra, Island of	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Syria	2	2	52	1	6	36	Southampton.
Van Dieman's Land	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Venezuela	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
West Indies, Foreign, viz.: Cuba Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustas- tius, St. Martin, St. Thomas.	2	1	50	1	5	34	Ditto.
Any British Colony or Foreign Country when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by pri- vate ships	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
	Under a ½ ounce.			Under a ½ ounce.			
	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	
Aden. Asia	2	1	50	1	5	34	By Closed Mail via Mar- seilles.
East Indies	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Ceylon, Island of	2	6	60	1	10	44	
China	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Hong Kong, Island of	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Mauritius	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Philippine Islands	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Australia	2	6	60	1	10	44	
New Zealand	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Van Dieman's Land	2	6	60	1	10	44	
Bourbon, Borneo	2	5	58	1	9	42	Ditto.
Java, Labuan	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Moluccas, Sumatra,	2	10	68	2	2	52	
or any other place in the Indian Archipelago.	2	10	68	2	2	52	
Egypt } British	1	11	46	1	8	30	Ditto.
Foreign	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Syria	2	4	56	1	8	40	
Total	2	4	56	1	8	40	
Egypt } British	1	1	26	—	5	10	By French Packet via Mar- seilles.
Syria	—	10	20	—	10	20	
Sicily, Island of	1	11	46	1	8	30	
Tunis, Africa	1	11	46	1	8	30	
Sardinia } British	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Foreign	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Spain } Total	1	6	36	—	10	20	

NOTE.—The Foreign portion of the above rates is to be charged according to the following scale, viz.: Weighing under a ½ oz., 1 rate; ½ oz. and under ½ oz., 2 rates; ¼ oz. and under ¼ oz., 3 rates; ¼ oz. and under 1 oz., 4 rates; 1 oz. and under 1½ oz., 5 rates; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce.

E.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries, and United States Possessions and Territories, which by the Laws of the United States are beyond the Limit of their established Post-Routes, with the Rates of Postage on Letters to and from the United Kingdom, when conveyed via the United States, which Rates are to be paid by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom to the Post-Office of the United States.

Names of Countries, &c.	Rate per Single Letter when conveyed between the United States and Great Britain.		Routes, Ports of Arrival in, or Departure from, the United States.
	By U. States Packet.	By British Packet.	
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	
	Cents.	Cents.	
Canada } New Brunswick }	26	10	By the general mail.
Havana.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ By United States Packet from Charleston.
California } Oregon }	56	40	
Panama.....	46	30	{ By United States Packet from New York.
Chagres.....	36	20	
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.....	21	5	{ By British Packet from New York.
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.....	26	10	{ By British Packet from Mobile.

See pp. 790,
817 - 819.

F.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 184—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States at — cents the single rate 2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each 4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States 5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate 7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States 8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each 9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
	10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States 12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.			

Registered Letters affixed to the present Bill and included in the foregoing Articles.

No.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of destination.

Superintending President, or Postmaster.

F. — Continued.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 184—.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 184—, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGIN.</p>				
			Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i></p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid letters for foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>9. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESTINATION.</p>				
			Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i></p> <p>10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>			Number.	

_____, Postmaster.

See pp. 790,
817-819.

G.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mails from ——— to ——— by the ——— packet.

POST-OFFICE ———,

the ——— of ———, 184—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i></p>				
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at ——— cents the single rate . . .				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom				
5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States				
ORIGIN.				
	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i></p>				
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at ——— cents the single rate				
7. Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom				
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
9. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
DESTINATION.				
	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
<p>§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i></p>				
	Number.			
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom				
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

—————, Postmaster of ———.

G.— Continued.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 184—.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 184—, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:—

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>				
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States				
5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The net weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>				
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States				
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each				
9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States				
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

H. (See p. 791.)
MAILS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE UNITED STATES.

An Account between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the General Post-Office of the United States for the Correspondence exchanged between the Offices of _____ and _____ during the Quarter ended the _____ of _____ 18____.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.		TO THE CREDIT OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.	
Date of Mails. 184—	Unpaid Letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate.	(1) Dollars. Cts.	(1) Dollars. Cts.
Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each.	(3) Dollars. Cts.		
		Missent, redirected, and returned Letters received from the United States.	(4) Dollars. Cts.
Closed Mails. For the United States Office in transit through the United Kingdom. (5)	Letters. Cents per Ounce.			Newspapers at 2 cents each. Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
		Weight in Ounces.	Dolls. Cts.
Date of Mails. 184—	Paid Letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate.			(6) Dollars. Cts.	(6) Dollars. Cts.
		Paid Letters for Foreign Countries, in transit through the United States.	(7) Dollars. Cts.
Paid Newspapers for Foreign Countries, United States Possessions, etc., in transit through the United States.	(8) Dollars. Cts.		
		Date of Mails. 184—	Closed Mails. From the British Office in transit through the United States. (9)	Letters. Cents per Ounce.	Newspapers at 2 cents each. Dolls. Cts.
Weight in Ounces.	Dolls. Cts.		

H.—Con-
RESULT OF THE

Number of the Articles composing the Credit of the United Kingdom.	The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom.	AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
<i>Mails from the United Kingdom.</i>			
1	Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate....		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States at 2 cents each.....		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....		
5	Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom, viz.: — Letters..... Newspapers.....		
<i>Mails from the United States.</i>			
	Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate.....		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.....		
9	Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom, viz.: — Letters..... Newspapers.....		

Balance of the Account for the Quarter

The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom	. . . .
The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States	. . . .
Balance in favor of the Office of —————	. . . .

tinued.

PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

Number of the Articles composing the Credit of the United States.	The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States.	AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
	<i>Mails from the United States.</i>		
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate.		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.....		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.....		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom.....		
	Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States, viz. : —		
5	Letters.....		
	Newspapers.....		
	<i>Mails from the United Kingdom.</i>		
6	Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States at — cents the single rate....		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States.....		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States at 2 cents each.....		
	Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States, viz. : —		
9	Letters.....		
	Newspapers.....		

ended the ——— of ———, 18—.

	Dollars.	Cents.
.		
.		

I.

(See p. 791.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, relating to the Correspondence between the two Offices for the Quarter ended the _____ of _____, 18—.

The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom.		The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States.	
Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Recapitulation of the Account between		Recapitulation of the Account between	
London and Boston.....		London and Boston.....	
London and New York, via Liverpool.....		London and New York, via Liverpool.....	
London and New York, via Southampton.....		London and New York, via Southampton.....	
Liverpool and Boston.....		Liverpool and Boston.....	
Liverpool and New York.....		Liverpool and New York.....	
Southampton and New York.....		Southampton and New York.....	
Dead letters returned to Washington.....		Dead letters returned to London.....	
Balance of errors in the preceding account.....		Balance of errors in the preceding account.....	
Balance in favor of the United States.....		Balance in favor of the United Kingdom.....	

General Post-Office, London, _____ of _____, 18—.

_____, *Accountant-General.*

K. (See p. 791.)

Account of Dead Letters returned to Washington from London, being Letters received in the Dead-Letter Office during the Month of _____, 18--.

Number of the Articles in which the Correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the Correspondence of every Description.	Number of Letters and Newspapers.	Amount due to the Office of the United Kingdom.		Observations.
			Dollars.	Cents.	
	§ I. Unpaid Correspondence.				
1.	Letters from the United States for the United Kingdom...				
2.	Letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. for the United Kingdom.....				
3.	Newspapers from ditto for the United Kingdom.....				
5.	Closed Mails, Letters received by _____ per ounce.....				
	§ II. Paid Correspondence.				
6 and 7.	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
8.	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
	§ III. Correspondence free from Charge.				
10 and 11.	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
12.	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....		“	“	

General Post-Office, London, the _____ of _____, 18--.

Inspector.

L. (See p. 791.)

Account of Dead Letters returned to London from Washington, being Letters received in the Dead-Letter Office during the Month of _____, 18____.

Number of the Articles in which the Correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the Correspondence of every Description.	Number of Letters and Newspapers.	Amount due to the Office of the United States.		Observations.
			Dollars.	Cents.	
	§ I. Unpaid Correspondence.				
1.	Letters from the United Kingdom for the United States...				
2.	Letters from foreign countries, British colonies, possessions, &c. for the United States				
3.	Newspapers from ditto for the United States.....				
5.	Closed mails, Letters received by..... _____ ounces at _____ per ounce.....				
	§ II. Paid Correspondence.				
6 and 7.	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries and United States possessions through the United States...		“	“	
8.	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United States		“	“	
	§ III. Correspondence free from Charge.				
10 and 11.	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries through the United States		“	“	
12.	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....		“	“	

Post-Office Department, Washington, the _____ of _____, 18____.

_____, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and the West Indies, etc.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Dec. 3 & 27, 1852. See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:— *Ante, p. 787.*

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, so long as the British and United States governments respectively shall deem it expedient to maintain a communication by packet between the several ports enumerated:— *Exchange of mails.*

1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at St. Thomas, — by means of British mail packets.

2. Between the post-office of New York and the post-office of Kingston, (Jamaica;)

3. Between the post-office of Charleston and the post-office of Kingston;

4. Between the post-office of Savannah and the post-office of Kingston;

5. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the post-office of Kingston;

6. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the post-office of Kingston, — by means of United States mail packets.

ARTICLE II. In the event of the United States mail packets ceasing to call at Kingston, (Jamaica,) the mails to and from Kingston shall be landed and embarked at Havana, and, if permitted, shall be delivered over unopened by the United States consul to the British consul, or *vice versa*, and shall be conveyed between Havana and Kingston by British packets. *Mails to and from Kingston;*

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco to St. Thomas and Jamaica shall comprise the correspondence, not only for those islands, but also for all the British and foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch. *to St. Thomas and Jamaica;*

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Jamaica and St. Thomas to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco shall comprise the correspondence, not only from those islands, but also from all the British and foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch. *from St. Thomas and Jamaica to New York, &c.*

ARTICLE V. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston, and addressed to one of the foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the *Rates of postage for letters.*

sum of one shilling, or twenty-four cents, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Rates of postage for newspapers.

ARTICLE VI. For every newspaper despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston, and addressed to one of the foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of two pence, or four cents.

Letter bills.

ARTICLE VII. Every mail despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston shall be accompanied by a letter bill.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall return by the next post an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted.

See p. 809.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made out according to the forms (A and B) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Blank letter bills.

ARTICLE VIII. If it should happen, at the usual period for making up the mails, that there should not be any letter or other correspondence from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers.

ARTICLE IX. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly account.

If, in checking the mails transmitted to the respective offices of exchange, the amount of postage shall be found to differ from that entered in the letter bill by the despatching office, such amount shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

Accounts.

ARTICLE X. The amount due to the British office for the correspondence transmitted under the regulations now agreed upon shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

When these articles take effect.

ARTICLE XI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and at London on the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

HORATIO KING.
W. L. MABERLY.

Approved:
S. D. HUBBARD.

Approved:
HARDWICKE.

A. — *Letter Bill for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.* See p. 808

Mail from _____ to _____, by _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185 .

The following articles are herewith sent, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged: —

§	1. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article. 1	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports				
2	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports				
	Total				
§	2. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.	Number.			
Article. 1	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.				
2	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.				

Postmaster of

B. — *Acknowledgment of Receipt for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.* See p. 808.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185 .

The Mail from _____ to _____ by the packet of the _____ of _____, 185, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.: —

§	1. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article. 1	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports				
2	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports				
	Total				
§	2. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no account between the two offices.	Number.			
Article. 1	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.				
2	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.				

, Postmaster, or Packet Agent.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

May 19 and
June 3, 1853.

See *post*, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Letter rates.

ARTICLE I. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to Kingston, (Jamaica,) by United States mail packets, and addressed to any of the Danish colonies in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, or eight cents, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Letters to the
Danish colonies
in the West In-
dies.

ARTICLE II. The amount due to the British Post-Office for the letters addressed to the Danish colonies in the West Indies, forwarded from the United States via Jamaica, under the regulations now agreed upon, shall be entered on the letter bill for Kingston, accompanying the mail by which such letters are sent, and shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

These articles
to be additional;

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849, and shall come into operation on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Ante, p. 788.

when to take
effect.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and at London on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

W. L. MABERLY.
HORATIO KING.

Approved:

CANNING.

Approved:

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and the West Coast of South America.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848. August 10 and September 7, 1853. See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, viz.:—

Exchange of mails.

1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at Panama.
2. Between the post-office of Charleston and the British packet office at Panama.
3. Between the post-office of Savannah and the British packet office at Panama.
4. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the British packet office at Panama.
5. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the British packet office at Panama.

The transmission of these mails between the several ports above mentioned and Panama will be provided for by the United States government.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, to Panama, shall comprise the correspondence for all the foreign ports on the western coast of South America at which the British mail packets in the Pacific touch.

Mails from New York, &c. to Panama;

ARTICLE III. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Panama to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, shall comprise the correspondence for the United States from all the foreign ports on the western coast of South America at which the British mail packets in the Pacific touch.

from Panama to New York.

ARTICLE IV. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, and addressed to the several States on the western coast of South America at the ports of which the British mail packets touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the following rates of postage, viz.:—

Letter rates.

1. Upon a letter for Buenaventura, in New Grenada, 4*d.*, or 8 cents (so long as the existing postal convention between Great Britain and New Granada shall continue in force).
2. Upon a letter for any port in the republic of Peru, 6*d.*, or 12 cents (so long as the existing postal convention between Great Britain and Peru shall continue in force).
3. Upon a letter for any other port on the western coast of South America excepting those above mentioned, 1*s.*, or 24 cents.

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Progressive rates. And these rates of postage shall increase in proportion for heavier letters, according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Newspapers. ARTICLE V. For every newspaper despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, and addressed to any of the states on the western coast of South America at the ports of which the British mail packets touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of two pence, or four cents.

Letter bills. ARTICLE VI. Every mail despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, shall be accompanied by a letter bill.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall return, by the next post, an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted.

See p. 813. The letter bill and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made out according to the forms (A and B) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Blank letter bills. ARTICLE VII. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails that there should not be any letter or other correspondence from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers. ARTICLE VIII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly account.

If, in checking the mails transmitted to the packet office at Panama, the amount of postage shall be found to differ from that entered in the letter bill by the despatching office, such amount shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

Accounts. ARTICLE IX. The amount due to the British office for the correspondence transmitted under the regulations now agreed upon shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom, in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

When these articles to take effect. ARTICLE X. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the tenth day of August, and at London on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

HORATIO KING.
J. TILLEY

Approved :
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
CANNING.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN. AUG. 10 & SEPT. 7, 1858. 813

A. — *Letter Bill for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America.* See p. 812

Mail from _____ to Panama by _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185

The following articles are herewith sent, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged :—

§	I. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article.					
1.	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2.	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

Postmaster of

B. — *Acknowledgment of Receipt for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America.* See p. 812.

BRITISH PACKET OFFICE, *Panama*, _____, 185

The mail from _____ to Panama, by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185, has been received, containing

the following articles, viz. :—

§	I. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article.					
1.	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2.	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

, Packet Agent.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

November 25
and December
12, 1853.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles: —

New office of exchange established at Philadelphia.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at Philadelphia, which shall exchange mails with the British offices of London and Liverpool, by means of the British and of the United States mail packets plying between Liverpool and Boston, or New York, respectively, and by means of the United States mail packets plying between Southampton and New York.

Mails forwarded from Philadelphia to comprise what, when despatched from Boston or New York to Liverpool;

ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Boston, or from New York, to Liverpool, the mails forwarded from the office of Philadelphia to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs.

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

when from New York to Southampton.

ARTICLE III. When the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails forwarded from the office of Philadelphia to the office of London shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Southampton, and for foreign countries, (France and countries on the continent of Europe addressed via Southampton and Havre excepted,) and for British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom.

The mails for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, and for France, and for countries on the continent of Europe specially addressed via Southampton and Havre.

Separate mails for Philadelphia by packets from Liverpool;

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from Liverpool to Boston, or to New York, separate mails for Philadelphia shall be forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

or Southampton.

ARTICLE V. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, separate mails for Philadelphia shall be forwarded from the offices of London and Southampton, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

Present articles additional to former ones;

ARTICLE VI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Ante, p. 788.
when to go into operation.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and at Washington on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

HORATIO KING,
W. L. MABERLY.

Approved :
JAMES CAMPBELL.
CANNING.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

March 20 and
April 9, 1856.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

In pursuance of the power granted to the two Post-Offices by Article XXI. of the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. Letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, or posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, and intended to be forwarded between the United Kingdom and the United States, by British or United States packets, may be registered on the application of the persons posting the same, but such registration shall not render the Post-Office Departments of the United Kingdom or the United States liable for the loss of such letters or the contents thereof.

Letters may be registered.

No liability for loss.

It is understood that this regulation applies equally to letters between the United Kingdom and California or Oregon, whether conveyed via New York, via Boston, or via Panama.

ARTICLE II. The conditions under which registered letters shall be received and delivered, and the forms to be observed in their transmission from the place at which they are posted to the office of exchange, or from the office of exchange to the place of their destination, shall be regulated by the rules in force in the two countries respectively.

Conditions of the receipt and delivery of registered letters.

ARTICLE III. The postage upon registered letters shall invariably be paid in advance, including not only the ordinary postage to the place of their destination, but also any registration fee to which letters of this class may be liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

Postage to be prepaid.

ARTICLE IV. The Post-Office of the United Kingdom shall be at liberty to fix the amount of the registration fee to be levied upon all registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States; and, in like manner, the Post-Office of the United States shall be at liberty to fix the amount of the registration fee to be levied upon all registered letters forwarded from the United States to the United Kingdom.

Amount of registration fee how determined.

These amounts may be altered, from time to time, by the respective Post-Offices, if an alteration be deemed expedient.

No charge, whether for registration or other service, shall, under any pretext whatever, be made in the United Kingdom or the United States on the delivery of registered letters.

Registration fees how accounted for.

ARTICLE V. Upon every registered letter forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States, the Post-Office of the United Kingdom shall account to the Post-Office of the United States for one half of the amount of the registration fee levied upon the posting of such registered letter in the United Kingdom; and, in like manner, upon every registered letter forwarded from the United States to the United Kingdom, the Post-Office of the United States shall account to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for one half of the amount of the registration fee levied upon the posting of such registered letter in the United States.

Registered letters to be made up in a separate parcel.

ARTICLE VI. All registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States, or from the United States to the United Kingdom, shall be made up at the respective offices of exchange in a parcel separate from the unregistered letters, which parcel shall be tied in the usual manner, and securely sealed by the despatching officer.

Separate letter bill to contain what.

The name of the person to whom each registered letter is addressed, the place of its destination, and the amount to be credited to the office to which the letters are forwarded, shall be entered at the respective offices of exchange in a separate letter bill, which shall be made out in the form annexed to these articles. Such letter bill shall not be enclosed in the parcel containing the registered letters, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding office of exchange.

Letter bills how to be certified and returned.

ARTICLE VII. Upon the arrival at an office of exchange in the United Kingdom of registered letters from the United States, and upon the arrival at an office of exchange in the United States of registered letters from the United Kingdom, the postmaster of such office of exchange shall compare the letters with the letter bill, and if they agree, he shall write at the foot of the letter bill, the word "correct," and affix his signature and official stamp.

The letter bill thus certified must be returned by the first mail to the office of exchange from which the registered letters were received.

If any error be observed, the postmaster shall report the circumstance to the General Post-Office in London or Washington, as the case may be, in order that the error may be investigated through the ordinary channel.

Forms of letter bills, &c.

Post, pp. 817-822.

Ante, pp. 796-799.

These articles to be considered additional, and when to go into effect.

Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE VIII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt for the mails exchanged between the two countries shall be made out according to the amended forms annexed to the present articles, in lieu of the forms (F and G) as originally adopted.

ARTICLE IX. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices, for carrying into execution the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the twentieth day of March, and at London on the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:
JAMES CAMPBELL.
ARGYLL.

LETTER BILL

FOR REGISTERED LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

See p. 816.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185

The following registered letters are sent herewith :

No.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	AMOUNT TO BE CREDITED TO THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE.		
			Postage.		Registration fee.
			Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					

[Signature of receiving officer.]

[Signature of despatching officer.]

If the entries on this letter bill agree with the letters received, the postmaster at the office of receipt must write the word "correct" at the foot, and affix his signature and official stamp. If any error be observed, the postmaster must immediately report the circumstance to the General Post-Office in London.

See p. 816.

LETTER BILL

FOR REGISTERED LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185

The following registered letters are sent herewith: —

No.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	AMOUNT TO BE CREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.		
			Postage.		Registration fee.
			Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					

[Signature of receiving officer.]

[Signature of despatching officer.]

If the entries in this bill agree with the letters received, the postmaster at the office of receipt must write the word "correct" at the foot, and affix his signature and official stamp. If any error be observed, the postmaster must immediately report the circumstance to the General Post-Office at Washington.

LETTER BILL

See p. 816.

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ day of _____, 185 .

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. : —

§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — the single rate 2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 1d. each 4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States 5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net Weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate 7. Paid registered letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee 8. Paid letters from foreign countries for the United States upon which the sea rate has been paid 9. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States 10. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each 11. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
12. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 13. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States 14. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, *Superintending President or Postmaster.*

See p. 816.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 185

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.					
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.					
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.				
<p>§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at _____ cents the single rate . . .</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States</p>					ORIGIN.		<p>The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.</p> <p>Net weight of letters in ounces. Number of newspapers.</p>	
<p>§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid registered letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee</p> <p>8. Paid letters for foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>9. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 1d. each</p> <p>10. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p>					DESTINATION.				Net weight of letters in ounces. Number of newspapers.
<p>§ III. Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</p> <p>11. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>12. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>13. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>					Number.			

_____, Postmaster.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

See p. 816.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 185

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.				
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom				
5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States				
ORIGIN.				
	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.				
6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid registered letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee				
8. Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom				
9. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
10. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
DESTINATION.				
	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.	Number.			
11. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
12. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom				
13. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

See p. 816.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ day of _____, 185

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz :

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.				
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States				
5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.				
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid registered letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee				
8. Paid letters from foreign countries for the United States upon which the sea rate has been paid				
9. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States				
10. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each				
11. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.				
	Number.			
12. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
13. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States				
14. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848. May 25 and June 17, 1858.
See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :— Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. The United States mail packets having ceased to call at Kingston, (Jamaica,) an exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, so long as British and United States governments respectively shall deem it expedient to maintain a communication by packet between the several ports enumerated :— Exchange of mails between St. Thomas and

1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; New York;

2. Between the post-office of Charleston and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; Charleston;

3. Between the post-office of Savannah and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; Savannah;

4. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; New Orleans;

5. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the British packet-office at St. Thomas. San Francisco;

These mails shall be conveyed between the several ports of the United States and the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, by means of United States mail packets, and between Havana and St. Thomas by means of British mail packets. how to be conveyed.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco to St. Thomas, and from St. Thomas to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, shall be made up in strict conformity with the regulations prescribed by the additional articles for carrying into execution the convention of the 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington on the 3d December, 1852, and at London on the 27th December, 1852, and the rates of postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office upon letters and newspapers comprised in those mails, as well as the mode in which such postage shall be accounted for, shall be the same that were fixed by those additional articles, and by the additional articles signed at Washington on the 19th May, 1853, and at London on the 3d June, 1853. Mails how made up.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849. These to be considered additional articles. Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and at Washington on the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:
AARON V. BROWN.
COLCHESTER.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

January 11
and February 3,
1859.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

New office of
exchange estab-
lished at Port-
land.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at Portland, for the exchange of United States and European mails with the British offices of Liverpool and London, by means of United States, British, or Canadian mail packets, plying between Liverpool and Portland.

Exchange of
mails by way of
Portland.

ARTICLE II. The offices of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia may exchange mails with the offices of London and Liverpool, respectively, by way of Portland, in the same manner as mails are now being exchanged by United States and British packets plying between New York and Liverpool, and Boston and Liverpool.

Mails from
Portland to com-
prise what.

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from the office of Portland to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs.

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

Mails to Port-
land to comprise
what.

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to Portland shall comprise all the correspondence for the United States, excepting the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, shall comprise all the correspondence destined for each of those cities respectively.

Present to be
additional arti-
cles.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington on the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and at Washington on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved :
AARON V. BROWN.
COLCHESTER.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America. November 25 and December 14, 1859.
See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :— Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established new offices of exchange on the part of the United States at Detroit and Chicago, and on the part of the United Kingdom at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, for the exchange of United States and European mails by means of British, United States, and Canadian mail packets. New offices of exchange at Chicago, Cork, Detroit, Dublin, and Galway.

ARTICLE II. The office of Portland, which has hitherto exchanged mails with the offices of Liverpool and London only, shall henceforth be an office of exchange with the offices at Dublin, Cork, and Galway also. Office of Portland to exchange with, &c.

ARTICLE III. In addition to the exchange of mails already provided for between the United States office at Portland and the British offices of London and Liverpool, (by virtue of the additional articles signed at Washington on the 11th January, and in London on the 3d February, 1859,) there shall be established an exchange of mails between the British office of Cork and the United States office of Portland by means of the Canadian mail packets plying direct between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and also an exchange of mails between the office of Portland on the one side, and the offices of London, Liverpool, and Cork, on the other side, by means of the Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and River du Loup in summer. Exchange of mails by Canadian mail packets.

ARTICLE IV. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from the respective United States exchanging offices to the several British exchanging offices, and, *vice versa*, from the British exchanging offices to the United States exchanging offices, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and the United States Post-Offices. Description of letters, &c. how to be arranged.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices, for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849. These to be considered as additional articles.
Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and at Washington on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved :
J. HOLT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

June 28 and
July 21, 1860.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

New office of
exchange at Lon-
donderry.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United Kingdom a new office of exchange at Londonderry, which shall exchange mails with the United States offices of Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York, by means of Canadian mail packets.

Description of
letters, how to
be arranged.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Londonderry to the several United States exchanging offices, or from those exchanging offices to Londonderry, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

These to be ad-
ditional articles.
Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and at Washington on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

HORATIO KING.
FREDERICK HILL.

Approved:
J. HOLT.
Approved:
ARGYLL.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

August 13 and
September 1,
1860.

See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United Kingdom a new office of exchange at Glasgow, which shall exchange mails with the United States offices of Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York, by means of Canadian mail packets.

New office of
exchange at
Glasgow.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Glasgow to the several United States exchanging offices, or from those exchanging offices to Glasgow, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

Description of
letters, &c. how
to be arranged.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

These to be ad-
ditional articles.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and at Washington on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.
FREDERICK HILL.

Approved:
J. HOLT.
Approved:
ARGYLL.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

July 7 and 30, 1862. *To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*
 See post, p. 841.

Ante, p. 787. In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI of the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Exchange of mails between Boston and Southampton. ARTICLE I. In addition to the exchange of mails between the United States and the United Kingdom, by means of the United States mail packets plying between New York and Southampton, already provided for, there shall be established an exchange of mails between the United States office of Boston and the British office of Southampton.

Separate mails between Boston and Southampton to comprise what. ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, separate mails for Boston shall be forwarded from the office of Southampton, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Boston; and reciprocally when the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails from Boston for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, as well as for France and for countries on the continent of Europe, specially addressed via Southampton and Havre.

Present to be additional articles. *Ante*, p. 788. ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and at London on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOHN A. KASSON.
 ROWLAND HILL.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. December 26, 1862, and March 12, 1863.
See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE I. In exception to the stipulations contained in Articles IX. and XII. of the convention of December 15, 1848, the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom by the Post-Office of the United States for the transit through the territory of the United Kingdom of letters and book packets, (including under the latter designation newspapers and printed papers of every kind,) comprised in the closed mails sent through the United Kingdom between the United States and any foreign country, whether conveyed between the United States and the United Kingdom by British or by United States packets, shall be at the rate of four pence per ounce, British, of letters, net weight, and at the rate of five pence per pound, British, of book packets, also net weight, and in like manner the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United States by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for the transit through the territory of the United States of letters and book packets, (including newspapers and printed papers of every kind,) comprised in the closed mails sent through the United States between the United Kingdom and any British colony or foreign country, whether conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States by United States or by British packets, shall be at the rate of eight cents per ounce, British, of letters, net weight, and at the rate of ten cents per pound, British, of book packets, also net weight.

Postage on letters and book packets for transit in closed mails.
Ante, pp. 784, 786.

ARTICLE II. It is understood and agreed that the reduced transit rates fixed by the preceding article to be paid to the United States Post-Office by the British Post-Office shall apply equally to closed mails between the United Kingdom and British Columbia or Vancouver's island, transmitted via the United States, whether forwarded overland or by way of Panama.

These rates to apply also, &c.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th of May, 1849, and they shall be carried into effect as soon as the British Post-Office has announced to the United States Post-Office that the negotiations now pending between the British Post-Office and the German Post-Offices, on the subject of a mutual exchange of closed mails, have been satisfactorily concluded.

These articles to be additional.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in Washington on the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

ROWLAND HILL.
M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

September 26
and October 19,
1863.

See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

New office of
exchange at
San Francisco.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at San Francisco for the exchange of mails with the British offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow, by means of British, United States, or Canadian mail packets, plying between Liverpool, Southampton, or Galway, and New York, Boston, or Portland.

Mails to, but
not from, San
Francisco.

ARTICLE II. The offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow may despatch mails to San Francisco, but mails for the British exchanging offices shall not be despatched from San Francisco.

Mails to San
Francisco to
comprise what.

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow to San Francisco, shall comprise the correspondence for California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Sandwich Islands, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island.

Present to be
additional ar-
ticles.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and at Washington on the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. BLAIR, P. M. G. U. S.
FREDERIC HILL.

Approved :
STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December the 15th, 1848.

August 6 and September 10, 1864.
See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention; the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place, between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at Colon, New Granada, by means of United States mail packets plying between those ports.

Exchange of mails between New York and Colon, New Granada.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York to Colon shall comprise the correspondence addressed to Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or any other port on the Atlantic coast of the Republic of New Granada, as well as the correspondence addressed to any place in the interior of New Granada.

Mails from New York to Colon to comprise what.

ARTICLE III. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Colon to New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or other port on the Atlantic coast of the Republic of New Granada, or in any place in the interior of New Granada, and addressed to the United States.

Mails from Colon to New York to comprise what.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Present articles additional.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and at London on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

M. BLAIR, P. M. G. U. S.

STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

October 25 and November 11, 1865. *To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of the 15th December, 1848.*
See post, p. 841.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Office of exchange established at Baltimore.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United States a new office of exchange at Baltimore, which shall exchange mails with the British offices at Liverpool and London by means of United States mail packets, plying between Baltimore and Liverpool.

Description of letters, &c. to be arranged.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, etc., which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Baltimore to the British exchanging offices of Liverpool and London, respectively, or from those exchanging offices to Baltimore, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

These articles to be considered additional.
Ante, p. 788

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and at Washington on the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. DENNISON.
STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. June 18, 1867.
[Obsolete.
See post, p. 854.]

THE General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new convention, the communication by post between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well for letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies, the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE II. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails.

ARTICLE III. The postage on a single international letter shall not exceed twelve cents in the United States, or sixpence in the United Kingdom, and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States and half an ounce in the United Kingdom.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional fifteen grammes, or half an ounce, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE IV. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be fixed and retained by the British Post-Office.

ARTICLE V. International newspapers, book-packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth), and patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), shall be transmissible by either office at such charges (not less than three pence in the United Kingdom or six cents in the United States per four ounces on book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise), and under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down.

These regulations, however, shall include the following :

1st. The postage shall be fully prepaid.

2d. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom, or to whom, the packet is sent, shall not be regarded as a letter.

3d. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Prohibited papers. 4th. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

Customs duty in the United States. 5th. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

No other charges. 6th. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

Certain postages collected in the two countries to be equally divided. **ARTICLE VI.** The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters), shall be equally divided between the two offices.

Postage on transit letters, &c. That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

Charge for sea conveyance of letters and newspapers. For the purposes of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters across the Atlantic shall be computed on the basis of four pence, or eight cents, per single letter rate, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound or twelve cents per kilogramme.

Registered letters or packets. **ARTICLE VII.** The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

Postage of registered letters. The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

Registration fee. In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

Same subject. **ARTICLE VIII.** The United States Post-Office may further deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

Postages to be accounted for. The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters and so forth addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries above mentioned.

Transit of closed mails through each country. **ARTICLE IX.** The British Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of the United States Possessions, or of foreign countries, and the United States Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the

British Post-Office may exchange, in either direction with the post-offices of British Possessions, or of foreign countries.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails. Account to be rendered of contents.

ARTICLE X. The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be one half the ordinary inland rates now charged in the two countries respectively, viz. for transit through the United States, one half of three cents per single letter, and for transit through the United Kingdom one half of a penny per single letter. Rates of postage for territorial transit of letters;

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails, shall be fourpence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States. of newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XI. When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit. Certain transfers of closed mails not to be deemed territorial transit.

ARTICLE XII. The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Rates of postage for sea conveyance of closed mails.

ARTICLE XIII. The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails, to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded. Combined territorial and sea rates.

ARTICLE XIV. The amount of postage chargeable by the United States Post-Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United States, shall be three cents; and the amount of postage chargeable by the British Post-Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United States, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be one penny. United States postage on single letter;
British postage.

ARTICLE XV. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda, and between those States and the British Post-Office Agencies, established in the Danish Colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan (Porto Rico). The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices. Exchange of correspondence between the United States and Bermuda, St. Thomas, and San Juan.

ARTICLE XVI. The British Post-Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails, or in closed mails, between the respective offices. British Post-Office to prepare quarterly separate accounts.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts, which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall Accounts to be incorpo-

rated in general accounts.

Equivalent of the United States dollar.

Official communication between the Post-Offices not to be accounted.

Regulations to be made, and how terminable.

Existing conventions to cease when this takes effect.

Ante, p. 783.

When articles of this convention take effect.

Convention terminable upon what notice.

Execution.

Convention ratified and approved by the Postmaster-General;

approved by the President of the United States.

forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, or by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two Post-Offices.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE XIX. All the conventions which now regulate the exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, shall cease to have effect from the date of the day when the present convention shall be put into execution.

ARTICLE XX. Articles one, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, shall come into operation on the 1st October next, and the remaining articles on the 1st day of January, 1868.

ARTICLE XXI. This convention shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of one year; and Article V. (except so far as relates to newspapers) shall be terminable on a notice of three months.

Done in duplicate and signed in London, the 18th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

MONTROSE,
[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON, *Special Com., &c., &c.*
[L. s.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, July 8, 1867. }

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a new Postal Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at London on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this Department, and by His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of his Department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post-Office of the United States of America for the Execution of the Convention of the 18th day of June, 1867.

Aug. 9 & Sept. 5, 1867.
[Obsoleto.
See post, p. 859.]

ARTICLE I. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post-Offices: — Exchange of mails.

1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. London.
2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Liverpool.
3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Southampton.
4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Dublin.
5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco. Cork.
6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Londonderry.
7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Glasgow.
8. The office of Bermuda shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston and New York, *via* Halifax (Nova Scotia). Bermuda.
9. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at St. Thomas (West Indies). New York.
10. The British packet office at Panama (United States of Colombia) shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco. Panama.
11. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at Colon. New York.
12. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at San Juan (Porto Rico).

ARTICLE II. The correspondence forwarded in the mails from the office of Bermuda to the offices of Boston and New York, and *vice versa*, shall not give rise to any account between the British and the United States Post-Offices. Mails to and from Bermuda.

Each office shall levy its own rates of postage.

ARTICLE III. The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British packet office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies. Mails from New York to St. Thomas;

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters, and one penny each for newspapers.

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco shall comprise correspondence passing between the states on the western coast of South America or the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of America. between Panama, New York, and San Francisco.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those states or colonies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office as follows :—

Correspondence how to be accounted for.

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the states on the western coast of South America :—

1s. 0d. for each half-ounce letter.

—“ 2d. for each newspaper.

—“ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British colonies in Australia or to New Zealand :—

—“ 6d. for each half-ounce letter.

—“ 2d. for each newspaper.

—“ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post-Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the states on the western coast of South America, in Australia or New Zealand, despatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

Mails between Colon and New York;

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet-office at Colon and the office of New York shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce letter, and one penny each for newspapers.

New York and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The mails which are sent from the post-office of New York to the British packet-office at San Juan (Porto Rico) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York addressed to Porto Rico the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

Accounts between the United States and British post-offices.

See p. 842.

ARTICLE IV. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United States in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.

See p. 843.

ARTICLE V. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

Exchange of registered letters and postal packets.

See p. 844.

ARTICLE VI. The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and the post-offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows :—

The letters, &c. shall be entered, with all the necessary details, on special lists according to the form C, annexed to the present regulations.

The registered letters, &c. and the nominal list, shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the despatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the letter bill.

If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded,

a blank list shall be sent enclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the despatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ARTICLE VII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the under-mentioned countries or colonies, viz. :—

Registered letters, newspapers, &c. to certain countries or colonies.

Cape of Good Hope.
 Ceylon.
 Constantinople.
 East Indies.
 Egypt, viz. : Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo.
 Falkland Islands.
 Gambia.
 Gibraltar.
 Gold Coast.
 Hong-Kong.
 Java.
 Lagos.
 Labuan.
 Liberia.
 Malta.
 Mauritius.
 Natal.
 New South Wales.
 Queensland.
 St. Helena.
 Sierra Leone.
 South Australia.
 Tasmania.
 Victoria.
 Western Australia.

On its side the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies :—

Canada.
 New Brunswick.
 Nova Scotia.

ARTICLE VIII. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article :—

Regulations as to registered letters.

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book packet, and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

On its side, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of eight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

Letter bills and receipts.

ARTICLE IX. Every mail passing between the offices of exchange of the respective post-offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt by the next post.

See p. 845.

The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 847.

The letter bills from the office of Bermuda for the offices of Boston and New York shall be in conformity with the form E annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of letter bills which the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British offices of exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

See p. 847.

The letter bill from the offices of New York and San Francisco for the British packet office at Panama shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 848.

The letter bill from the office of New York for the British packet office at Colon shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 849.

The letter bill from the office of New York for the British packet office at St. Thomas shall be in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations.

Marks in red and black ink.

ARTICLE X. The respective offices of exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.

Distinct packets for different articles in letter bills.

ARTICLE XI. The respective offices of exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills.

Label to each.

To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label.

The labels which the respective offices of exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the previous article, shall be printed as follows:—

Labels printed in colors denote what.

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

Dead letters, newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month.

Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

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ARTICLE XIII. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and admitted with the dead letters mutually returned. Malicious, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XIV. Ordinary or registered letters, book packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the despatching office to the other office. Missent letters, &c.

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid by the receivers.

ARTICLE XV. The articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States, on the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, for carrying into execution the convention of the fifteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall cease to have effect from the date of the day when the present detailed regulations shall be put into execution. Former articles to cease operation when these take effect.
Ante, p. 788

Done in duplicate and signed in London the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in Washington the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

L. S.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

L. S.

MONTROSE.

A.

See p. 838.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, conveyed in transit through the United Kingdom in ordinary Mails between the United States and the undermentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet, or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 Ounces.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet, or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 Ounces.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Africa (Foreign Possessions on the West Coast).....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Australia <i>via</i> Southampton....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Brazil.....	24	2	Cannot be sent.	32	2	..
Buenos Ayres.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Cape of Good Hope.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Ceylon <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
China (except Hong-Kong) <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
China (except Hong-Kong) <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Constantinople.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	(b) 4	8
East Indies <i>via</i> Southampton....	12	(b) 4	8	20	(b) 4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	(b) 6	12	28	(b) 6	12
Egypt <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Falkland Islands.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Gambia, Gold Coast, Gibraltar	12	2	6	20	2	6
Hong-Kong <i>via</i> Southampton....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Japan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	Cannot be sent.	32	4	..
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	Cannot be sent.	40	6	..
Java <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Labuan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Lagos.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Liberia.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Malta <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Mauritius <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Montevideo.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Natal.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Penang and Singapore <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
Penang and Singapore <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	Cannot be sent.	32	4	..
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	Cannot be sent.	40	6	..
St. Helena.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Sierra Leone.....	12	2	6	20	2	6

In addition to these rates the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Office for three pence for every pound of Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, according to the weight in bulk.

NOTE. — The rates of postage having the letter “a” prefixed increase by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes or fraction thereof. Those marked “c” increase according to two different principles, 8 cents being reckoned for each rate of 15 grammes, and the remainder for each rate of 7½ grammes. Upon letters for all other places an additional rate is to be reckoned for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.

Where the letter “b” is prefixed an additional rate is to be accounted for for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces if a single Newspaper exceed four ounces in weight. In all other cases the postage is for each Newspaper without regard to its weight.

The rates set down for Book Packets and Patterns are to be accounted for for each four ounces or fraction thereof. The Book and Pattern post to Egypt extends only to Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez.

B.

(See p. 838-.)

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, Unsealed Circulars, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, despatched from the United Kingdom, via the United States, to the undermentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Postage on Letters per single half an Ounce.	POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.		Book Packets.	Unsealed Circulars.	* Periodicals and all other Kinds of Printed Matter.	NOTES.
		For each Newspaper.	Cents.				
Acapulco.....	10	2		Four cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.	Two cents for each three circulars or less number to one address.	Two cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.	* This embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet-music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards of dry, flexible materials, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographs on cards, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and stems. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, tobacco, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall.....	10	2					
Belize (British Honduras).....	10	2					
Brazil.....	10	2					
British North American Provinces and Possessions.....	10	2					
Central America, Pacific Slope, via Panama.....	10	2					
China.....	10	2					
Costa Rica.....	10	2					
Cuba.....	10	2					
Guatemala.....	10	2					
Japan.....	10	2					
Mexico, direct from New York.....	10	2					
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama.....	10	2					
Panama.....	10	2					
Sanwich Islands.....	10	2					
St. Thomas by Brazilian line of U. S. Packets from New York.....	10	2					
Venezuela, by Am. and Ven. Packet.....	10	2					
West Indies (British).....	10	2					

Date stamp.

C.

See p. 838.

REGISTERED LETTER LIST FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Addresses of Registered Letters forwarded from the Post-Office _____
to the Post-Office _____, in the mail of the _____ day of _____,
186—, by the Ship _____.

No.	ORIGIN.	TO WHOM ADDRESSED.	DESTINATION.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Credit to the United States (included in the entries on the Letter Bill) on account of the letters sent herewith.

Article in Letter Bill.	Art. 6.		Art. 7.		Art. 8.		Art. 9.		Art. 10.		Art. 11.		Art. 12.		Art. 13.	
	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Statement by British Office.																
Statement by U. S. Office.																

Signature of Receiving Officer.

Signature of Despatching Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE RECEIPT OF REGISTERED LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The * _____ Registered Letters despatched from the Post-Office _____ to the Post-Office _____, by the mail of the _____ and † _____ despatched by the mail of the _____ have been duly received.

(Signed) _____,
Post-Office _____,
_____ day of _____, 186—.

* Here state in writing the number of letters.

† This space must be used when two mails have been received since the last mail was despatched.

D.

LETTER BILL

See p. 840.

For the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the _____
 United States _____ Mail from _____ to _____, by the
 Ship _____.

POST-OFFICE _____, _____ day of _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested
 may be acknowledged:—

TABLE 1.—Unpaid correspondence to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.	
	Grammes.		Grammes.	
1. Unpaid and insufficiently paid international letters, at _____ cents per 30 grammes.....				
2. Unpaid letters for countries in transit through the United States, at 10 cents per 15 grammes each letter.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
3. Unpaid letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom.....				
4. Unpaid newspapers, book packets, and patterns of merchandise from countries in transit through the United Kingdom. { Charge from place of origin to United Kingdom Sea rate from United Kingdom to United States at 12 cents per kilogramme.....	Grammes.		Grammes.	
5. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.

TABLE 2.—Paid correspondence to the credit of the United States Office.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
6. Paid international letters at _____ cents per ounce.....				
7. Paid letters for the United States from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents per half-ounce each.....				
8. Paid letters for countries in transit through the United States.....				
9. Paid newspapers for the United States, at _____ cents per pound.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
10. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for the United States, at _____ cents per pound.....				
11. Paid newspapers for countries in transit through the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
12. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for countries in transit through the United States.....				
13. Fees on registered letters, &c. the postage being included in the foregoing articles.....				
14. Sum represented by the postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid letters brought to account under Article I.....				

_____ Registered Letters are sent in this mail, the addresses of which are entered on a separate bill.

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TABLE 3.—Correspondence which forms no account between the two Offices.		Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.			
15. Letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, the United States postage upon which has not been paid.....		Number.		Number.			
TABLE 4.—Closed mails for the United States and countries in transit through the United States.							
ORIGIN.	DESTINATION.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.
France, Paris.....	United States.		Ozs.	Ozs.		Ozs.	Ozs.
Havre.....	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Paris to Calais..	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Lille to Calais..	“		“	“			
Belgium, Ostend.....	“		“	“			
Antwerp.....	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Ostend.....	“		“	“			
Prussia, Aix-la-Chapelle	“		“	“			
Italy, Travelling office..	“		“	“			
Turin to Susa....	“		“	“			
London.....	Havana.					“	“
“	Mexico.					“	“
“	Honolulu.					“	“
“	Canada.					“	“
“	Nova Scotia.					“	“
“	New Brunswick.					“	“
“	Prince Edw'd Isl'd.					“	“
“	Belize.					“	“
“	British Columbia.					“	“
“	Vancouver's Island.					“	“
“	Panama.					“	“
“	Colon.					“	“

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E.

See p. 840.

LETTER BILL FROM BERMUDA TO _____.

POST-OFFICE, BERMUDA, _____,
 _____ the _____ of _____.

Mail forwarded this day by the _____ Packet *via* Halifax.

	Statement of Despatching Office.		Verification of Receiving Office.	
	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.	Number of Letters.	
<i>British Sea Postage on Paid Letters sent to _____.</i>				
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....				
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.....				
Various weights above 1 oz..				
Total.....				

Signature of Despatching Officer.

Signature of Receiving Officer.

NOTE.—This Letter Bill, on arrival at _____, to be forwarded to the General Post-Office, London.

F.

See p. 840.

LETTER BILL *for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America, Australia, or New Zealand.*

Mail from _____ to Panama by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged :—

Number.	Description of Correspondence.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	§ 1. <i>Correspondence for the Western Coast of South America.</i>				
	Paid letters at 1s. per half-ounce....				
	Paid newspapers at 2d. each.....				
	Paid book packets.....				
	§ 2. <i>Correspondence for Australia or New Zealand.</i>				
	Paid letters at 6d. per half-ounce....				
	Paid newspapers at 2d. each.....				
	Paid book packets.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

See p. 840.

G.

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to Colon by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
_____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged:—

Number.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

_____,
Postmaster of _____.

See p. 840.

H.

LETTER BILL for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.

Mail from _____ to St. Thomas by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
_____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged:—

§ I.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
Number.		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				
§ II. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.					No.
	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				
	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				

_____,
Postmaster of _____.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. July 28, 1868.

THE general post-office of the United States of America and the general post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II. The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or prices current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets, or packets of patterns or samples ; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall, nevertheless, be forwarded and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight, posted for despatch in the opposite direction, together with a fine of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II., preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States post-offices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV. Every letter, newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, despatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "paid all" on the right-hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

Preamble.

Exchange of mails; to include what;

how conveyed.

Rates of postage, and weight of letters.

Delivery of correspondence.

Unpaid letters.

Each office to keep postage.

Letters, &c. how paid.

Dead letters, &c. ARTICLE V. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered from whatever cause shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Detailed regulations. ARTICLE VI. The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

Convention, when to commence, and how to terminate. Signature. ARTICLE VII. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.,

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Post, p. 869.

The General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new Convention, the Communications by Post between the two Countries, the Undersigned, duly authorized for that Purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles :— November 7 and 24, 1868.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, as well for letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom or in the United States, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United Kingdom or through the United States. Exchange of correspondence; to include what.

ARTICLE II. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall, at its own cost, remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails. Each office to despatch mails.

ARTICLE III. The postage on a single international letter shall be six pence in the United Kingdom, and shall be twelve cents in the United States; and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be half an ounce in the United Kingdom or fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States. Rates of postage.
Weight of single letter.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional half-ounce or fifteen grammes, or fraction thereof.

The question of the further reduction of the letter rates of postage shall be considered at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this convention. Further reduction.

ARTICLE IV. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of two pence, to be retained by the British Post-Office. Letters insufficiently paid or wholly unpaid, subject to fine.

ARTICLE V. International newspapers, book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth,) and patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) shall be transmissible by either office, under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down, and at the following charges, viz. :— Fines how disposed of.
Postage on newspapers, &c.

For every newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States.

For book packets and patterns.

Book packets and patterns.

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom and two cents in the United States.

When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, two pence in the United Kingdom and four cents in the United States.

When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, three pence in the United Kingdom and six cents in the United States.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of three pence, or six cents, for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

These regulations, however, shall include the following :—

Postage to be prepaid.
Book packets.

1st. The postage shall be fully prepaid.

2d. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

3d. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Prohibited papers.

4th. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

Customs duties in the United States.

5th. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

No other charges.

6th. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

Postage to be equally divided.

ARTICLE VI. The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters,) shall be equally divided between the two offices. And in making said division the two offices shall account to each other for the following rates per ounce or per pound, according to the weight in bulk of each class of international correspondence.

Rates.

British Post-Office.

1. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for seven and a quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States; and for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets and patterns sent to the United States.

United States Office.

2. The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom; for eight and three quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United Kingdom; for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets sent to the United Kingdom; and for nineteen cents per pound on patterns sent to the United Kingdom.

Postage on transit letters, &c.

ARTICLE VII. That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

Charge for sea conveyance of letters, newspapers, &c.

For the purposes of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the Atlantic shall be computed at twenty cents per ounce or per thirty grammes, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound or twelve cents per kilogramme.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office letters or other postal packets, which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters, or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

Registered letters or packets.

The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

Postage of registered letters.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

Registration fee.

ARTICLE IX. The United States Post-Office may further deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

Same subject.

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters and so forth addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

Postages to be accounted for.

The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries above mentioned.

ARTICLE X. The British Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of United States possessions or of foreign countries; and the United States Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of British possessions or of foreign countries.

Transit of closed mails through each country.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails.

Account rendered to be of contents.

ARTICLE XI. The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be as follows:—

Rates of postage for territorial transit of letters.

The British Post-Office shall account to the Post-Office of the United States for three and three quarter cents an ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United States; and the Post-Office of the United States shall account to the British Post-Office for 1½d. (one penny one farthing) per ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United Kingdom.

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

Of newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XII. When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

Certain transfers of closed mails not to be deemed territorial transit.

Rates of postage for sea conveyance of closed mails.

ARTICLE XIII. The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Combined territorial and sea rates.

ARTICLE XIV. The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

Accounts between the post-offices.

ARTICLE XV. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of two cents upon every single paid letter sent through the United Kingdom in ordinary mails addressed to the United States, and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of one penny upon every single paid letter sent through the United States in ordinary mails addressed to the United Kingdom.

Exchange of correspondence between the United States and St. Thomas, Panama, Colon, and San Juan.

ARTICLE XVI. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the British Post-Office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan, (Porto Rico.) The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

British Post-Office to prepare quarterly separate accounts.

ARTICLE XVII. The British Post-Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails or in closed mails, between the respective offices.

Accounts to be incorporated in general accounts.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

Equivalent of the United States dollar.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

Official communications not to be accounted.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

Regulations to be made, and how terminable.

ARTICLE XVIII. Official communications addressed by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, or by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two post-offices.

Former convention to cease when this takes effect.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

Ante, p. 833.

When this convention takes effect; when terminable.

ARTICLE XX. The convention for regulating the communication by post between the two countries signed in London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the date on which the convention, now to be concluded, shall be put in operation.

ARTICLE XXI. This convention shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1869.

ARTICLE XXII. This convention shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of one year.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November, and at Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L. s.]

MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. s.]

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1868.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Execution of the Convention of the twenty-fourth Day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Nov. 7 & 24, 1868.

ARTICLE I. Each office shall send mails by well-appointed steamships of approved speed, sailing on stated days between Liverpool and New York, or Boston and New York, or Boston and Liverpool *via* Queens-town; and also between Southampton and New York, and New York and Southampton, as often as such steamships shall be despatched; *Provided* that the mails so sent shall not be delayed by such mode of despatch, and *provided* that the cost of transit can be arranged by each office in accordance with the rates which that office may think it right to pay for the conveyance of mail matter. Each office to send mails, on stated days, by steamships, &c. Proviso.

If it be shown by either office that the sending of any portion of the international letters to any designated port causes a delay to such letters, it is agreed that the other office shall cease to send such letters to said port unless when letters are specially addressed to be so sent.

ARTICLE II. Accommodation for the sortation of letters on board shall be provided by the despatching office when desired by the office to which the mails are sent; the two offices to determine, by mutual consent, whether sorting officers, if employed, shall belong to the British or to the United States Post-Offices, or partly to the one and partly to the other; the salaries of the sorting officers to be paid by that office to which the officers shall belong. Sorting of letters and sorting officers.

ARTICLE III. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post-Offices:— Regulations for exchange of mails.

1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. London.

2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Liverpool.

3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Southampton.

4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Dublin.

Cork. 5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.

Londonderry. 6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Glasgow. 7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

New York. 8. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at St. Thomas, (West Indies.)

Panama. 9. The British packet office at Panama (United States of Colombia) shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.

Colon. 10. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at Colon.

New York. 11. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at San Juan, (Porto Rico.)

Mails from New York to St. Thomas;

ARTICLE IV. The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British packet office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

between Panama, New York, and San Francisco.

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco, shall comprise correspondence passing between the states on the western coast of South America or the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of America.

Correspondence how to be accounted for.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those states or colonies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office as follows:—

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the states on the western coast of South America:

1s. 0d. for each half-ounce letter.

—“ 2d. for each newspaper.

—“ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British colonies in Australia or to New Zealand.

—“ 6d. for each half-ounce letter.

—“ 2d. for each newspaper.

—“ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post-Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the states on the western coast of South America, in Australia or New Zealand, despatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

Mails between Colon and New York;

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Colon and the office of New York, shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce letter and one penny each for newspapers.

New York and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The mails which are sent from the post-office of New York to the British packet office at San Juan (Porto Rico) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York, addressed to Porto Rico, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

ARTICLE V. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United States in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.

Accounts between the United States and British Post-Office.

See p. 860.

ARTICLE VI. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom; in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

See p. 863.

ARTICLE VII. The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and the post-offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows:—

Exchange of registered letters and postal packets.

The letters, &c. shall be entered, with all the necessary details, on special lists according to the form C annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 864

The registered letters, &c. and the nominal list, shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag, of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the despatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the letter bill.

If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded, a blank list shall be enclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the despatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the under-mentioned countries or colonies, viz.:—

Registered letters, newspapers, &c. to certain countries or colonies.

- Cape of Good Hope.
- Ceylon.
- Constantinople.
- East Indies.
- Egypt, viz.: Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo.
- Falkland Islands.
- Gambia.
- Gibraltar.
- Gold Coast.
- Hong-Kong.
- Java.
- Lagos.
- Labuan.
- Liberia.
- Malta.
- Mauritius.
- Natal.

New South Wales.
 Queensland.
 St. Helena.
 Sierra Leone.
 South Australia.
 Tasmania.
 Victoria.
 Western Australia.

On its side, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies :—

Canada.
 New Brunswick.
 Nova Scotia.

Regulations as to registered letters.

ARTICLE IX. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article :—

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book packet, and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

On its side, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of eight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

Letter bills and receipts.

ARTICLE X. Every mail passing between the offices of exchange of the respective post-offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge the receipt by the next post.

The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 865.

The forms of letter bills which the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British offices of exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

The letter bill from the offices of New York and San Francisco, for the British packet office at Panama, shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 867.

The letter bill from the office of New York, for the British packet office at Colon, shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 867.

The letter bill from the office of New York, for the British packet office at St. Thomas, shall be in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 868.

Marks in red and black ink.

ARTICLE XI. The respective offices of exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.

ARTICLE XII. The respective offices of exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills. Distinct packets for different articles.

To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label. Labels printed in colors to denote what.

The labels which the respective offices of exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the present article, shall be printed as follows:—

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

ARTICLE XIII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month. Dead letters, newspapers, &c.

Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

ARTICLE XIV. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and admitted with the dead letters mutually returned. Malicious, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XV. Ordinary or registered letters, book packets and patents of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the despatching office to the other office. Missent letters, &c.

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid by the receivers.

ARTICLE XVI. The detailed regulations agreed upon between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States, in the convention signed at London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the day on which the present detailed regulations shall be put into operation. Former articles to cease when these take effect.
Ante, p. 837.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

JOHN TILLEY,
Secretary General Post-Office, London.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
*Superintendent Foreign Mails,
General Post-Office, Washington.*

[SEAL.]

A.

See p. 857.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise conveyed in transit through the United Kingdom in ordinary Mails between the United States and the under-mentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Accra.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Aden <i>via</i> Southampton.....	18	(b) 4	8	26	(h) 4	8
" " Marseilles.....	26	(b) 6	12	34	(b) 6	12
Africa (west coast of).....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Algeria.....	(a) 8	(b) 2	6	—	—	—
Ascension.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Australia <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
" " Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Austria.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Azores.....	(a) 12	(b) 6	8	(c) 24	—	—
Baden.....	(a) 12	(h) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Bavaria.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Belgium.....	6	(b) 2	6	14	—	—
Borneo <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
" " Marseilles.....	32	8	12	40	8	12
Bourbon.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Brazil.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Bremen.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Brunswick.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Buenos Ayres.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Cape de Verdes.....	12	(b) 4	6	24	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Canary Islands.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Ceylon <i>via</i> Southampton.....	18	4	8	26	4	8
" " Marseilles.....	26	6	12	34	6	12
China <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
" " Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Constantinople.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	(b) 4	8
Denmark.....	8	(b) 6	8	18	—	—
East Indies <i>via</i> Southampton.....	18	(b) 4	8	26	(b) 4	8
" " Marseilles.....	26	(b) 6	12	34	(b) 6	12
Egypt <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
" " Marseilles.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Falkland Islands.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Fernando Po.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
France.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Frankfort.....	(a) 8	(b) 2	6	—	—	—
Gambia.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Gibraltar.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Gold Coast.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Greece.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Hamburgh.....	(a) 16	(b) 2	6	(c) 24	—	—
Hanover.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—

NOTE 1. — The rates of postage having the letter (a) prefixed increase by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes or fraction thereof. Those marked (c) increase according to two different principles, — 8 cents being reckoned for each rate of 15 grammes, and the remainder for each rate of 7½ grammes. Upon letters for all other places an additional rate is to be reckoned for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.

A. (Continued.)

Table showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, &c.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Hesse.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Hesse Homburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Holland.....	6	2	8	14	—	—
Hong Kong <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Ionian Islands.....	(a) 16	(b) 8	12	(c) 24	—	—
Italy (except Papal States).....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Japan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Java <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Labuan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Lagos.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Lauenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Liberia.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Lippe Detmold.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Lubeck.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Luxemburg.....	(a) 12	(b) 2	6	(c) 20	—	—
Madeira.....	12	(b) 4	6	24	—	—
Malta.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Mauritius.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Mecklenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Monte Video.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Morocco.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Nassau, Duchy of.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Natal.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
New South Wales <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ “ Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
New Zealand <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ “ Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Norway.....	16	(b) 10	12	28	—	—
Oldenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Papal States.....	(a) 12	(b) 2	6	(c) 20	—	—
Penang <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Portugal.....	(a) 12	(b) 6	8	(c) 24	—	—
Prussia.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Reuss.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Russia and Poland.....	18	(b) 8	12	32	—	—
St. Helena.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Menningen, Saxe Weimar, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartz- burg Sonderhausen.	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Singapore <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12

NOTE 2. — When the letter (b) is prefixed an additional rate is to be accounted for for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces, if a single newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight.

A. (Continued.)

Table showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, &c.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Sierra Leone.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Spain.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Sweden.....	12	(b) 8	10	24	—	—
Switzerland.....	(a) 10	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Tasmania <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Turkey, Moldavia, &c. viz. :—						
Adrianople, Antivari, Bourgas, Caifa, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Chio, Durazzo, Ianina, Kustendjie, Larnacca, Philippopol, Prevesa, Retino, Rutschuk, St. Sophia, Scutari, Seres, Tchernavoda, Tchesme, Tenedos, Valona.	18	(b) 6	12	30	—	—
Bakau, Birlad, Botuschang, Bucharest, Fookschar, Iassy, Piatra, Plojeshte, Roman.	14	(b) 6	12	26	—	—
Aleppo, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Gringero, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Latakia, Mersma, Metelin, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulma, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Tunis, Tultscha, Varna, Vois.	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	—	—
Benha, Birket-el-Sab, Damanour, Kaferzajat, Tanta.	22	(b) 6	—	34	—	—
Miholla, Samanud, Yagasik, Zifta..	24	(b) 6	—	36	—	—
Damietta, Mansoura.....	28	(b) 6	—	40	—	—
Porto Said.....	32	(b) 6	—	44	—	—
Victoria <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Wurtemberg.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—

In addition to these rates the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Office for 3d for every lb. of Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, according to the Weight in Bulk.

NOTE 3.—The rates set down for book packets and patterns are to be accounted for for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

NOTE 4.—The book and pattern post to Egypt *via* Southampton and *via* Marseilles extends only to Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez.

B.

See p. 857.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, or Samples of Merchandise, conveyed in transit through the United States in ordinary Mails between the United Kingdom and the under-mentioned Countries and Colonies.

	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate per pound for Book Packets or Packets of Patterns.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Acapulco.....	10	2	20
Aspinwall.....			
Belize, British Honduras.....			
Brazils.....			
British North American Provinces and Possessions.....			
Central America, Pacific Slope, via Panama.....			
China.....			
Costa Rica.....			
Cuba.....			
Guatemala.....			
Japan.....			
Mexico, direct from New York.....			
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama...			
Panama.....			
Sandwich Islands.....			
St. Thomas, by Brazilian line of United States Packets from New York.....			
Venezuela, by American and Venezuelan Packet.....			
West Indies, British.....			

Date stamp.

See p. 857.

C.

REGISTERED LETTER LIST FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Addresses of Registered Letters forwarded from the Post-Office _____
to the Post-Office _____, in the mail of the _____ day of _____,
186—, by the Ship _____.

No.	ORIGIN.	TO WHOM ADDRESSED.	DESTINATION.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Credit to the United States (included in the entries on the Letter Bill) on account of the letters sent herewith.

Article in Letter Bill.	Art. 6.		Art. 7.		Art. 8.		Art. 9.		Art. 10.		Art. 11.		Art. 12.		Art. 13.	
	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Statement by British Office.																
Statement by U. S. Office.																

Signature of Receiving Officer.

Signature of Despatching Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE RECEIPT OF REGISTERED LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The* _____ Registered Letters despatched from the Post-Office _____ to the Post-Office _____, by the mail of the _____ and † _____ despatched by the mail of the _____ have been duly received.

(Signed) _____,
Post-Office _____,
_____ day of _____, 186—.

* Here state in writing the number of letters.

† This space must be used when two mails have been received since the last mail was despatched.

D.

See p. 858.

LETTER BILL

For the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the _____
 United States _____ Mail from _____ to _____, by the
 Ship _____.

POST-OFFICE _____, _____ day of _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested
 may be acknowledged:—

TABLE 1.— Unpaid correspondence to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.	
	Grammes.		Grammes.	
1. Unpaid and insufficiently paid international letters, at 20 cents per 30 grammes.....				
2. Unpaid letters for countries in transit through the United States, at 10 cents per 15 grammes each letter.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
3. Unpaid letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom.....				
4. Unpaid newspapers, book packets, and patterns of merchandise from countries in transit through the United Kingdom. <small>Charge from place of origin to United Kingdom..... Sea rate from United Kingdom to United States at 12 cents per kilogramme.....</small>	Grammes.		Grammes.	
5. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE 2.— Paid correspondence to the credit of the United States Office.				
6. Paid international letters at 20 cents per ounce.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
7. Paid letters for the United States from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents per half-ounce each.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
8. Paid letters for countries in transit through the United States.....				
9. Paid newspapers for the United States, at 7½ cents per pound.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
10. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for the United States, at 16 cents per pound.....				
11. Paid newspapers for countries in transit through the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
12. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for countries in transit through the United States.....				
13. Fees on registered letters, &c. the postage being included in the foregoing articles.....				
14. Sum represented by the postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid letters brought to account under Article I.....				

_____ Registered Letters are sent in this mail, the addresses of which are entered on a separate bill.

TABLE 3.—Correspondence which forms no account between the two Offices.		Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.			
15. Letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, the United States postage upon which has not been paid.....		Number.		Number.			
TABLE 4.—Closed mails for the United States and countries in transit through the United States.							
ORIGIN.	DESTINATION.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.
			Ozs.	Ozs.		Ozs.	Ozs.
France, Paris.....	United States.		"	"			
Havre.....	"		"	"			
Traveling office	"		"	"			
Paris to Calais..	"		"	"			
Traveling office	"		"	"			
Lille to Calais..	"		"	"			
Belgium, Ostend.....	"		"	"			
Antwerp.....	"		"	"			
Traveling office	"		"	"			
Ostend.....	"		"	"			
Prussia, Aix-la-Chapelle	"		"	"			
Italy, Traveling office ..	"		"	"			
Turin to Susa....	"		"	"			
London.....	Havana.					"	"
"	Mexico.					"	"
"	Honolulu.					"	"
"	Canada.					"	"
"	Nova Scotia.					"	"
"	New Brunswick.					"	"
"	Prince Edw'd Isl'd.					"	"
"	Belize.					"	"
"	British Columbia.					"	"
"	Vancouver's Island.					"	"
"	Panama.					"	"
"	Colon.					"	"

F.

See p. 858

LETTER BILL for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America, Australia, or New Zealand.

Mail from _____ to Panama by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged: —

Number.	Description of Correspondence.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	§ 1. <i>Correspondence for the Western Coast of South America.</i> Paid letters at 1s. per half-ounce... Paid newspapers at 2d. each..... Paid book packets.....				
	§ 2. <i>Correspondence for Australia or New Zealand.</i> Paid letters at 6d. per half-ounce... Paid newspapers at 2d. each..... Paid book packets.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

G.

See p. 858

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to Colon by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged: —

Number.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports..... Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports..... Total.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

See p. 858.

H.

LETTER BILL *for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.*

Mail from _____ to St. Thomas by the _____
 POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged :—

§ I.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Number.	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports..... Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports..... Total.....				
§ II. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.					No.
	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c..... Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

Additional Convention to the Convention concluded on the 7th — 24th November, 1868, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. December 3-14, 1869. *Ante*, p. 861.

THE General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting, by means of an additional convention, a reduction in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon paid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be three pence per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce. Reciprocally, the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, shall be six cents per fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes.

ARTICLE II. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States, and for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom, and for ten cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE III. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of three pence, to be retained by the British Post-Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office.

ARTICLE IV. The charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, or through the United States, shall be computed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE V. The conditions of the convention between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the General Post-Office of the United States, signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are contrary to the preceding articles, are repealed.

ARTICLE VI. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of 7th — 24th November, 1868, shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1870.

Preamble.

Rates of letter postage;

of international letters.

Fine upon unpaid international letters.

Charge for sea conveyance of letters sent across the sea in closed mails.

Inconsistent conditions repealed.

Ante, p. 861.

When this convention takes effect.

Execution. Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in London the fourteenth day of the same month.

[L. s.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. s.]

HARTINGTON,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom

Approval. I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1869.

Postal Convention between the United States and France.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America, by James Campbell, Postmaster-General, in Virtue of his constitutional Powers, and the General Post-Office of France, by Count de Sartiges, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and invested with special Powers to this Effect, to wit:— March 2, 1857.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by the means of communication and of transportation hereinafter designated, to wit:— Correspondence how to be exchanged.

1st. By packets and other steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of France and the ports of the United States.

2d. By United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain.

3d. And, finally, by British packets and other British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The French Post-Office shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of all mails which shall be transported by packets and other steam-vessels departing from or bound for France, except those which shall be brought to France or sent from France by the United States mail packets. French Post-Office to pay what expenses.

The French Post-Office shall pay, besides, as follows:—

1st. The expenses resulting from the transportation between France and England of all mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by way of England.

2d. The transit charges due to the British Post-Office for the said mails.

3d. And, finally, the expenses of sea transportation due to the same office for mails exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by means of British packets and other British vessels bound for or departing from the ports of Great Britain.

On its side, the United States Post-Office shall pay as follows:—

1st. The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of mails which shall be despatched from one of the two countries to the other by United States mail packets plying between France and the United States. The United States to pay what expenses.

2d. The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and Great Britain of mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by means of United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices:— Exchange to be made through what offices.

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE.

1. Havre.
2. The travelling office from Paris to Calais.

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. New York.
2. Boston.
3. Philadelphia.
4. San Francisco.

Independently of the above-designated offices of exchange, others may be established by a mutual understanding between the respective Post-Office Departments at any other points in the territories of the two countries at which direct relations may hereafter be deemed necessary.

Relations how established between the post-offices.

The Havre office.

ARTICLE IV. The relations between the French and the United States exchange post-offices designated in the preceding article shall be established in the following manner:—

1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco offices, as well by the packets and other steam-vessels plying between Havre and New York as by the United States packets and the British packets and other British steam-vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York, and between Liverpool and Boston.

The travelling office.

2d. The travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco offices by the United States mail packets and the British packets and other British steam-vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York, and between Liverpool and Boston.

Correspondence how to be directed.

Post, p. 876.

Prepayment of postage on ordinary letters optional.

ARTICLE V. Correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and United States Post-Office shall be directed conformably to Table A, annexed to the present articles.

ARTICLE VI. Persons who shall wish to send ordinary letters, that is to say, unregistered letters, either from France and Algeria to the United States and their territories, or from the United States and their territories to France and Algeria, may, at their choice, leave the postage to be paid by the person addressed, or pay in advance the postage to the place of destination.

Rate for, and weight of, single letter.

The postage to be levied in France and in Algeria on letters for the United States and their territories, paid to destination, as well as on unpaid letters coming from the United States and their territories, shall be established according to the weight of each letter, at the rate of eighty centimes per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half.

Reciprocally, the postage to be levied in the United States and in the territories of the United States on letters for France and Algeria paid to destination, as well as on unpaid letters coming from France and Algeria, shall be established according to the weight of each letter, at the rate of fifteen cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE VII. The rates of postage to be paid by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, as well on prepaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States as on unpaid letters sent to France and Algeria from the United States, are fixed as follows, viz.:

1. At the sum of three cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, on each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.
2. At the sum of nine cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier for or from France at the expense of the United States Post-Office.
3. And at the sum of twelve cents per seven grammes and a half, or

fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States.

As to the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well for prepaid letters sent from the United States for France and Algeria as for unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States, they are fixed as follows:—

1. At the sum of three cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States.

2. At the sum of six cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.

3. And at the sum of twelve cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.

ARTICLE VIII. Ordinary letters sent by way of France either from the United States and their territories for the countries mentioned in Table B, annexed to the present articles, or from these same countries for the United States and their territories, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in the said table.

Letters from the United States to other countries, &c. by way of France, how to be exchanged.

Post, p. 878.

Ordinary letters sent by way of the United States, either from France and Algeria, for the countries mentioned in Table C, annexed to the present articles, or from those same countries for France and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in said Table C.

Letters from France to other countries, &c. by way of the United States.

Post, p. 878

It is understood that, in case the conventions which regulate the relations of France with the foreign countries designated in Table B should be modified in such manner as to affect the conditions of exchange stated in that table; and reciprocally, that, in case the conventions which regulate the relations of the United States with the foreign countries designated in Table C should in like manner be modified so as to affect the conditions of transmission stated in that table, these modifications shall be admitted on the one part and on the other, according to the information and evidence which the two post-offices of France and the United States shall reciprocally furnish one to the other.

ARTICLE IX. Letters badly addressed or badly directed shall without delay be reciprocally returned by means of the respective exchange offices, for the sum which the office sending shall have allowed the other office on these letters.

Letters badly addressed, &c.

Letters which shall have been addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be respectively delivered or returned, charged with the postage which should have been paid by the persons addressed.

ARTICLE X. The rates which the two post-offices of France and the United States shall mutually have to carry to each other's account, shall be marked on the letters at the exchange office from which they are sent, in ordinary figures, plainly and uniformly, on the right hand of the upper part of the address.

Rates to be marked on letters, &c.

The rates of letters unpaid to be carried to the debit of the corresponding office by the sending office shall be marked in black ink; those of prepaid letters to be carried to the credit of the corresponding office shall be marked in red ink.

Marks for unpaid and prepaid letters.

ARTICLE XI. The United States Post-Office shall cause to be placed

Prepaid letters.

on the address of the prepaid letters which the United States offices of exchange shall deliver to the French offices of exchange, this impression (PAID), stamped in red ink.

On its side, the French Post-Office shall cause the impression (P D), stamped in red ink, to be placed on the letters prepaid to destination, which shall be delivered by the French offices of exchange to the United States offices of exchange.

Stamp to be placed upon the superscription of correspondence.

ARTICLE XII. The respective offices of exchange shall place upon the superscription of the correspondence of every kind contained in the mails which they shall receive from the corresponding offices of exchange, a stamp, with the date, showing the way in which such mails shall have been forwarded.

The stamp to be placed upon the correspondence transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, at the expense of or on account of the Post-Office of France, shall bear, independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv. Fr. or Br. (French or British Service.) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink on the correspondence transmitted directly, and in red ink on the correspondence transmitted by way of England.

The stamp to be placed on the correspondence transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, at the expense of the United States Post-Office, shall bear, independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv. Am. (American Service.) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink, both on the correspondence transmitted direct and on that comprised in the mails of or for the office of Havre, which shall have been transported by the packets of the New York line to Bremen, and by the packets plying between Havre and Southampton, without touching the British territory. It shall be placed in red ink on the correspondence comprised in the mails which shall have been transported by the aid of the British Post-Office.

Letter bill to accompany each mail.

ARTICLE XIII. Each of the mails exchanged between the exchange offices of the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter bill, or statement, showing the nature, the number, and the weight of the articles which the mail shall contain, as well as the amount of the rates mentioned in Article X.

The exchange office to which the mail shall be addressed shall acknowledge its receipt to the exchange office transmitting it, by the next conveyance.

Post, p. 881.

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the French offices of exchange shall make use, shall be conformable to the model D, annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 885.

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the United States exchange offices shall make use, shall be conformable to the model E, in like manner annexed to the present articles.

Negative letter bills.

ARTICLE XIV. In cases where, on the days fixed for sending the mails, an office of exchange shall have no letter to address to the corresponding exchange office, the office of transmission shall, nevertheless, send in the ordinary form, a mail, which shall contain a negative letter bill or statement.

Letters that cannot be delivered.

ARTICLE XV. Letters which cannot be delivered for any cause whatever shall be returned on one part and the other, at the end of each month, and more frequently if possible. Those of such letters which shall have been placed in the account shall be returned for the sum at which they have been originally counted by the sending office. Those which shall have been delivered prepaid to destination or to the frontier of the corresponding office shall be returned without charge or deduction.

The deduction resulting from charges on correspondence which cannot be delivered shall be established in detailed memorandums, conformable to the model F, annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 889.

ARTICLE XVI. There shall be prepared every three months, at the French General Post-Office, precise accounts, recapitulating the facts relative to the transmission of correspondence between the respective offices of exchange. These accounts, which shall have for their base and for vouchers the acknowledgments of receipt of mails sent and received during the period of three months, shall be recapitulated in a general account, intended to present the definitive results of the transmission of correspondence exchanged between the two departments.

Precise accounts to be prepared every three months.

General account.

After having been discussed and objections settled, the balance of the general account above mentioned shall be paid by the department which shall be found indebted to the other in the course of the quarter which shall follow that to which the account relates.

Balance of account how to be paid.

The amount of the accounts shall be paid as follows:—

1st. In drafts on Washington when the payment shall be in favor of the United States Post-Office.

2d. In drafts on Paris when the payment shall be in favor of the French Post-Office.

In the latter case the amount of the account shall be paid in French money, at the rate of five francs thirty centimes per dollar.

ARTICLE XVII. The present articles shall take effect on the first day of April, 1857, and they shall remain obligatory until one of the two post-offices shall have informed the other, a year in advance, of its intention to abrogate them.

When these articles take effect.

During this last year the before-mentioned articles shall continue to be fully and entirely executed, without prejudice to the liquidation and payment of the amount of the accounts between the postal departments of the two countries after the expiration of the said term.

Made in duplicate original, and signed at Washington, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES CAMPBELL, [SEAL.]

P. M. General.

SARTIGES. [SEAL.]

A. (See p. 872.)

TABLE showing the Direction to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States.

SCHEDULE I.—MAILS FROM THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.				
Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Transmission.	Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Destination.	Designation of the Lines of Packet Ships by means of which the Mails are to be sent.	Origin of the Correspondence.	Destination of the Correspondence.
Havre	New York . . .	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of New York.
	Boston . . .	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Boston.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
	Philadelphia	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
San Francisco	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.	
	Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
	Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
	Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York . . .	Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	The City of New York.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Boston.
	Boston . . .	Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
	Philadelphia	Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.

(1) Except in cases where a contrary desire is stated on the address by the senders, correspondence exchanged between France and the United States is to be sent direct by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havre and New York, in all instances in which there is room to suppose that by this means they will reach their destination more promptly than, or as promptly as, by way of England. They are, on the contrary, to be sent by way of England when there is room to suppose that they will reach their destination more promptly by that means than by the direct route.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Transmission.	Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Destination.	Designation of the Lines of Packet Ships by means of which the Mails are to be sent.	Origin of the Correspondence.	Destination of the Correspondence.
New York.	Havre .	New York to Havre. (1)	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool ditto	The City of Havre.	
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
	Traveling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Liverpool ditto	ditto. (2)	
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	ditto. (2)	
		New York to Havre. (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool ditto	The City of Havre.	
Boston.	Havre .	Boston to Liverpool ditto	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.
		New York to Havre. (1)	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Havre.
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool ditto	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
	Traveling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	ditto (2)	
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	ditto. (2)	
		New York to Havre. (1)	The City of Philadelphia	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	The City of Philadelphia	The City of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool ditto	The City of Philadelphia	The City of Havre.
Philadelphia.	Traveling office from Paris to Calais.	Boston to Liverpool ditto	The City of Philadelphia	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)
		New York to Havre. (1)	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)
		New York to Havre. (1)	All France, Algeria, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.
	Havre .	New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	ditto	The City of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool ditto	ditto	The City of Havre.
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	ditto	The City of Havre.
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	ditto	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)
		New York to Liverpool ditto	ditto	ditto. (2)
San Francisco.	Traveling office from Paris to Calais.	Boston to Liverpool ditto	ditto	ditto. (2)
		New York to Havre. (1)	ditto	ditto. (2)
		New York to Bremen by Southampton ditto	ditto	ditto. (2)
		Boston to Liverpool ditto	ditto	ditto. (2)
		New York to Havre. (1)	ditto	ditto. (2)

(2) Correspondence intended to be resent by the travelling office, during the passage from Calais to Paris, should be placed in a separate package endorsed thus: "Travelling office from Calais to Paris.—Intermediate service." This correspondence is that intended for the French Departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas de Calais, de la Seine inférieure, and de la Somme, and that intended for Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia (except the Regency of Trèves), Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.

See p. 873.

B.— TABLE showing the Conditions on which shall be exchanged, between the United States, Letters sent from the United States and their Territories and vice versa.

Designation of the Countries where Correspondence with the United States may be directed by way of France.	Condition of Prepayment.	Limit of Prepayment.	Amount of the rates to be paid by the inhabitants of the United States, and of the Territories of the United States, as well on prepaid letters addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries, addressed to the United States and their Territories.
			Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter oz. or fraction of American quarter oz.
Great Britain, Belgium, the Low Countries, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Swiss Cantons, the Sardinian States and the German States (except the Empire of Austria).	Optional . . .	To destination	21 cents.
Denmark, Empire of Austria, Servia, Tuscany, States of the Church and Duchies of Parma, and Modena.	Optional . . .	To destination	27 "
Russia, Poland, the Two Sicilies, Malta, Kingdom of Greece, Alexandria, Taffa, Beyrout, Tripoli in Syria, Latakia, Alexandretta, Masina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipolis, Constantinople, Tunis, Tangiers, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagor.	Optional . . .	To destination	30 "
Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway . . .	Optional . . .	To destination	33 "
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar . . .	Obligatory	Behobia	21 "
Ionian Islands	Obligatory	Trieste	27 "
Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Isle of Reunion, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, China, Batavia, and other countries whose correspondence can advantageously be sent by Suez.	Obligatory	Seaport of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply.	30 "
Countries beyond seas above designated.	Letters from the U. States. Letters for the U. States.	Obligatory	Port of arrival in the country of destination. 30 "
		Obligatory	Port of departure in the country from which they are sent. 30 "
Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of Austria.	. . . *	. . . * . . . . .	. . . . .

* The postages on letters which the inhabitants of the United States shall exchange with the fully paid by the inhabitants of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey, in Europe.

the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of Territories to the Countries to which France serves as an intermediate Point,

Duties or rates to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well on prepaid letters sent from the United States and their Territories, addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries, addressed to the United States and their Territories.			Duties or rates to be paid by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, as well for letters not prepaid, sent from the United States and their Territories, addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as for letters addressed from the said countries to the United States or their Territories and prepaid to destination.		
Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate European port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American between the American frontier and the French frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense, or on account of, the French Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense, or on account of, the French Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.
9 cents.	12 cents.	18 cents.	3 cents.	9 cents.	12 cents.
15 "	18 "	24 "	3 "	9 "	12 "
18 "	21 "	27 "	3 "	9 "	12 "
21 "	24 "	30 "	3 "	9 "	12 "
9 "	12 "	18 "	. . .	. . .	. . .
15 "	18 "	24 "	. . .	. . .	. . .
18 "	21 "	27 "	. . .	. . .	. . .
18 "	21 "	27 "	. . .	. . .	. . .
18 "	21 "	27 "	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	3 "	9 "	12 "

habitants of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey, in Europe, by way of France and Austria, is always to

C. — TABLE showing the Conditions on which shall be exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States, Letters sent from France and Algeria for Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate Point, and vice versa. (See p. 873.)

Designation of the countries where correspondence with France may be directed by way of the United States.	Condition of prepayment.	Limit of prepayment.	Amount of the rates to be paid by the inhabitants of France and Algeria, as well as on prepaid letters addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries addressed to France and Algeria.	10 cents.	16 cents.	19 cents.	3 cents.	6 cents.	12 cents.
Mexico, British West India Islands, Cuba, British Guiana, Assuwall, and Panama (New Grenada).	Obligatory	Seaports to which the United States packets ply.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven grammes and a half or fraction of 7 ¹ / ₂ grammes.	34 "	40 "	43 "	3 "	6 "	12 "
West India Islands (not British, except Cuba), Turks Island, Carthagena, Honduras, St. Juan (Nicaragua), Guayaquil and Quito (Ecuador), Cobiga and La Paz (Bolivia), Copiapo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, and St. Iago (Chili).	Obligatory	United States, French, and British postage to port of arrival in country of destination.	46 "	84 "	43 "	3 "	6 "	6 "	12 "
Bogota and Buenaventura (New Grenada).	Obligatory	do	30 "	18 "	27 "	3 "	6 "	6 "	12 "
Poyta, Lambeyeque, Huanabaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Lima, Pisco, Islay, Areco, and Iquique (Peru).	Obligatory	Seaports in South Pacific, to which the British packets ply.	34 "	22 "	31 "	3 "	6 "	6 "	12 "
Canada, and other British North American Provinces.	Obligatory	Frontier of country of destination.	15 "	3 "	12 "	3 "	6 "	6 "	12 "
Sandwich Islands	Obligatory	San Francisco	15 "	3 "	12 "	3 "	6 "	6 "	12 "

NOTE. — To the British North American provinces and the Sandwich Islands, respectively, the rates must be increased in the same proportion, viz. fifteen cents for each quarter of an ounce, or fraction of quarter of an ounce. For all the other countries above named, the postage beyond the United States must be computed as follows, viz. one rate for the first half-ounce or under; two rates for the weight is over one half and not exceeding an ounce; four rates if over one ounce and not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. In adding the United States and French postage on letters to these last-named countries, the United States proportion of inland postage (three cents the single rate) must be excluded, as this is included in the rates set down as the postage from the United States.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF FRANCE. }

D.
(See p. 874.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office¹ _____, for the office of² _____, the³ _____, 18—.
By way { of England and of⁴ _____,
 { of the⁴ _____,
Departing from⁵ _____ for⁶ _____, the⁷ _____, 18—.

(1) Name of the sending office of despatch. (2) Name of the office of destination. (3) Date of despatching the mail.
(4) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from France to the United States.
(5) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to the United States.
(6) Port of destination of said vessel. (7) Date of the departure of the vessel.

I send you, together with the present letter bill, the letters and printed matter of every kind specified in the following tables. I beg you to acknowledge the reception of these matters, article by article, by your next mail, taking care to mention the differences or the errors which you shall have observed after exact comparison of the contents of this mail.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France). 1	Designation of the correspondence. 2	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.				
		Number of articles. 3	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office. 4	Number of articles. 5	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office. 6			
						Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1	Unpaid letters from France and Algeria for	the United States, (— cents per ½ ounce) the countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce)	}	Dollars.	Cents.	}	Dollars.	Cents.
2								
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which France serves as an intermediate point for	the United States . . . the countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	}	Dollars.	Cents.	}	Dollars.	Cents.
4								
5	Letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office							
6	Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address							

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States). 1	Designation of the correspondence. 2	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.				
		Number of articles. 3	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office. 4	Number of articles. 5	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office. 6			
						Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
7	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes)	}	Dollars.	Cents.	}	Dollars.	Cents.
8								
9	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From France and Algeria	}	Dollars.	Cents.	}	Dollars.	Cents.
10								

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF FRANCE. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

From the office _____ for the office of _____.

I received on the¹ —, 18—, your mail of the² —, 18—, transported from³ — to⁴ —, by the⁵ —. You will find hereinafter stated, article by article, the result of the comparison to which the matters which that mail contained were submitted at the moment of opening the said mail.

(1) Date of the arrival of the mail at the office of destination. (2) Date of the departure of the mail from the office from which it was sent. (3) Name of the port where the mail has been embarked on the vessel which brought it to Europe. (4) Name of the European port of disembarkation. (5) Nature, nationality, and name of the vessel which brought the mail from the United States to Europe.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the French Post-Office.*

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.
1	2	3	Dollars. Cents.	5	Dollars. Cents.
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes) countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes)			
2					
3	Letters not prepaid, or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point for	France and Algeria. . . countries to which France serves as an intermediate point . . .			
4					
5	Letters badly directed by the French Post-Office, and returned to that office				
6	Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				

TABLE NO. 2. — *Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.*

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.
1	2	3	Dollars. Cents.	5	Dollars. Cents.
7	Letters for France and Algeria prepaid to destination, and proceeding	the United States (— cents per ½ ounce) . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce)			
8					
9	Prepaid letters for countries to which France serves as an intermediate point and proceeding from	the United States . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
10					

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT — *Continued.*

TABLE No. 3. — *Correspondence delivered over to the French Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.*

Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to France and Algeria, and proceeding	From the United States From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the European States to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Spain and Portugal), and proceeding					From the United States . . . . . From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . . . . .
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office				

TABLE No. 4. — *Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.**

Statement by the United States office of exchange.				Verification by the French office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

E.
(See p. 874.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
FRENCH POST-OFFICE. }

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office¹ _____, for the office of² _____, the³ _____, 18—.
By way { of England and of⁴ _____,
of the⁴ _____.
Departing from⁵ _____ for⁶ _____, the⁷ _____, 18—.

- (1) Name of the office of despatch. (2) Name of the office of destination. (3) Date of despatching the mail.
(4) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from the United States to Europe.
(5) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to Europe.
(6) Port of destination of the said vessel. (7) Date of the departure of the said vessel.

I send you, together with the present letter bill, the letters and printed matter of every kind specified in the following tables. I beg you to acknowledge the reception of these matters, article by article, by your next mail, taking care to mention the differences or the errors which you shall have observed after exact comparison of the contents of this mail.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the French Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of postages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of postages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.
		3	4	5	6
			Dollars. Cents.		Dollars. Cents.
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes) countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes)			
2					
3	Letters not prepaid, or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	France and Algeria countries to which France serves as an intermediate point			
4					
5					
6	Letters badly directed by the French Post-Office, and returned to that office				
	Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the French Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of postages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of postages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.
		3	4	5	6
			Dollars. Cents.		Dollars. Cents.
7	Letters for France and Algeria prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per ½ ounce) From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce)			
8					
9	Prepaid letters for countries to which France serves as an intermediate point and proceeding	From the United States From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
10					

CONTINUATION OF THE LETTER BILL OF THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

TABLE NO. 3. — Correspondence delivered over to the French Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.

Designation of the correspondence. 1	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
	Number of articles. 2	Net weight in grammes. 3	Number of articles. 4	Net weight in grammes. 5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to France and Algeria, and proceeding	From the United States	}		
	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the European States to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Spain and Portugal), and proceeding	From the United States	}		
	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office				

TABLE NO. 4. — Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.*

Statement by the United States office of exchange.				Verification by the French office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number. 1	Net weight in grammes. 2	Number. 3	Net weight in grammes. 4	Number. 5	Net weight in grammes. 6	Number. 7	Net weight in grammes. 8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

From the office _____ for the office of _____.

I received on the¹ —, 18—, your mail of the² —, 18—, transported from³ — to⁴ —, by the⁵ —. You will find hereinafter stated, article by article, the result of the comparison to which the matters which that mail contained were submitted at the moment of opening the said mail.

(1) Date of the arrival of the mail at the office of destination. (2) Date of the departure of the mail from the office from which it was sent. (3) Name of the port where the mail was placed on the vessel which brought it to the United States. (4) Name of the United States port of disembarkation. (5) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from Europe to the United States.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the United States Post-Office.

1 Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	2 Designation of the correspondence.	3 Statement by the French office of exchange.		5 Verification by the United States office of exchange.			
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.		
						4 Dollars.	Cents.
1	2 { Unpaid letters from France and Algeria for { the United States, (— cents per ½ ounce) countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce) }		Dollars.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
3			4 { Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which France serves as an intermediate point for { the United States . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point }				
4	5 Letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office . . . }						
6			6 Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address . . . }				

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.

1 Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	2 Designation of the correspondence.	3 Statement by the French office of exchange.		5 Verification by the United States office of exchange.			
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.		
						4 Dollars.	Cents.
7	8 { Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding { From France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes) From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes) }		Dollars.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
9			10 { Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point and proceeding { From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point }				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT— *Continued.*

TABLE NO. 3. — *Correspondence delivered over to the United States Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.*

Designation of the correspondence 1	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
	Number of articles. 2	Net weight in grammes. 3	Number of articles. 4	Net weight in grammes. 5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the United States, and proceeding { From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point				
Printed matter of every kind addressed to countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding { From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point				
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office				

TABLE NO. 4. — *Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.**

Statement of the French office of exchange.				Verification by the United States office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number. 1	Net weight in grammes. 2	Number. 3	Net weight in grammes. 4	Number. 5	Net weight in grammes. 6	Number. 7	Net weight in grammes. 8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

Additional Articles to the Postal Convention of March 2, 1857, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of France.

February 22 and March 8, 1861.
Letters, &c. to be forwarded by the Canadian mail packets.

Ante, p. 871.

Certain provisions of former convention to apply, &c.

Ante, pp. 871-875.

Exchange to be through what offices.

ARTICLE I. Independently of the correspondence which shall be exchanged between the post-offices of the two countries by the routes pointed out in Article I. of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, those offices shall mutually forward from one to the other letters, newspapers, and printed papers of all kinds, by the Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and Portland, or between Liverpool and River du Loup.

ARTICLE II. The provisions of Articles II., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., and XVI., of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, concerning letters exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by British packets and other British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, shall apply to letters which shall be exchanged between the two post-offices by the route pointed out in the preceding article.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices:—

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Havre. | 3. The travelling office from Paris to Calais. |
| 2. Paris. | |

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. New York. | 4. Portland. |
| 2. Boston. | 5. Detroit. |
| 3. Philadelphia. | 6. Chicago. |

Relations between the post-offices, how to be established.

ARTICLE IV. The relations between the French and the United States exchange post-offices, designated in the preceding article, shall be established in the following manner:—

1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices as well by the packets and other steam-vessels plying between Havre and New York, as by the United States mail packets, the British packets, and other British steam-vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices, by the Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

2d. The Paris office and the travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices by the United States mail packets, the British packets and other British steam vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices by the

Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

ARTICLE V. The correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office shall be directed conformably to Table A., annexed to the present articles.

Correspondence how to be directed. *Post*, pp. 892.-898.

It is understood that the provisions of the aforesaid table may be modified by correspondence between the two offices, whenever those two offices mutually see the necessity for such modification.

ARTICLE VI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the postal convention of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Present articles to be deemed additional; and when to take effect.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-second of February, and at Paris the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

HORATIO, KING, [SEAL.]
Postmaster-General of the United States.
STOURM, [SEAL.]
Postmaster-General of France.

A.—TABLE showing the Direction to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States. (See p. 891.)

SCHEDULE I.—MAILS FROM FRANCE.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Havre	New York	*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and Sandwich Islands.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston	do	The city of New York.
	Boston	Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The city of Boston.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
	Philadelphia	Liverpool to Boston	do	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	The city of Boston.
		*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The city of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
Portland	Liverpool to New York	do	do	
	Liverpool to Boston	do	do	
Detroit	Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	do	
	do	do	All the United States (except Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).	
				The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

* Except in case where a contrary desire is stated on the address by the senders, correspondence exchanged between France and the United States is to be sent direct by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havre and New York in all instances in which there is room to suppose that by this means they will reach their destination more promptly than, or as promptly as, by way of England; they, on the contrary, to be sent by way of England when there is room to suppose they will reach their destination more promptly by that means than by the direct route.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE I. — MAILS FROM FRANCE.					
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Havre . . .	Chicago . . .	Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	The city of Havre . . .	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.	
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton.	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	
	New York	Liverpool to New York.	do	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston.	do	do	The city of New York.
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	do	do	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton.	do	do	The city of Boston.
	Boston . . .	Liverpool to New York.	do	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston.	do	do	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to Boston.	do	do	do
	Paris . . .	Philadelphia . . .	Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	do	The city of Boston.
Bremen to New York, via Southampton.			do	The city of Philadelphia.	
Paris . . .	Philadelphia . . .	Liverpool to New York.	do	do	
		Liverpool to Boston.	do	do	
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	do	do	
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	do	do	
	Portland . . .	do	do	do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).
Detroit . . .	do	do	do	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.	
Chicago . . .	do	do	do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.	

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE I. — MAILS FROM FRANCE.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	French departments of de l'Aisne, des Ardennes du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duches of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	All of the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston. Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup	do do	The city of New York.
	Boston	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton	do	The city of Boston.
		Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston	do do	do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to Portland or to River du Loup	do	The city of Boston.
	Philadelphia	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton	do	The city of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston	do do	do do
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup	do	do
	Portland	do	do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).
	Detroit	do	do	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.
	Chicago	do	do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
New York	Havre	*New York to Havre	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	All of France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton . . . . .	. . . . . do	The city of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool . . . . .	. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	The city of New York.	. . . . . do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . . do
	Paris	New York to Bremen, via Southampton	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
		New York to Liverpool . . . . .	. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	The city of New York . . . . .	. . . . . do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . . do
Travelling office from Paris to Calais.		New York to Bremen, via Southampton	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	
		New York to Liverpool . . . . .	. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	The city of New York . . . . .	. . . . . do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . . do

* See note on page 114.

A. — *Continued.*

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Boston . . .	Havre . . .	*New York to Havre . . .	The city of Boston.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	. . . . do	The city of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . do
	Paris . . .	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of Boston.	. . . . do
		New York to Bremen, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	. . . . do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	Boston . . .	New York to Liverpool do do
			Boston to Liverpool	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands. do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of Boston . . .	. . . . do
		New York to Bremen, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	. . . . do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.
Paris to Calais.	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Liverpool	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool . . .	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of Boston.	. . . . do

* See note on page 114.

A.—Continued.

SCHEDULE II.—MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Philadelphia	Havre	*New York to Havre	The city of Philadelphia	All of France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton	do	The city of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool	do	do
		Boston to Liverpool	do	do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	do	do
	Paris	New York to Bremen, via Southampton	do	All France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).
		New York to Liverpool	do	do
		Boston to Liverpool	do	do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	do	do
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton	do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.
Travelling office from Paris to Calais	New York to Liverpool	do	do	
	Boston to Liverpool	do	do	
	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	do	do	
	Havre	do	The city of Havre.	
	Paris	do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).	
Portland	Paris	do	do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais	do	do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.

* See note on page 114.

A. — *Continued.*

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Detroit . . .	Havre	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool.	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.	The city of Havre.	
	Paris . . . . .	. . . . do . . . . .	. . . . do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine, Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	. . . . do . . . . .	. . . . do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	
Chicago	Havre . . . . .	. . . . do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.	The city of Havre.	
	Paris . . . . .	. . . . do . . . . .	. . . . do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	. . . . do . . . . .	. . . . do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Concluded and signed at Washington, December 21, 1859. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 19, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, October 20, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Postal Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed at Washington, by the plenipotentiaries of the parties, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Dec. 21, 1859.
See post, p. 921.
[Obsolete.
See post, p. 926.]

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

Articles agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America, by Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, in virtue of his constitutional powers, and the General Post Office of Belgium, by his Excellency M. Blondeel Van Cuelenbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and invested with special powers to that effect, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets in closed mails to be conveyed through England, under the fifteenth article of the postal treaty between Belgium and Great Britain of the 14-28th August, 1857, as well as by any direct line of steamships which may be established between the United States and Belgium. In pursuance of this object, the following details are hereby agreed upon, viz:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Belgium and the United States of America at the times and by the means of communication and transport which shall be hereafter indicated, as well for letters, samples of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter, originating in the two countries, as for articles of the same nature originating in or intended for countries which shall be enabled to make use of the postal service organized by the present convention.

Exchange of correspondence.

When the senders shall not have indicated any other route in the superscription, correspondence of every kind, either addressed from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, shall be invariably comprised in the closed mails which the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

Route.

The two above-mentioned offices reserve to themselves, nevertheless, the right to send and receive by such other route as they may think fit, correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate points.

ARTICLE II. Until other arrangements shall be made, the correspondence to be exchanged between the Post Offices of the United States and Belgium shall be delivered by each party in closed mails at the proper Post Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be transported through Great Britain, in conformity with the conven-

Closed mails.

tion of August 14-28th, 1857, concluded between the Post Offices of Belgium and of Great Britain.

Expenses, how to be borne.

The Post Office of Belgium shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the British channel. The United States Post Office, on its side, shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation of the said mails across the Atlantic ocean by the United States packets or by those of Great Britain.

The Belgian Post Office engages itself, nevertheless, notwithstanding this last clause, and until a contrary decision is taken by common agreement between that office and that of the United States, to pay the expenses resulting from the transportation across the Atlantic ocean of articles of printed matter, other than newspaper and periodical works, for such of said articles of printed matter as shall be contained in the mails transported by the British packets.

Exchange of mails.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of mails despatched from the United States for Belgium, and, *vice versa*, by way of England, shall take place through the following post offices, to wit :

Through what offices, and how often.

1. On the part of the United States through the post offices of New York and Boston.

2. On the part of Belgium through the local office Ostend, travelling office Ostend, and Antwerp.

The exchange offices above designated shall reciprocally make a despatch at least once a week, in coincidence as far as possible with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers, until arrangements shall be made to establish a more frequent communication, or a direct communication, between Belgium and the United States, in conformity with the provisions of Articles XXIII., XXIV., XXV., and XXVI. of this convention.

Post, p. 916.

Correspondence sent from one of the two countries to the other via England shall be directed conformably to the table, letter G, attached to the present articles.

Other exchange offices.

ARTICLE IV. Independently of the exchange offices mentioned in the preceding article, others may, by mutual agreement, be established upon other points of the coasts of the two countries for which direct communication may hereafter be deemed necessary.

Postage may be prepaid or not.

ARTICLE V. Persons who may be desirous of sending ordinary letters, either from Belgium to the United States, or from the United States to Belgium, shall have the option of leaving the entire postage to be paid by the person to whom they are addressed, or of prepaying the same to their destination. But no account shall be taken of any sum less than the whole combined rate, nor of any fractions of the whole rate.

Rate of letters and packets.

ARTICLE VI. Each letter or packet weighing not over fifteen grammes, or half an ounce, shall be considered single.

If above fifteen, and not over thirty grammes, (one half ounce to one ounce,) it shall pay double the charge of a single letter.

If above thirty and not over sixty grammes, (one to two ounces,) it shall pay quadruple the charge on a single letter ; and so on, adding two rates for every thirty grammes, or one ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Postage.

ARTICLE VII. Letters prepaid, or not prepaid, originating in Belgium, and addressed to the United States, and reciprocally, letters prepaid, or not prepaid, originating in the United States, and destined for Belgium, shall be stamped in both countries with the uniform charge of one franc forty centimes, or twenty-seven cents, per single letter. This charge shall be divided in the following manner :

How divided.

United States postage.....	5 cents.
Sea postage.....	15 "
British transit postage.....	4 "
Belgian postage.....	3 "

27 cents.

It is understood that the whole combined rate thus established shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction which may hereafter be made in either of the rates forming the whole rate, and that, if either rate is entirely dispensed with, it shall not go toward making up any part of the total amount. Any modification of the actual established rate of one franc forty centimes in Belgium, or twenty-seven cents in the United States, must be made by mutual agreement of the two contracting parties.

Provision in case of future reduction of rates.

ARTICLE VIII. Samples of merchandise shall pay letter postage.

Samples of merchandise. Postage how to be reciprocally accounted for.

ARTICLE IX. The postage for which the United States and Belgian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them in closed mails, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression determined by the preceding Article VI.

The Belgian office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter weighing fifteen grammes, (half an ounce,) or less, originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Belgium and destined for the United States, the sum of twenty cents, including fifteen cents for the expenses of transportation across the Atlantic ocean.

On its side, the United States office shall pay to the Belgian office for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in Belgium and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Belgium, the sum of seven cents, including four cents for the expenses of transportation over the British territory and across the British channel.

It is understood that the postage for which the two offices, American and Belgian, shall account to each other, shall always be the exact representation of what shall be really paid.

1. The United States and Belgian inland.
2. The sea postage.
3. The British transit postage and postage across the British channel.

ARTICLE X. Letters originating in countries beyond the United States, destined for Belgium, as well as letters originating in countries availing themselves of the Belgian route, other than in closed mails, and destined for the United States, shall be respectively stamped with the uniform charge stipulated in Article VII. of the present convention, and to which the amount of the foreign charges must be added.

Foreign letters.

Three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the two Post Offices shall furnish to each other, reciprocally, lists of the foreign countries for which the prepayment of letters shall be obligatory, or optional, either to their destination or to a determinate point. But until such lists shall be furnished, neither of the two Post Departments shall despatch to the other letters originating in or destined for countries situated beyond their respective territories.

Lists to be furnished.

ARTICLE XI. It is understood that the letters mentioned in the preceding Article X. can be delivered on either side, only by the piece, upon the reimbursement by credit or payment of the allotted part of the international and foreign postage belonging to each office with which such letters are charged.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XII. The United States offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the Post Office of Belgium, shall uniformly make use of weights having the American ounce for unit, with its division into half-ounces; and the Belgian offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having the decimal gramme for unit, (thirty grammes being considered equal to one ounce American.)

Scale of weights.

ARTICLE XIII. Newspapers, gazettes, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds printed, engraved, lithographed or au-

Newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

tographed, which shall be sent either from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, must on each side be prepaid to their destination. Newspapers and articles of printed matter, which are not prepaid, cannot be forwarded.

Postage on newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. The price of prepayment of newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works, shall be levied at the rate of twenty-five centimes in Belgium, or of five cents in the United States, for each package the weight of which shall not exceed ninety grammes (three ounces). Packages weighing more than ninety grammes shall pay an additional rate for each ninety grammes or fraction of ninety grammes. The price of prepayment of stitched or bound books, of pamphlets, of papers of music, of catalogues, of prospectuses, of advertisements and of notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, shall be levied at the rate of twenty-five centimes in Belgium, or of five cents in the United States, per thirty grammes, (one ounce,) or fraction of thirty grammes.

How to be divided.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned rates shall be divided between the offices of the two countries, in the proportion of three-fifths, or three cents, to the profit of the Post Office of Belgium, including two cents for expenses of transit through England and across the British channel, and of two-fifths, or two cents, to the profit of the United States Office, including one cent for expenses of transportation across the Atlantic ocean.

Notwithstanding this latter clause, and until a contrary decision is taken by common agreement between the Post Offices of Belgium and of the United States, the division of the product of the postage on articles of printed matter other than newspapers and periodical works, shall take place in the proportions hereinafter indicated, for such of those articles as shall be contained in the mails transported by the British packets, viz :

A. Four fifths, or four cents, to the profit of the Belgian Post Office, including three cents for expenses of transportation over the British territory, in the British channel, and across the Atlantic ocean.

B. One-fifth, or one cent, to the profit of the United States Post Office for the expenses of transportation over the territory of the United States.

Newspapers and printed matter of every sort sent agreeably to the above mentioned conditions shall be subject to the respective laws and regulations of each country. Those which shall contain characters of any kind traced by the hand shall be subject to the postage of an ordinary letter of the same weight. They shall be sent under a wrapper open at the two sides, and in such a manner that each newspaper, or article of printed matter, may always be separated from its wrapper.

Letter-bill to accompany each mail.

Form and contents.

Post, pp. 906-909.

When blank letter to be sent.

ARTICLE XV. Each of the mails despatched between the exchange offices of the respective Post Offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which these offices shall state, with the classification established by the present convention, the number, the weight, or the postage of the articles which the despatch may contain; and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed marked A and B.

ARTICLE XVI. If there should be no letters or other mail matter to send at the usual period of making up said closed mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill showing that fact shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office.

Letter-bills &c. to serve as vouchers.

ARTICLE XVII. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall serve for vouchers in the quarterly settlement of the accounts; and in case of difference between these documents, the amount stated in the acknowledgment shall be received in preference to that stated in the letter bill.

Accounts, when to be settled.

ARTICLE XVIII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year by quarterly

statements and accounts prepared by the General Post Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post Office in Belgium, the balance shall be paid without delay by that Department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Belgium, it shall be paid in Belgium; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Belgium at Washington, or to the General Post Office at London to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster General of the United States shall elect.

Post, p. 910.

ARTICLE XIX. Letters which, from any cause whatever, cannot be delivered, shall be reciprocally returned at the close of each quarter, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery to the person addressed, and for the same amount of postage originally charged by the sending office, which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made up agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F, which is to accompany such dead letters.

Return of undelivered letters &c.

Post, pp. 914, 915.

Newspapers which are refused, or which become dead in the Post Offices of either country, are not to be returned.

Dead newspapers not to be returned.

ARTICLE XX. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be reciprocally returned without delay through the respective offices of exchange, and credit taken in the letter bill for the same, at the weight and postage originally charged upon them. In respect to letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever may be their origin, they shall be respectively returned charged with the postage which was to have been paid by the person addressed, less the inland postage of the country from which sent.

Missent letters to be returned &c.

ARTICLE XXI. The evidence of the prepayment of letters shall be in red ink, on the right hand upper corner of the face of the letter, and all letters, without distinction, shall bear the stamp of the mailing office on their face, and that of the receiving office on their back.

Letters paid and unpaid, how marked, &c.

The evidence of prepayment shall be represented thus: Letters originating in the United States and paid to their destination in Belgium shall be stamped with the word "PAID."

Letters originating in Belgium and paid to their destination in the United States shall be stamped "P. D.," (paid to destination.)

Letters of every other origin, despatched from either country by virtue of the stipulations of Article X., and the prepayment of which is rendered obligatory to a certain point within either country, shall be stamped "P. F." (paid to the frontier.)

The manner in which letters, paid or unpaid, are to be sent or received shall be designated by the exchange offices, on each letter, by means of a stamp bearing the words "Am: Packet" or "Br. Packet," accordingly as they are transported by one or the other, in such manner as that the amount of credit to be allowed to the British Post Office for dead letters returned can be shown.

ARTICLE XXII. The exchange offices of the Post Office of Belgium shall state upon their post bills for the London office the number of single rates for letters, as well as of the weight of newspapers and articles of printed matter contained in each of the mails intended for the United States office; and they shall, in like manner, state, in the receipt bills addressed to the said London office, the number of single rates for letters, as well as the weight of newspapers and articles of printed matter, found in the mails from the United States office intended for Belgium.

Post-bills of Belgium for London office.

ARTICLE XXIII. In the event of a direct line or lines of steamships between the United States and Belgium being established, there shall be a direct exchange of mails by such line of steamers between the respective exchange offices of Antwerp on the one side, and New York and Boston on the other side, of the international correspondence between the

Postage in case direct lines of steamships are established.

United States and Belgium, which shall be subject to the following postage charges, viz :

Postage by direct lines.

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, fifteen cents ; above half an ounce and not over one ounce, thirty cents ; over one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, sixty cents ; and so on, thirty cents being added for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate, and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

The newspapers, as well as the articles of printed matter enumerated in Article XIII. of the present convention, may be in like manner sent by the said direct lines, on condition of prepayment to destination.

The price of prepayment of newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works shall be levied at the rate of fifteen centimes in Belgium, and of three cents in the United States, for each package the weight of which shall not exceed ninety grammes (three ounces). Packages weighing more than ninety grammes shall pay an additional rate for each ninety grammes or fraction of ninety grammes.

The price of prepayment of stitched books, of bound books, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, shall be levied at a rate of fifteen centimes in Belgium, and of three cents in the United States, per thirty grammes, (one ounce,) or fraction of thirty grammes.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned postages shall be divided in the proportion of two-thirds, or two cents, to the profit of the country which shall furnish the packets, and one-third, or one cent, to the profit of the other country.

Postage by direct lines, how to be accounted for.

ARTICLE XXIV. The postage for which the United States and Belgian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged by the said direct lines of steamers shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression established by the preceding article, as follows, viz :

The Belgian Office shall pay to the United States for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Belgium and destined for the United States, the sum of five cents (being the United States inland postage) when the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by a Belgian mail steamer ; and twelve cents (representing the maritime postage and the territorial postage of the United States) when said sea conveyance is performed by a United States mail steamer. On the other hand, the United States shall pay to the Belgian Office for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in Belgium, and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Belgium, the sum of three cents (being the Belgian inland postage) when the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by a United States mail steamer ; and the sum of ten cents (representing the maritime postage and the Belgium territorial postage) when the said sea conveyance is performed by a Belgian mail steamer.

Post, pp. 906-909.

Letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt for mails exchanged by means of direct steamers, shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B.

Letters from foreign countries.

ARTICLE XXV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Belgium, or originating and posted in countries beyond Belgium and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Belgium and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article XXIII. And the

two Post Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid, either to their destination or to a determined point. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Lists to be furnished.

ARTICLE XXVI. The provisions established by Articles XII., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., and XXI., as well as the last paragraph of Article XIV., so far as they are applicable, shall be made to apply to the correspondence which may be exchanged by any direct line of steamers running between the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XXVII. The Post Office Departments of Belgium and of the United States shall have full authority to introduce and put in force by common agreement all modifications in the arrangements of the present convention, both in regard to the proportion of postages to be levied on each side, and relative to all other measures of detail and execution, whenever, by mutual consent, the two governments shall have recognized the utility of such modifications.

Post-office departments of each country may modify these agreements.

Post, p. 918.

ARTICLE XXVIII. The present convention shall be put in execution in the two countries one month after the exchange of ratifications, provided that the expenses of transportation over the British territory and across the British channel shall not exceed four cents per single letter, and that this postage shall be the only transit postage to be paid by the contracting parties, under the head of correspondence exchanged in closed mails, by way of England, between Belgium and the United States of America, by the terms of the said convention. This convention shall remain in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by one of the contracting parties after one year's notice given by such party to the other of the intention to annul the same.

Convention, when to be in force.

Proviso.

How long to continue in force.

Made in duplicate original, and signed at Washington, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Signed, Dec. 21, 1859.

J. HOLT. [SEAL.]
BLONDEEL VAN CUELENBROECK. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 19th instant by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. Blondeel Van Cuelenbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on the part of their respective governments.

Exchange of ratifications, Oct. 19, 1860.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclaimed, October 20, 1860

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President :
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS, }
POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS. }

A.
(See pp. 902, 904.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LETTER BILL.

POSTS.

MAIL.

Sent from the office _____ for the office of _____, the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of¹ _____, } departing from² _____ for³ _____,
the⁴ _____, 18—.

- (1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from Europe to the United States.
- (2) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to the United States.
- (3) Port of destination of the said vessel.
- (4) Date of departure of the said vessel.

		Statement by the Belgian office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.</p>					
1	Unpaid letters from Belgium for	{ The United States (— cents per single rate). Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
2					
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
4					
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
6					
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				
<p>§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</p>					
9	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination and proceeding	{ From Belgium (— cents per single rate) From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, (— cents per single rate)			
10					
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	{ From Belgium (— cents per single rate) From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
12					
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	{ From Belgium From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
14					
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	{ From Belgium From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
16					
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the office at _____, to the office at _____.

MAIL.

Of the _____, 18—, received the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of¹ _____,
 { of the¹ _____.

(1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from the United States to Europe.

		Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the Belgian office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	Belgium (— cents per single rate)	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, (— cents per single rate)	Dollars.	Cents.
2						Dollars.	Cents.
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	Dollars.	Cents.
4						Dollars.	Cents.
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	Dollars.	Cents.
6						Dollars.	Cents.
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office.			Dollars.	Cents.
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address			Dollars.	Cents.
§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
9	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	Dollars.	Cents.
10						Dollars.	Cents.
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	Dollars.	Cents.
12						Dollars.	Cents.
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	Dollars.	Cents.
14						Dollars.	Cents.
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	Dollars.	Cents.
16						Dollars.	Cents.
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office			Dollars.	Cents.

Certified by the _____.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

B.
(See pp. 902, 904.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
BELGIAN POST-OFFICE.

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office _____ for the office of _____, the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of ¹ _____, } departing from ² _____ for ³ _____,
the ⁴ _____, 18—.

- (1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from the United States to Europe.
- (2) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to Europe.
- (3) Port of destination of the said vessel. (4) Date of the departure of the said vessel.

§ I. — Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.		Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the Belgian office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	Belgium (— cents per single rate)	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
2				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
4				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
6				Dollars.	Cents.
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office				
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				
§ II. — Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
9	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
10				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
12				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
14				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
16				Dollars.	Cents.
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the office at _____ to the office at _____.

MAIL.

Of the _____, 18—, received the _____
 by way { of England and of¹ _____,
 of the¹ _____.

(1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from Europe to the United States.

§ I. — Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian Office.		Statement by the Belgian office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
1	Unpaid letters from Belgium for	The United States (— cents per single rate)	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
2				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	The United States	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
4				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	The United States	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
6				Dollars.	Cents.
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				
§ II. — Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
9	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From Belgium (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
10				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From Belgium (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
12				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From Belgium	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
14				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From Belgium	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
16				Dollars.	Cents.
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

D. — Continued.

CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.

CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.		CREDIT OF BELGIUM.	
<p>UNPAID LETTERS</p> <p>Or letters charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for</p>		<p>UNPAID LETTERS</p> <p>Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding</p>	
<p>FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR</p> <p>1 Belgium (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>2 Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>3 Belgium.</p> <p>4 Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.</p> <p>5 Belgium.</p> <p>6 Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.</p> <p>7 Badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office.</p> <p>8 Resent addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address.</p>		<p>9 From the United States (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>10 From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>11 From the United States (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>12 From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).</p> <p>13 From the United States.</p> <p>14 From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point.</p> <p>15 From the United States.</p> <p>16 From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point.</p> <p>17 Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding</p>	
<p>UNPAID LETTERS</p> <p>Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for</p>		<p>Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding</p>	
<p>Number of single rates.</p>		<p>Number of single rates.</p>	
<p>Date of the letter bill.</p>		<p>Prepaid letters daily directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office.</p>	

THE BELGIAN OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of the United States.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Letters and printed matter.	Sums due to the United States office.
		Number of single rates.	
			Dollars. Cts.
1 } 2 }	Unpaid letters from the United States, for	{ Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	
3 } 4 }	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	{ Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	
5 } 6 }	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid, etc. sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	{ Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office		
8	Unpaid letters resent		
9 } 10 }	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	
11 } 12 }	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	
13 } 14 }	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	
15 } 16 }	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office		
Total			

BALANCE.

	Sums.	
	Dollars.	Cents.
The office of Belgium debtor to the United States		
The office of the United States debtor to Belgium		
Balance due to —		

PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE.					
Number of the articles composing the credit of Belgium.	Origin and destination of the correspondence	Letters and printed matter.	Sums due to the Belgian office.		
		Number of single rates.	Dollars.	Cts.	
1 2	Unpaid letters from Belgium, for	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate			
3 4	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
5 6	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid, etc. sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office				
8	Unpaid letters resent				
9 10	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate			
11 12	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate			
13 14	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
15 16	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office				
	Total				

Certified by —.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS, }
POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS. }

{ --- QUARTER, 18--

POSTS.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Account of Dead Matter returned by the Office of Belgium to the Office of the United States, the ---, 18--.

Number of the articles of the account in which the correspondence originally appeared.	DESIGNATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.			Number of Articles.	Number of single rates.	Amount originally charged by the United States office to the Belgian office.		Amount to be returned to the Belgian office.		REMARKS.
	Origin.	Destination.	Character.			Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	
Total amount to be returned to the Belgian office Dollars										

Agreed to by ---, of the Post-Office, the present account amounting to the sum of ---.

Done at BRUSSELS, the ---, 18--.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

F. (See p. 903.)

{ ——— QUARTER, 18——.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Account of Dead Matter returned by the Office of the United States to the Office of Belgium, the ———, 18——.

Number of the articles of the account in which the correspondence originally appeared.	DESIGNATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.		Number of articles.	Number of single rates.	Amount originally charged by the Belgians to the U. States office.		Amount to be returned to the U. States office.		REMARKS.
	Origin.	Destination.			Character.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.		Cents.
Total amount to be returned to the United States office Dollars									

Agreed to by ———, of the Post-Office, the present account amounting to the sum of ———.

Done at WASHINGTON, the ———, 18——.

G.

(See p. 900.)

TABLE showing the Directions to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Belgium Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by Way of England.

MAILS OF THE BELGIAN OFFICE.					
OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
		<i>Line from</i>			
Ostend (local) Ostend (travelling)	Boston . . .	Liverpool to Boston . . .	Belgium (except Antwerp) and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.	The United States (except the city of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	
		Liverpool to New York do	The city of Boston.		
		Bremen to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.		
		Havre to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.		
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	Belgium (except Antwerp) and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.	The city of New York.	
		Liverpool to New York do	The United States (except the city of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.		
	New York . . .	Bremen to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.	do.	
		Havre to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.	do.	
		Boston . . .	Liverpool to Boston . . .	Antwerp	The United States (except the city of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
			Liverpool to New York . . . do	The city of Boston.	
			Bremen to New York by way of Southampton . . . do	Do.	
			Havre to New York by way of Southampton . . . do	Do.	
Liverpool to Boston . . . do	The city of New York.				
Liverpool to New York . . . do	The United States (except the city of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.				
New York . . .	Bremen to New York by way of Southampton . . . do	Do.	do.		
	Havre to New York by way of Southampton . . . do	Do.	do.		
	Antwerp . . .				

G.—Continued.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
		<i>Line from</i>			
Boston . .	Ostend (local)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes.	
		New York to Liverpool . .	The City of Boston	Do. do.	
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Ostend (travelling)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	The City of Boston	Belgium (except Antwerp, Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Liverpool . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Antwerp	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	The City of Boston	Antwerp.
		New York to Liverpool . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
New York . .	Ostend (local)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes.	
		New York to Liverpool . .	The City of New York	Do. do.	
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Ostend (travelling)	New York to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	The City of New York	Belgium (except Antwerp, Ostend, Furnes, Newport, and Ghisteltes), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		Boston to Liverpool . .	The City of New York	Do. do.	
Antwerp	New York to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	The City of New York	Antwerp.	
	New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	Boston to Liverpool . .	The City of New York	Do. do.		

ARTICLES

July 31, 1863. *Additional to the Postal Convention between the Post Department of the United States of America and of Belgium.*
 [Obsolete.
 See post, p. 926.]

John A. Kasson, Esq., invested with full powers to this effect on the part of the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and C. A. Fassiaux, &c., &c. The Director-General of the Administration of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs of Belgium, invested with full powers by the Minister of Public Works, who is charged with the postal administration, in consideration of the existing postal convention, Article XXVII., between the two countries concluded the 21st of December, 1859, have agreed as follows:—

Ante, p. 905.

Exchange of
 correspondence
 in closed mails;

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails between the Post Department of the United States and the Post Department of Belgium upon the conditions set forth in the following articles:—

by what
 means.

ARTICLE II. The exchange of mails shall be effected by means of the transatlantic steamers, and of the intermediate routes of transit upon which the two postal administrations shall hereafter agree: or in the absence of such agreement, each postal administration shall designate the steamers and the route of transit by which the mails, which it despatches, shall be conveyed.

Offices for
 exchange of
 mails.

ARTICLE III. The offices for the exchange of mails on the part of the United States shall be:—

1. New York.
2. Boston.

On the part of Belgium, when the mails are despatched by the way of England:—

1. Ostend (local office.)
2. Ostend (travelling office.)
3. Antwerp.

The Post Departments of the United States and Belgium, whenever they shall find it necessary, may designate other offices of exchange.

Mail matter.

ARTICLE IV. The following articles shall be admitted into the mails exchanged between the two countries, to wit:—

1. Ordinary letters.
2. Registered letters.
3. Documents of business and other written documents which have not the character of a direct personal correspondence corrected proofs; samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, and not having a mercantile value in themselves.

4. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans.

Weight of
 packets not to
 exceed, &c.

ARTICLE V. The weight of each packet of samples of merchandise shall not exceed 500 grammes, and this limit may be at any time reduced to 300 grammes, if it shall be found necessary. The weight of any other packet of mailable articles, mentioned in the foregoing article (IV.) shall not exceed 2000 grammes, and the form of the packet shall be regulated by the practice of the despatching department. Packages of

Form.

documentary papers, corrected proofs, samples of merchandise, newspapers, and all kinds of prints, shall be limited in each dimension to 50 centimeters. The two departments reserve the right to reduce this dimension if, by their magnitude, such packages shall embarrass the service.

Dimensions may be reduced, if, &c.

ARTICLE VI. All mailable articles except letters shall be sent under band, or so enclosed that the postal agents in both countries may readily verify the contents of the packet.

Articles except letters to be sent under bands.

ARTICLE VII. The standard weight and progression for the single rate of postage upon all articles enumerated in Article IV. of this convention are established as follows:—

Weight and progression of single rates of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

Letters, &c.

2. For documentary manuscripts not having the character of a direct personal correspondence, for corrected proofs, and for samples of merchandise, 40 grammes.

3. For newspapers and prints of all kinds, embracing all mailable articles, not otherwise assigned, the standard shall not be less than 40 grammes in Belgium, or one ounce and a half in the United States; but each Post Department may establish a higher standard weight of progression, adapted to its interior requirements, for articles of this class which it despatches.

Newspapers, &c.

Higher standard;

The standard which it shall adopt, and any subsequent changes therein shall be communicated to the other department before they take effect.

to be communicated before going into effect.

ARTICLE VIII. The prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be optional; but letters not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid shall be charged in the country of destination, by way of penalty, with an extra fixed rate of 5 cents in the United States, and of 30 centimes in Belgium, irrespective of weight.

Prepayment of postage on letters optional;

extra for unpaid, &c. letters;

The prepayment of postage upon all other articles, including registered letters, shall be compulsory, and when they shall be in no part prepaid, they shall not be despatched, but in such case they shall be, if practicable, restored to the senders.

on other matter, compulsory.

ARTICLE IX. The articles under band which shall be in part prepaid shall be forwarded to their destination; but they shall be charged there with twice the amount of the difference between the rate due and the sum actually prepaid.

Articles under band part prepaid.

ARTICLE X. The international rate of postage upon the correspondence exchanged between the two countries is based upon the following elements, to wit:—

International rate of postage based upon what;

1. The interior rate of the United States.

2. The interior rate of Belgium, comprising therein the charge of conveyance across the English Channel.

3. The maritime rate.

4. The intermediate transit rate, and any reduction, which either country may obtain from the existing maritime and transit charges, shall enure to the benefit of the people of the two countries by a corresponding reduction of the international rates of postage established in the following article, so soon as the two departments shall have adjusted the amount.

ARTICLE XI. The international rates, combined of the elements above mentioned, (Article X.,) and applicable to each standard of progression for the several classes of mailable articles, are established as follows, to wit:—

established as what.

1. For ordinary letters, 20 cents in the United States and one franc in Belgium.

Letters.

2. For registered letters, in addition to the ordinary prepaid rate, an extra charge of 10 cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium.

Registered letters.

Documentary manuscripts, proofs, samples, &c.

Journals and prints.

Combined rates, how made up.

Articles under band may be registered.

Each department to retain to its own use all postages, &c. it collects;

and pay cost of mails, &c.

Cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance.

Mailable matter exempt from any other charges.

Free matter.

Missent and misdirected matter.

Letters and registered articles not delivered, to be returned.

Other mail matter not to be returned, unless claimed within six months.

Prohibited articles not to be distributed.

3. For documentary manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, 20 cents in the United States, and one franc in Belgium.

4. For journals and all other prints, embracing articles not otherwise enumerated, the standard single rate shall be fixed by the despatching department, limited nevertheless by the maximum rate of 4 cents in the United States, and of 15 centimes in Belgium. And each department shall communicate to the other, in advance, the rate it shall adopt, and any subsequent change it shall make therein.

ARTICLE XII. Of the combined rate of international letter postage hereby established, 3 cents represents the interior single rate of the United States, and 15 centimes the interior single rate of Belgium, comprising therein the cost of conveyance across the English Channel. The remainder of the combined rate is assigned to the payment of the cost of sea conveyance, and of intermediate transit, by whatever route the mails may be conveyed.

ARTICLE XIII. Articles under band described in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article IV. of this convention, may be registered in either country for despatch to the other, upon payment of the registration fee of 10 cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium, in addition to the prepayment of the regular postage.

ARTICLE XIV. In order to simplify postal accounts between the departments as much as possible, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition, each Post Department shall retain to its own use all the postal rates and charges, which it shall collect, whether by virtue of prepayment or post-payment; and each department shall pay the cost of conveyance of the mails which it despatches as far as the frontier of the country of destination. It is also especially provided that the cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance of the closed mails shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments, which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary conditions of such conveyance, and any amount so paid by one department for account of the other shall be reimbursed.

ARTICLE XV. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles addressed from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever, beyond the charges established by this convention.

ARTICLE XVI. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides without any postal charge therefor.

ARTICLE XVII. Correspondence of all kinds erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching department. Articles which shall have been addressed to persons who have departed from the place of destination leaving their address, shall be forwarded or returned, as the case may require, charged with the postage which the addressee would have been required to pay on delivery.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters, all registered articles, and all documentary manuscripts, which shall not be delivered to their address, shall be restored to the despatching department. Any of these articles which may have been forwarded by one department to the other, on account, shall be restored and credit taken for the amount originally charged by the despatching office. But samples of merchandise, newspapers, prints of all kinds, and all mailable articles not excepted, which cannot be delivered to their address, shall remain at the disposal of the receiving department, provided they shall not be reclaimed by the sender or addressee within six months from the date of their despatch.

ARTICLE XIX. Neither Post Department is required to make distribution, within its jurisdiction, of any articles the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE XX. Each of the two Post Departments concedes to the other the privilege of transit across its territory, by its usual mail conveyances, of the closed mails exchanged by the other department with any foreign country to which it may serve as an intermediary, upon the following terms :—

Transit of closed mails.

The Post Department of Belgium shall receive for such transit (including the service across the English Channel) at the rate of 15 centimes per 30 grammes of letters, net weight, and 50 centimes per kilogramme for articles under band, net weight. The Post Department of the United States shall receive for the transit of Belgian closed mails across its territory at the rate of 5 cents per 30 grammes of letters, net weight; and 15 cents per kilogramme for articles under band, net weight.

Pay therefor.

The Post Department of the United States reserves from these conditions of transit the overland route to the Pacific ocean.

Overland route to the Pacific excepted. Further provisions.

Whenever the Belgian Administration shall receive and deliver the closed mails exchanged between the United States and the countries beyond Belgium on board the transatlantic steamers in the Channel, the British transit charge shall in such case be paid to the Belgian office: provided always, that the same international rate exists between the United States and such other countries, irrespective of the route of intermediate conveyance.

ARTICLE XXI. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination, shall be subject to the rates established by Article XI. of this convention, added to the ulterior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country; so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Postage on matter sent to either country to be forwarded.

ARTICLE XXII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted between the two countries by means of postal money orders, so soon as the two departments shall have been duly authorized to this effect.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XXIII. Until the same scale of weights shall have been adopted by the two departments, it is agreed that, for the purposes of this convention, 15 grammes shall be taken, for letters, as the equivalent of one half ounce; and 40 grammes as the equivalent of one ounce and a half, for articles under band, and so with their respective multiples in progression, as applied by the respective offices. It is also understood that the rates upon correspondence shall be applied according to the weight stated by the despatching department, except in case of manifest error.

Equivalents of ounces and grammes.

ARTICLE XXIV. The provisions of the postal convention between the United States of America and Belgium, concluded at Washington the 21st December, 1859, are continued in force, so far as they are not inconsistent with the present articles, or with the regulations which shall hereafter be made in pursuance thereof, by the two departments.

Consistent provisions of former convention continued in force. Ante, p. 899.

ARTICLE XXV. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until one year from notice given by one of the departments to the other of its intention to rescind it. It is understood that the rates provided by this convention shall not be applicable: First, to letters which shall be exchanged between the two departments by way of the British intermediate service until the British office shall have reduced the amount of its charges for territorial transit, and sea conveyance, to a rate not exceeding 14 cents for a single letter. Second: Nor to documentary papers and manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, in like manner exchanged between the two countries by the intermediate service of the British Post, until the British office shall have admitted these articles upon the same pecuniary conditions with printed matter.

This convention when to take effect and how long to continue. These rates not applicable to what.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM. JULY 31, 1863.

Convention
when to be
ratified.

ARTICLE XXVI. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Brussels, the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Approved :

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. KASSON.

FASSIAUX.

Approved :

The Minister of Public Works,
JULES VANDERSTICHELN.

Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium.

The Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and of Belgium, being desirous to regulate by a new Convention the postal intercourse between the two countries, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles : —

Aug. 21, 1867.
Preamble.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence, by means of their respective Post Departments, between the United States of America and Belgium, and this correspondence shall embrace :

Exchange of correspondence; to embrace what.

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, litographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be (a) on the part of the United States :

Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.

2. Boston.

(b) On the part of Belgium :

1. Antwerp.

2. Ostend, (Travelling Office.)

3. Ostend, (local.)

The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails, between the respective frontiers, shall be first defrayed by that one of the two Departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance ; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

Cost of transportation.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be :

Weight for single rate of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each Department shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent changes thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional single weight or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, saving the case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows :

Rates of postage.

Rates of postage.

1. On pre-paid letters from the United States, 15 cents.
2. On pre-paid letters from Belgium, 80 centimes.
3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails sent, that which the despatching office shall adopt in conformity with the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Rates when direct steam lines are established.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever there shall be established a direct line of steam communication between the ports of the United States and of Belgium, adapted to the regular transportation of the mails between the two countries and acceptable to the two Departments, it is agreed that the international single letter rate applicable to this route shall be reduced to 10 cents in the United States and 50 centimes in Belgium, of which six cents (30 centimes) shall represent the maritime rate; and for the other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the maritime rate in such case shall be 10 cents (50 centimes) per kilogramme.

See *post*, p. 929.

But this article shall not be carried into effect until a time upon which the two Post Departments shall hereafter agree.

Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE VII. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the condition in Article VIII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article it shall be compulsory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VIII. If, however, the postage on any article shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination charged with the deficient postage. Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States of five cents, in Belgium of 30 centimes. This fine, as well as the deficient postage on other articles than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the office collecting the same.

Registered articles.

ARTICLE IX. Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee of ten cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it despatches.

What correspondence may be registered.

ARTICLE X. Any correspondence may be registered, not only for international correspondence but also for correspondence originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles.

Each Department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be fixed on the following basis: from the total amount of international postages and register fees, collected in each country on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other articles sent, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required at the agreed rate, for the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

Post, p. 928.

ARTICLE XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office; but these shall embrace the following:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection; nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom or to whom the packet is sent, and the numbers placed upon the patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. So long as any customs duty is chargeable on any article sent to the United States it may be levied for the use of the customs.

5. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be collected on the mails exchanged, otherwise than herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE XIII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Belgium shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries. Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

It is, however, always understood that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries and any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land. Transit of closed mails through either country.

For such transit on its part, the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across its territory: for letters 1½ cents per single letter rate; for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

2. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean: for letters 8 cents per single letter rate; for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

3. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean: for letters 10 cents per single letter rate; for other articles 20 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

For such transit on its part the office of Belgium shall receive as follows:

For transit across its territory and the English Channel: 1. for letters 5 centimes per single letter rate; 2. for other articles 40 centimes per kilogramme, net weight.

ARTICLE XV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire. Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

The rule for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be established by common agreement between the two offices. Post, p. 929.

ARTICLE XVI. When in any United States or Belgian port a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other. Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of accounts between the two offices. Official communications.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall by mutual consent make detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and modify such regulations in like manner from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require. Detailed regulations. See p. 927.

ARTICLE XIX. Letters wrongly sent, wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the despatching office at its expense for the return if any shall be incurred. Registered articles in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned shall also be returned: other articles shall be left to the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall Missent letters &c.

have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

Reduction in favor of the United States, in the transit of closed mails.

ARTICLE XX. In considerations of the concessions made by the United States Post Department, it is agreed that a reduction of 20 per cent. shall be made in favor of the United States office from the charge of forty centimes per kilogramme established in Article XIV. for the transit of the articles mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article of this Convention, and which shall be despatched from the United States.

Former conventions to cease to be of force. *Ante*, pp. 899, 918.

ARTICLE XXI. From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices shall cease to be in force, except for the purpose of closing the accounts arising thereunder.

When this convention takes effect.

This Convention shall take effect on the first day of January next. It shall continue in force until cancelled by agreement of the two offices; or until one year from the time when either office shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Subject to approval.

This Convention shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of the United States and of the Minister of Public Works of Belgium.

Execution.

Executed in duplicate at Brussels this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Sp. Com., &c., &c.

[L. s.]

M. FASSIAUX,
Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 8, 1867. }

Approval by the Postmaster-General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Brussels on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. Fassiaux, Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, on behalf of the Belgian Post Departments, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

by the President of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 9th October, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the Post-Office of the United States and the Post-Office of Belgium, for the Execution of the Convention of the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. November 25 and 26, 1867.

ARTICLE I. The American exchange offices of New York and Boston shall each despatch a mail for the Belgian exchange offices of Antwerp, of Ostend (local), and of Ostend (travelling). Exchange offices and despatch of mails.

The Belgian exchange offices of Antwerp, of Ostend (local), and of Ostend (travelling), shall each despatch a mail to the American exchange offices of New York and Boston.

Table A., hereto annexed, indicates the correspondence to be distributed to each exchange office. Post, p. 930.

ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages and the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills to accompany each mail.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models B 1° and B 2°, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Post, pp. 922, 926.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next despatch.

ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages, &c.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette, and numbers corresponding to the letter bill.

ARTICLE IV. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates, how to be indicated.

ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models C 1° and C 2°, hereto annexed. Registered correspondence.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word *Registered*, or *Objets Chargé*, and placed in the mail. Post, pp. 941, 942.

The blank in the letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word *Nihil* or *Nil*.

ARTICLE VI. The registered lists despatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which shall acknowledge, by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles, numerically, from No. — to No. —. Receipt for registered articles, &c.

If the verification by the exchange office disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also, by the first mail, notified to the despatching office.

ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. No pecuniary responsibility for loss of registered letters.

ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamps or writing thereon the office of origin. Office of origin of letters to be indicated.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States *Paid All*, and in Belgium *P. D.*

Registered articles shall be stamped *Registered* in the United States, and *Chargé* in Belgium.

Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the United States *Insufficiently paid*, and in Belgium *Affranchissement insuffisant*, and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures [black] on the face.

Correspondence despatched by a direct line between the two countries shall be stamped *Direct Service*, or *Service Direct*.

If despatched via England, it shall be stamped to indicate British transit.

Exchanges in open mails.

Post, p. 943.

ARTICLE IX. The two postal administrations may exchange in the open mails letters and other correspondence with the foreign countries, and upon the conditions indicated in the tables D 1° and D 2°, hereto annexed.

ARTICLE X. The tables D 1° and D 2°, hereto annexed, also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the two offices, and the conditions thereof.

Prepaid letters.

ARTICLE XI. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* ink, in the upper corner of the address, at the right hand, of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the originating office upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

Certain articles may be retained.

Ante, p. 924.

ARTICLE XII. Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Art. XII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, and shall remain subject to its disposition.

Letters in open mail for transit.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail for transit through the United States, or through Belgium, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid.

Letters, &c. not deliverable to be returned monthly.

Post, p. 949.

ARTICLE XIV. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month. (See exhibits G, hereto annexed.)

The postage on unpaid letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

ARTICLE XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

Letter bill to state what.

ARTICLE XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill for the British office the exact number of single rates of letters

(or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails by the British transit.

ARTICLE XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the despatching office. For the international charges the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts, at the rate of five francs and fifteen centimes of Belgium for one dollar of the United States. Settlement of accounts.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the sending office, the cent shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVIII. The quarterly accounts mentioned in Art. XV. of the convention shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models hereto annexed, and marked E 1° and E 2°. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, according to the form hereto annexed, and marked F; and shall then be transmitted, with the quarterly accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office. Quarterly accounts.
Ante, p. 925.
Post, pp. 944, 946.
Post, p. 948.

ARTICLE XIX. It is understood that Art. VI. of the convention, relative to a direct line of steam packets between the two countries, shall be carried into effect as soon as either administration shall notify the other of the establishment of such a line which it has adopted for the despatch of its mails. Steam packets.
Ante, p. 924.

Done in duplicate and signed at Brussels the twenty-fifth day of November, and at Paris the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner of the U. S. Post Department.

[L. s.]

FASSIAUX,
Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 15, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 21st August, 1867, between the United States and Belgium, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

A.

(See p. 927.)

TABLE showing the Directions to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Belgian Post-Office and the United States Post-Office, by Way of England.

MAILS OF THE BELGIAN OFFICE.					
OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
Ostend (travelling)	Boston...	Line from —			
		Liverpool to New York.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	Boston.	
		Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Liverpool to New York.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	
	New York	Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Boston...	Liverpool to New York.	Antwerp	Boston.
			Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.
			Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.
Antwerp	Boston...	Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Liverpool to New York.	Antwerp	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	
		Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
	New York	Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	

A. — Continued.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
Boston...	Ostend (travelling)	Line from —			
		New York to Liverpool	Boston.....	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.	
	Antwerp	New York to Liverpool	Boston.....	Antwerp.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.	
		New York to Liverpool	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	
	Ostend (travelling)	New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.	
		Antwerp	New York to Liverpool	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	Antwerp.
			New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.
New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....		Do. Do.		

BELGIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

(B 1°) (See p. 927.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.

Stamp of the



LETTER BILL.

Of the Mail sent by the Belgian Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____, by the Way of _____, the _____, 186 . Received the _____, 186 .

(NO. OF THE DESPATCH.)

Originating Office.

TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.		
1	Prepaid letters		F. _____		F. _____	Grammes.	80c
2	Unpaid letters		_____		_____	15	75c
3	(No. of rates		_____		_____	15	80c
4	Amount of stamps affixed		_____		_____	15	80c
5	Insufficiently paid letters (Amount of deficient postage		_____		_____		_____
	Total No. of single rates		_____		_____		_____
6	Prepaid newspapers and prints		_____		_____	50	10c.
7	Prepaid patterns of merchandise		_____		_____	120	40c.

TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

8	Letters from Belgium for foreign countries in transit through the United States	Unpaid	International rate	Foreign postage due to the U. S.			
9		Prepaid	International rate	Foreign postage due to the U. S.			
10		Addressed to the U. S.	Prepaid	International rate			
11		Unpaid	International rate	Foreign postage due to Belgium			
12	Letters originating in foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary	Prepaid.	International rate	Foreign postage due to the U. S.			
13		Unpaid.	International rate	Foreign postage due to Belgium			
14		Total No. of single letter rates					
15		Net amount of international rate					
16		Amount of foreign postage due the United States					
17							
18	Newspapers, prints, and samples of merchandise prepaid, originating in Belgium and addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from foreign countries in transit through Belgium for the United States and the countries beyond.						
19							

TABLE III. — VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.
20	No. of fixed fees collected upon registered articles				
21	Amount of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries				
22	Total No. of single rates and net weights of letters contained in this mail (Art. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 24)				
23	Net weight of newspapers, prints, and patterns contained in this mail (Art. 6, 7, 18, and 19)				
	Number of registered articles contained in this despatch				

TABLE IV. — RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

24	Prepaid and unpaid letters, of whatever origin, addressed to persons who have changed their residence				
	Postage due on unpaid letters				
	Expense of return at 22½ centimes per single rate				
	Total				
25	Misdirected correspondence returned (Mem.)				

TABLE V. — CLOSED MAILS CONTAINED IN PRESENT DESPATCH

Nos. of the Items.	MAILS ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM, ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED STATES.				
	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.			
			LETTERS.		
26					
27					

The _____ of Posts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

{ BELGIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION. } { CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES. }

For the Mail despatched by the United States Exchange Office of _____ to the Belgian Exchange Office of _____ by the Way of _____, the _____, 186 . Received the _____, 186

(Number of the Despatch.)

TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

Nos. of the Items.	NATURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		
1	Letters prepaid						1 1/2c
2	" unpaid						1 1/2c
3	{ No. of rates						1 1/2c
4	{ Amount of stamps affixed						1 1/2c
5	{ Amount deficient						1 1/2c
6	Total number of single rates of letters						
	Prepaid journals						
	Other prepaid printed matter						
	Prepaid patterns of merchandise						

TABLE II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

Nos. of the Items.	NATURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		
7	Letters from United States addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium. Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary. Total number of single letter rates Newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise, prepaid, originating in the United States, addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium, or coming from foreign countries in transit through the United States for Belgium and the countries beyond	Unpaid	International rate	—	—	—	—
8							
9		Addressed to Belgium	Unpaid	International rate	—	—	
10							Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Bel-	Prepaid	International rate	—	—
11		gun.	Unpaid	International rate	—	—	
12							Foreign postage due to the United States
13		Foreign postage due to Belgium	—	—	—	—	
14							Foreign postage due to the United States
15		Net amount of international postage	—	—	—	—	
16							Amount of foreign postage due to Belgium
17	Amount of foreign postage due to Belgium	—	—	—	—		
18						Amount of foreign postage due to Belgium	—

TABLE III.—VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Nos. of the Items.	NATURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Office.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.
		D.	C.	D.	C.
19	No. of fixed fees collected upon registered articles				
20	Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to Belgium upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries				
21	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters in the present despatch (Articles 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 23)		Grammes.		Grammes.
22	Net weight newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise in the present despatch (Articles 6, 17, and 18)		Grammes.		Grammes.
	No. of registered articles by this despatch				

TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

Nos. of the Items.	Description.	D.		C.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, addressed to { Postage to reimburse upon unpaid letters Persons having changed their residence } Expense of return at 4¢ cents per single rate				
	Total				
24	Misdirected articles returned (Memorandum)			Number.	Number.

TABLE V.—CLOSED MAILS CONTAINED IN THE PRESENT DESPATCH.

MAILS ORIGINATING IN THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM.			
Nos. of the Items.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	LETTERS.
			No. of Rates.
			JOURNALS AND PRINTS.
			Net Weight.
25	Total number of letter rates		
26	Weight of printed matter, etc.		

The ——— of Post.

LETTER BILL NO. _____.

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____ via _____, 18—, arrived the _____, 18—.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH BELGIUM.

No. of the Items of Account.	Single Weight.		Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Belgian Office.			
	Grams.	Cts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
					Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)									
1	Letters fully prepaid								
2	Letters wholly unpaid								
3	Letters insufficiently paid, {	Number of single rates.	Amount prepaid	Amount deficient	Total number of single international rates	Journals, {	whether fully prepaid {	The total amount prepaid is {	
4									or	partially paid.
5	or	partially paid.							
6	or	partially paid.							
TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)									
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Belgium.								
8	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Fully prepaid.	No. of international rates.	Addressed to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
9									Fully prepaid.	No. of international rates.	Addressed to countries beyond Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.
10	Fully prepaid.	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
11									Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to countries beyond Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.
12	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
13	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to countries beyond Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
14	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
15	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to countries beyond Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
16	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates.	Addressed to Belgium.	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	Foreign postage to account for to United States.	
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Belgium; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Belgium, and to countries beyond Belgium.							Total amount of the international postage	
18								Total amount of foreign postage to account for to Belgium.	

LETTER BILL. — Continued.

No. of the Items of Account.	Statement by the United States Office.	Verification by the Belgian Office.				
			No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
19	TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.					
20	Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Belgium, to account for to Belgium					
21 } 22 }	TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE. Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address { Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for, to exclusive credit of United States { Expense of returning the correspondence { No. of rates at 44 cents per single rate [Memo. — Articles mis sent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]					
	No. of registered articles by this mail :					
23	TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT. Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail (See items, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 23, of this letter-bill.)					
24 } 25 }	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail } Letters* } Journals, etc., etc.					
	Grams.					
	Grams.					

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH BELGIUM.

By the United States Post-Office at _____, of the Receipt of the BELGIAN Mail, sent by the Post-Office of _____, No. _____, dated _____, 18____, coming via _____.

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Standard Weight per Grams.	Single Rate.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.	
				No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
1	Paid letters	15	20				
2	Unpaid letters	15	20				
3	Letters insufficiently paid, (Number of rates)	15	20				
4	Amount of prepaid postage						
5	Amount of deficient postage						
	Total number of single letter rates						
6	Prepaid newspapers and prints	50	10				
7	Prepaid samples of merchandise	120	40				
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
8	Letters from Belgium to foreign countries { Unpaid { International rate						
9	in transit through the United States. { Paid { Foreign postage due to the United States						
10	Destined for the { Paid { International rate						
11	United States. { Unpaid { Foreign postage to be reimbursed to Belgium						
12	Destined for foreign countries { Paid { International rate						
13	to which Belgium serves as an inter- { Unpaid { Foreign postage due to the United States						
14	mediary. { Paid { International rate						
15	through the United { Unpaid { International rate						
16	States. { Paid { Foreign postage to be reimbursed to Belgium						
17	through the United { Unpaid { International rate						
18	Total number of single letter rates						
19	Journals, prints, and samples of merchandise, prepaid, originating in Belgium and destined for foreign countries in transit through the United States, or originating in foreign countries in transit through Belgium for the United States and for countries beyond						

(Net amount of international postage Amount of foreign postage due to the United States)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — Continued.

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.			Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.		
20	TABLE III. — VARIOUS ARTICLES. Number of fees received upon registered articles Number of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered articles destined for foreign countries						
21							
22	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters comprised in the present despatch (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 24)						
23	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise contained in the present despatch (Arts. 6, 7, 18, and 19) [Number of registered articles contained in the present despatch: ———]						
24	TABLE IV. — RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE. Paid and unpaid letters, of any origin, (Deficient postage due on unpaid letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence. Expense of returning the correspondence, at 22½ centimes per single rate Total						
25	Illegibly addressed objects returned (Memorandum)						

TABLE V. — CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT, ADJOINED TO THE PRESENT DESPATCH.
MAILS ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM, DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

No. of the Articles.	Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals and Prints.	
			Number of Rates.	Net Weight.	Number.	Net Weight.
26						
27						
		Total number of letter rates				
		Weights of prints, etc.				

_____, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF BELGIUM. }

[C 1°.] (See p. 927.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the Belgian Office of Exchange of _____ to the United States Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the U. States Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 21 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES.

[C 2°.] (See p. 927.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
BELGIAN POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Belgian Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Belgian Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D 2°. (See p. 928.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which the United States may exchange Correspondence through the BELGIAN open Mails, and the Amounts to be added to the International Rates between the United States and Belgium for Account of the Countries beyond.

From and to —	Description of correspondence.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Observations.
The Netherlands	Letters	10	.10	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	100	.5	.....
	Samples	100	.10	.....
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.	Letters	10	.10	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	100	.5	.....
	Samples	100	.10	.....
Switzerland	Letters	10	.20	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	50	.10	.....
	Samples	100	.20	.....
Italy	Letters	10	.30	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	50	.10	.....
	Samples	100	.30	.....

D 1°. (See p. 928.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Belgium may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Belgium and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book packets, prints, and samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
Acapulco	Gms. 15	Cts. 10	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 2	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 4	Cts.	At present registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, etc. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Belize, British Honduras	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Brazil	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Canada	"	"	5 cts	"	"	"	"	"	"	
New Brunswick	"	"	5 cts	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Nova Scotia	"	"	5 cts	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	Registration not yet allowed.	" 4	" 4	Registration not yet allowed.	
China	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Costa Rica	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Cuba	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Guatemala	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Japan	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Mexico, by sea	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, via Panama	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Panama	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Sandwich Islands	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
St. Thomas, via U. S.	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Brazilian Packets	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
Venezuela	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	
West Indies, British	" 10	"	"	" 2	" 2	"	" 4	" 4	"	

BELGIUM POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

E 1°. (See p. 929.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.

Quarterly Account of the Correspondence despatched by the Belgian Exchange Office of _____, to the United States Exchange Office of _____ via _____, for the Quarter ending _____, 186__.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
		NUMBERS OF THE ARTICLES OF THE LETTER BILL.																											
		FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.																											
		LETTERS ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH BELGIUM SERVES AS AN INTERMEDIARY.																											
		Prepaid newspapers, prints, and patterns originating in Belgium and addressed to foreign countries in transit through U. S., or originating in foreign countries in transit through the U. S. and the countries beyond.																											
		Addressed to the United States.																											
		Unpaid.																											
		Prepaid.																											
		Addressed to foreign countries in transit through the U. S.																											
		Unpaid.																											
		Prepaid.																											
		Letters from Belgium for foreign countries in transit through the United States.																											
		Unpaid number of rates.																											
		Prepaid number of rates.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Foreign postages to account for to Belgium.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Amount of the foreign postages to pay to the U. S.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Amount of the international postage.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Foreign postages to account for to Belgium.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Foreign postages to pay to the U. S.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to the United States for the registration to destination for other countries.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Letters.																											
		Account of territorial and land transit fees to pay to Great Britain.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Postage due U. S.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Letters returned to persons having changed their residences.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Letters.																											
		Transit fees due to Belgium for the closed mails originating in foreign countries and addressed to the U. S.																											
		Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Letters.																											
		Amount.																											
		Fr. C. Fr. C.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Unpaid letters.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Paid letters.																											
		Number of rates.																											
		Number of the letter bill.																											
		Totals.																											
		Rates.																											
		Sums.																											

— QUARTER, 186—. — CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF — TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE OF —.

Recapitulation of the within Account.

Numbers of the items of the letter bill.		Sums collected by the United States office for which account must be rendered to Belgium.				Numbers of the items of the letter bill.		Sums collected by the Belgian office for which account must be rendered to United States.			
		Sums to be divided with the Belgian office.		Sums wholly due to the Belgian office.				Sums to be divided with the United States office.		Sums wholly due to the U. States office.	
		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
1						2					
4						5					
6						7					
8						11					
9		—	—			12	—	—			
10						15			—	—	
13						16	—	—			
14		—	—			21	—	—			
17						22			—	—	
18		—	—								
19											
20		—	—								
26		—	—								
28		—	—								
	Total			—	—				—	—	
23	Deduct intermediate transit charges. Letters, newspapers, prints, etc.			—	—						
25				—	—						
	Remainder			—	—						
	One half this sum, due to Belgium, is										
	One half this sum, due the United States, is										
	Total of sums due the Belgian office is										
	Total of sums due the United States office is										

Certified by the ———.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

F. (See p. 929.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE
 WITH BELGIUM. }

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS :	Mails sent by the way of —.		Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in fa- vor of Belgium office.	
<p><i>East:</i> New York to Ostend, (local.) . . New York to Ostend, (travel- ling.) New York to Antwerp. Boston to Ostend, (local.) Boston to Ostend, (travelling.) . . Boston to Antwerp. New York to Antwerp. Boston to Antwerp.</p> <p><i>West:</i> Ostend (local) to New York. . . Ostend (local) to Boston Ostend (travelling) to New York Ostend (travelling) to Boston . . Antwerp to New York. Antwerp to Boston. Antwerp to New York. Antwerp to Boston.</p>	<p>England. “ “ “ “ “ Direct. “</p> <p>England. “ “ “ “ “ Direct. “</p>					
	Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead :)	Credit to U. States.		Credit to Belgium.			
Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of —. Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of —. Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of —. Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for —. Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for —. Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for —. The difference is						
The final balance in favor of — is						

Additional Convention to the Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, signed at Brussels the twenty-first day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. March 1, 1870.
Ante, p. 928.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles: — Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows: Rates of postage.

1. On prepaid letters from the United States, ten cents.

2. On prepaid letters from Belgium, fifty centimes.

And, for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of Articles V. and XIV. of the convention between the United States and Belgium, signed in Brussels the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed. Repeal of former articles.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. This convention to be additional to former one.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying the Arrangement entered into by said Post Departments in 1847 for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Mails to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven. August 4, 1853.

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Bremen the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement. Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Bremen steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Bremen, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz. :— Rates of postage.

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce
 in weight 10 cents
 Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce 20 “
 Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces 40 “

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit : Additional 20 cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. Rate of increase.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate ; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate. Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE III. All the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents, established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage to and from Bremen, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents, or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Bremen, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate. Certain other states to have their advantage, upon, &c.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, &c. upon the same principles as in Article II. shall be admitted and observed.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in Bremen, or originating and posted in countries beyond Bremen, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States, or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Bremen, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III. as the case may be. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent. Certain foreign postage to be added.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers not weighing more than three ounces each may be sent by the United States and Bremen steamers when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The post- Lists of countries to be furnished.
Newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines.

age on pamphlets and magazines, per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Accounts.

ARTICLE VI. The postage for which the United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz. :—

The Bremen office shall pay to the United States office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Bremen, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Bremen and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer 9 cents
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 “
 When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer 14 “
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 “

The United States office shall pay to the Bremen office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Bremen and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Bremen, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer 1 cent
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 cents
 When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer . 1 cent
 and when by Bremen steamer 10 cents

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States and the other half to the Bremen office when sent by Bremen steamers.

It is understood and agreed that, of the portion of the postage for which the United States office is to account to Bremen, as well as of what Bremen may collect, all but one cent a single letter is to go to the benefit of the proprietors of the Bremen line of steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

Quarterly accounts.

ARTICLE VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Office of Bremen, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Bremen, it shall be paid over by the United States at Bremen; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Bremen at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect. The 20 per cent commission to the postmaster of Bremen, stipulated in Article VI. of the arrangement of 1847 is to cease from and after the date when these articles take effect; and Bremen is to receive no other compensation for the services required by the arrangement of 1847 than as provided in Article VI. of the present convention.

Payment of balances.

Certain matter to be free.

ARTICLE VIII. The steamers of the two lines shall be required to convey all dead and returned letters, and the official communications of the respective post departments of the United States and Bremen, free of charge.

ARTICLE IX. This arrangement, which supersedes the temporary arrangement of 6th July, 1853, is to go into effect on the 15th of August, 1853, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either post department after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may also cease whenever the Bremen steamers cease running.

These articles when to take effect, and how long to continue in force.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the city of Washington.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven. May 17, 1855.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York or Bremen, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Bremen lines of steamers, shall, from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Bremen, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Valuable letters to be registered.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid. Registration not compulsory.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Bremen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

Letters, &c. mailed in the interior.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Bremen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Bremen or New York.

Letter bills for registered letters.

Return bill for registered letters.

ARTICLE IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution, at either of the respective exchange offices of Bremen or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct" if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York or Bremen, as the case may be)

Registered letters how to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York from Bremen, or received at Bremen from New York, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

Accounts.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention concluded on the fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Bremen, and to the Bremen Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Bremen to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the city of Washington.

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

[L. s.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

August 23, 1860.

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying Article II. of the Postal Convention of August 4, 1853.

Rates of postage.

THE international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or Bremen steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Bremen, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charges, viz. :—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight,	10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce,	20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a half,	30 "
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces,	40 "

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen. November 23,
1860.

THE Post-Office of New York, in charging postage due to the Post-Office of Bremen, shall uniformly make use of weights, having the American ounce for unit, with its divisions into half and quarter ounces; and the Bremen Post-Office, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having the German *loth* for unit, (two *loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.) Weights to be used.

This additional article to the postal convention of August, 4, 1853, takes effect immediately.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in Time of War or threatening War. March 23, 1864.

WHENEVER in consequence of war or threatening war the international correspondence between the United States and Bremen cannot be conveyed by United States or Bremen steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries. Mails may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, whenever, &c.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of the Hanseatic Republics.

June 12 and 30,
1857.

Postal Convention between the United States and Hamburg.

Preamble.

THE undersigned, being duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, providing for the reciprocal exchange of mails between the United States and the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, to wit:—

Offices of exchange to be New York and Hamburg.
Rates of postage.

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Hamburg the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Hamburg steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Hamburg, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz.:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce, 20 “
Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, 40 “

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional twenty cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Prepayment of postage optional.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

Belonging to states of the German Postal Union, to have the advantage of that rate; when, &c.

ARTICLE III. All the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage to and from Hamburg, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Hamburg, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, etc., upon the same principles as in Article II., shall be admitted and observed.

Foreign postage to be added to certain letters.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in, Hamburg, or originating and posted in countries beyond Hamburg, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage, (other than that of Hamburg, and other than that of the United States,) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III., as the case may be. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Lists of foreign countries to be furnished.

Correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg not to be exchanged under, &c. unless, &c.

It is further understood and agreed that no correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg shall be exchanged under this arrangement, unless the rates of postage to and from such countries, via Hamburg, are identically the same as the rates charged via Bremen, under the United States and Bremen postal arrangement.

Newspapers.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces each, mailed in the United States and destined to Hamburg, or mailed in Ham-

burg and destined for the United States, may be sent by the United States and Hamburg steamers, when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office; and newspapers of like weight, via Hamburg, on prepayment of three cents each at the office of mailing in the United States, which shall be in full of the postage to destination; the German postage beyond Hamburg to be one cent each in addition to the two cents chargeable to Hamburg. The postage on pamphlets and magazines per ounce, or a fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Rate of postage, and to be prepaid.

Pamphlets and magazines.

ARTICLE VI. The postage for which the United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz.:—

Accounts.

The Hamburg office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Hamburg, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Hamburg and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under

Article II., by United States steamer	9 cents.
And when by Hamburg steamer	5 “
When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer,	14 “
And when by Hamburg steamer,	5 “

The United States office shall pay to the Hamburg office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Hamburg and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Hamburg, when conveyed under

Article II., by United States steamer	1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer	5 cents.
When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer	1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer	10 cents.

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States, and the other half to the Hamburg office, when sent by Hamburg steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

ARTICLE VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Office of Hamburg, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Hamburg, it shall be paid over by the United States at Hamburg; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Hamburg at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect.

Accounts to be settled quarterly.

Balances to be paid and where.

ARTICLE VIII. The steamers of either government plying between New York and Hamburg shall be required to convey all dead and re-

Dead letters and official communications to be free of charge.

turned letters, and the official communications of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Hamburg, free of charge.

Sailing days of steamers.

ARTICLE IX. The sailing days of the steamers carrying the mail between New York and Hamburg under this arrangement shall be so arranged as not to conflict with the schedule days of sailing of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, and between New York and Havre; and also of the Bremen mail steamships plying between New York and Bremen; and shall as near as practicable, alternate at regular intervals with the days of sailing of the steamers conveying the mail to and from Bremen and Havre.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE X. This arrangement is to go into effect on the first day of July, 1857, and is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may cease whenever all the direct steamers between New York and Hamburg cease running.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the twelfth day of June, and at New York on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

HORATIO KING,
FERDINAND KARCK,

Commissioner for the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg.

Approved:

AARON V. BROWN, P. M. G. U. S.

This convention is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hamburg.

C. H. MERCK, LL. D.,

Member of the Senate and President of the Post-Office Department.
HAMBURG, August 7th, 1857.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

August 23, 1860. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, modifying Article II. of the Postal Convention of June 12, 1857.*

Rates of postage.

THE international correspondence, conveyed either by the United States or by Hamburg steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Hamburg, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charges, viz.:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight	10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce	20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a half	30 "
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces	40 "

Increased rates.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Prepayment optional, &c.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

This additional article takes the place of Article second of the postal convention of the 12th of June, 1857, which in all other respects remains in force.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

H. R. KUNHARDS,

Acting Consul for the Republic of Hamburg.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Hamburg Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Hamburg.

November 11, 1863.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Hamburg lines of steamers, shall, from and after the first day of December, 1863, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Hamburg, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Registered letters.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

Valuable letters mailed in the interior to be received, registered, &c.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Hamburg shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Hamburg or New York.

Separate letter bill for each registered letter.

Separate packages.

Letter bills not to be in the packages.

ARTICLE IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Hamburg or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered

Duty of postmasters on receipt of registered letters.

letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing (New York or Hamburg as the case may be).

Registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York from Hamburg, or received at Hamburg from New York, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

Accounts for registered letters.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the 30th day of June, 1857; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Hamburg, and to the Hamburg Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Hamburg to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

*Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Republics.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

March 28, 1864. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in time of War or threatening War.*

Correspondence may be exchanged in a steamer under a neutral flag, in case of war, &c.

WHENEVER, in consequence of war or threatening war, the international correspondence between the United States and Hamburg cannot be conveyed by United States or Hamburg steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations, contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

*Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Republics.*

Postal Convention between the United States and Prussia. Signed at Washington, 17th July, and at Berlin, 26th August, 1852. July 17 and August 26, 1852.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Letters and Packets, in closed Mails, to be conveyed through England under the 8th Article of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 15th December, 1848, and through Belgium as well in Virtue of a Convention between Prussia and Belgium, as between Great Britain and Belgium, the Benefit of the Latter enuring in this Respect to the United States by Virtue of the aforesaid Postal Treaty of 15th December, 1848. In Pursuance of and under the Authority above cited, the following Details for such closed Mails between the United States and Prussia are hereby agreed upon, viz. :—

ARTICLE I. The post-offices of New York and Boston shall be the United States offices of Exchange, and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) shall be the Prussian office of exchange of all closed mails between the two countries, by means of the American and English, and the English and Belgian mail lines. Offices of exchange.

Additional or different offices of exchange may hereafter be selected in either or both countries by mutual agreement of the two Post Administrations.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, as hereinafter stated, between the United States, or its Territories, and Prussia, including all the states now belonging to, or which may hereafter join the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be subject to the following postal charges, viz. :— Rates of postage.

The United States postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be	5 cents.
The charge imposed to meet the expenses of the transmission in closed mails between the two countries, including sea and British and Belgian transit postage, will be	20 “
The Prussian postage,	5 “
or what is practically equivalent thereto in Prussian coin.	—
	30 cents.

Upon all letters originating and posted in one country and deliverable in the other, these rates of postage shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate. If the letter is of the weight of half an ounce or under, the combined rate will be 30 cents.

Above half an ounce and not over one ounce, 60 cents.
 Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, \$ 1.20.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit : An additional 60 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Increased rates.

ARTICLE III. The United States offices of exchange, in charging postage due to the post-offices of Prussia, shall uniformly make use of weights, having the American ounce for unit, with its divisions into half and quarter ounces ; and the Prussian offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights What weights to be used.

having the Prussian *Loth* for unit, (two *Loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.)

Foreign postage to be added on certain letters.

Lists.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Prussia, or in any other of the states forming the German Postal Union; or originating and posted in countries beyond the states forming said German Postal Union, and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists, stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other, through the closed mails, any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the closed mail is sent.

Newspapers.

Rate of postage, and to be prepaid.

Postage how divided.

Accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, not weighing more than two ounces each, may be sent in said closed mails, when the whole postage of six cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The Prussian charge will be two cents, or the nearest practicable equivalent in Prussian coin, per newspaper, — the Prussian office to account to Belgium for its transit postage thereon, when the newspaper is sent in closed mails from the United States; and the United States charge of postage will be four cents per newspaper, — the United States to account with the British Post-Office both for the British transit postage of two cents thereon, (whether the paper is sent from or received in the United States,) and for the Belgian transit postage of one cent each on all newspapers sent in said closed mails from Prussia. The Prussian newspaper charge of two cents, and the American charge of four cents, is to be in all cases collected of the sender; and no newspaper shall be admitted in such closed mails unless the whole postage thereon shall have been prepaid. Two thirds of such newspaper postage shall be credited to the United States, and one third to Prussia, whether the same is collected in Prussia or the United States. Said newspapers are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

ARTICLE VI. The Prussian Post-Office is to account to the United States Post-Office in respect to all letter postages collected by Prussia from the closed mails, as follows, viz. :—

On mails sent from the United States, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, twenty-three cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia, for each prepaid letter of half an ounce or under, twenty-five cents.

And, in addition thereto, the Prussian office is to account to Belgium for its transit rate on all letters received in said closed mails from the United States.

The United States Post-Office, when it collects the postage on letters sent in said closed mails, is to account to the Prussian Post-Office as follows, viz. :—

On mails sent from the United States, for each prepaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, seven cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia, for each unpaid letter of half an ounce or under, five cents.

And the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for British transit postage at the rate of fifty-seven and one half cents per ounce when the mails are conveyed by the British packets

across the Atlantic, and at the rate of seventeen and one half cents per ounce when conveyed by the United States packets across the Atlantic, in either direction; in addition to which, the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for the Belgian transit postage, at eight cents per ounce, on all letters sent in said closed mails *from* Prussia; that is, whenever, in all the above cases, the British and Belgian conveyances are used.

ARTICLE VII. The United States engage that, in the event of any future reduction by the United States and Great Britain of the Atlantic sea postage, on closed mails, a corresponding reduction shall at the same time be made in their charge against the Prussian office on account of the Atlantic sea conveyance of letters under this convention. Future reduction of sea postage.

ARTICLE VIII. The rates of postage, herein agreed on, being based on the supposition that four letters to the ounce will be about the average number, it is mutually stipulated and agreed, in order to compensate to either party the loss which might be sustained in case the average should be less than four to the ounce, that higher rates of postages, sufficient to prevent loss to either party, shall be established by agreement between the Post Departments of the two countries, as soon as practicable after the accounts for a single year have been examined and settled, and thereupon such changes shall be made in the sixth article of this convention as shall be just and equitable. Higher rates to be established, if, &c.

ARTICLE IX. The closed mails will be made up at the office of New York or Boston, in the United States respectively, as the conveyance may be directed by the United States Post-Office from either of said ports, to Aix-la-Chapelle, (Aachen,) in Prussia, and at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) to New York or Boston, according as the conveyance may be directed as aforesaid. Closed mails.

ARTICLE X. Every mail between said offices of exchange in the United States and in Prussia shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount due to each office on each class of correspondence according to the number of letters. The receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the mailing exchange office an acknowledgment of the receipt of said mail. Letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B. Letter bill.

ARTICLE XI. If there should be no letters or other correspondence to send at the usual period for making up said mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill, showing that fact, shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office. Post, pp. 965 - 971.
Blank letter bills to be sent, if there are no letters.

ARTICLE XII. The letter bills and acknowledgments are to serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts, and if in checking thereon the amount of postage, there should be a difference between the mailing and receiving office, the amount on the verification side shall be received as the true amount, when checked by two officers. Vouchers.

ARTICLE XIII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post-Office in Berlin, the balance shall be paid without delay by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Prussia, it shall be paid over by the United States at Berlin; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Prussia at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Accounts to be closed quarterly.
Post, pp. 972 - 974.
Balances and how to be paid.

ARTICLE XIV. Dead letters shall be mutually returned after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, according to the regulations of each country, and for the same amount of postage, Dead letters.

originally charged by the sending office, which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made up agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F, which is to accompany such dead letters.

Post, p. 875.

Refused newspapers.

Newspapers which are refused, or which become dead in the post-offices of either country, are not to be returned.

Missent, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XV. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be returned without delay and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the additional postage for such return, and credits shall be taken in the letter bill for such postage as the receiving office has been charged with, with its share of the additional charge.

Redirected letters.

Marks and stamps upon letters.

ARTICLE XVI. On all prepaid letters the payment of the postage shall be distinctly marked by stamping the word "Paid," and the amount of postage in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of the letter, and the stamp of the exchange office sending the letter shall, in every instance, be impressed on the face of the letter; and the stamp of the exchange office receiving the letter shall, in every instance, be impressed on the back of the same. The name of the ship by which the letters are received or sent, or the words "Am. Packet" or "Br. Packet," as they are carried by the one or the other, shall also be stamped on the back of each letter, so that the amount of credit to be allowed in the British Post-Office for dead letters returned can be shown.

Weight of letters, &c. in each closed mail to be inserted in letter bill.

ARTICLE XVII. The United States exchange office shall, upon each despatch of a closed mail to Prussia, insert in the letter bill to the London Post-Office by the same ship, under the tenth article of the postal convention between the United States and Great Britain of 15th December, 1848, the weight of letters and number of newspapers so sent; and on receipt of each closed mail from Prussia, shall insert in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the British mails the weight of letters and number of newspapers so received in the closed mails from Prussia.

Ante, pp. 785, 790.

Accounts and credits.

ARTICLE XVIII. The United States Post-Office is to take credit from the British Post-Office for all British transit and sea postage charged on such letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian closed mails as have become dead, or were missent or misdirected, as well as for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails from Prussia; and the Prussian office is to take credit of the Belgian office for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails from the United States.

Convention may be amended.

ARTICLE XIX. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof shall be agreed to and approved by both parties, this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly. And it is agreed that measures shall be taken to make such arrangements with Great Britain and Belgium, and such change in the provisions of this convention, as shall authorize the sending in the closed mails before mentioned, at a fixed rate per ounce, of periodicals and other printed matter, (other than newspapers,) the weight of the packages of such printed matter to be limited to sixteen ounces.

This convention when to take effect.

ARTICLE XX. This agreement is to go into effect in each country at the expiration of a month from the time that notice is received of its being concluded: *Provided*, The British transit postage or charge on the closed mails sent under its provision, shall have been reduced to 17½ cents per ounce by agreement between Great Britain and Prussia; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department after the expiration of one year's previous notice to the other.

In testimony whereof, the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents at the dates set opposite to each respectively.

[SEAL.]

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S. America.

July 17, 1852.

[SEAL.]

VON DER HEYDT,
*Royal Prussian Minister of State for
Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.*

BERLIN, the 26th August, 1852.

A. (See p. 965.)

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

Mail from _____ to Aix la Chapelle by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185 .

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. : —

	Statement by the United States Office.			Verification by the Prussian Office.	
	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid Letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States.</i></p>					
1. Unpaid letters from the United States, for Prussia, and countries beyond, at 23 cents the single rate					
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, in transit through the United States, for Prussia, &c.					
3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters from Prussia					
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p>					
4. Paid letters from the United States, for Prussia, at seven cents the single rate					
5. Paid letters for States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union					
6. Paid newspapers from the United States, for Prussia, at two cents each					

_____, *Postmaster.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185-.

The mail from Aix-la-Chapelle to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____,
185-, has been received, containing the following articles, viz. :—

	Statement by the Prussian Office.			Verification by the United States Office.	
	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid Letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p>					
1. Unpaid letters from Prussia, for the United States, at 5 cents the single rate					
2. Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union					
3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States					
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.</i></p>					
4. Paid letters from Prussia, for the United States, at twenty-five cents the single rate					
5. Paid newspapers from Prussia, for the United States, at four cents each					
6. Paid letters for foreign countries, in transit through the United States					

_____, Postmaster.

B. (See p. 965.)

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from Aachen to _____ by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. : —

	Statement by the Prussian Office.		Verification by the United States Office.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from Prussia for the United States, at five cents the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German Postal Union</p> <p>3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States</p>				
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States.</i></p> <p>4. Paid letters from Prussia for the United States, at twenty-five cents the single rate</p> <p>5. Paid newspapers from Prussia for the United States, at four cents each</p>				

_____, Postmaster.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

POST-OFFICE OF AACHEN,

the _____ of _____, 185--.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185--,
has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:—

	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Prussian Office.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
§ I. Unpaid letters to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.				
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for Prussia at 23 cents the single rate				
2. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from Prussia				
§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.				
3. Paid letters from the United States for Prussia at 7 cents the single rate				
4. Paid letters for States beyond the German Postal Union .				
5. Paid newspapers from the United States for Prussia at 2 cents each				

_____, Postmaster.

D.
 (See p. 965.)
 THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Service of the Post-Office Department.]

Dr.		Cr.
<p style="text-align: center;">MAILS SENT.</p> <p>For postage on [1] Unpaid letters</p> <p>“ “ [2] Unpaid letters in transit through the United States</p> <p>“ “ [3] Missent, returned, and redirected* letters</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAILS RECEIVED.</p> <p>For postage on [4] Paid letters</p> <p>“ “ [5] Paid newspapers</p> <p>“ “ [6] Paid letters for foreign countries, &c. in transit</p> <p>For postage on dead letters returned to Berlin</p> <p>Balance due United States</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MAILS SENT.</p> <p>For postage on [4] Paid letters for Prussia</p> <p>“ “ [5] Paid letters for States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union</p> <p>“ “ [6] Paid newspapers for Prussia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAILS RECEIVED.</p> <p>For postage on [1] Unpaid letters from Prussia</p> <p>“ “ [2] Unpaid letters from States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union</p> <p>“ “ [3] Missent, returned, and redirected letters</p> <p>For postage on dead letters returned to Washington</p> <p>Balance due Kingdom of Prussia</p>	

E.

(See p. 966.)

ACCOUNT of *Dead Letters returned to Washington from Berlin, being Letters received in the Dead Letter Office during the Month of* _____, 185-.

Article in the Letter Bill in which the Correspondence is included.	Description of Correspondence.	Number of Letters.		Amount.	Remarks.
		Letters.	Rates of Postage.		
	<i>Unpaid Correspondence.</i>				
1	Unpaid Letters from the United States for Prussia				
	<i>Paid Correspondence.</i>				
3	Paid letters from the United States for Prussia				
Amount due Prussia, \$					

General Post-Office, Berlin, _____, 185-.

_____, *Inspector.*

F.

(See p. 966.)

ACCOUNT of *Dead Letters returned to Berlin, from Washington, being Letters received in the Dead Letter Office during the Month of* _____, 185-.

Article in the Letter Bill in which the Correspondence is included.	Description of Correspondence.	Number of Letters.		Amount.	Remarks.
		Letters.	Rates of Postage.		
	<i>Unpaid Correspondence.</i>				
1	Unpaid letters from Prussia for the United States				
2	Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union				
	<i>Paid Correspondence.</i>				
4	Paid letters from Prussia for the United States				
Amount due the United States, \$					

Post-Office Department, Washington, _____, 185-.

_____, *Third Assistant Postmaster-General.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

August 29 and
 October 14, 1855. *Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters to be conveyed in the closed Mails between the United States and Prussia.*

Registered letters. ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Prussia, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in Prussia or the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) to be thence conveyed by means of the American and English and the English and Belgian mail lines, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Prussia, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.
 Registration not to be compulsory and not to create any liability for loss.
 Letters mailed in the interior of either country.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Prussia, and the German-Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York and Boston, or Aachen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first outgoing mail.

Separate letter bills. ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them; but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange of Aachen, Boston, or New York.

Separate packages.
 Letter bills not to be enclosed in packages.

ARTICLE IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Aachen, Boston, or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York, Boston, or Aachen, as the case may be.)

Duty of postmasters on receipt of registered letters.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York or Boston from Aachen, or received at Aachen from New York or Boston, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office. Registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Prussian Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them, in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th day of August, 1852 ; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Prussia, and to the Prussian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Prussia to the United States. Accounts between the two countries.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1855.

[L. s.]

VON DER HEYDT,
*His Prussian Majesty's Minister of State
for Commerce and Public Works.*

BERLIN, October 14, 1855.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

December 28, 1860, and April 24, 1861. *Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia.*

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article I. of the postal convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia, signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th of August, 1852, to select additional or different offices of exchange in either or both countries, by mutual agreement of the two post administrations, the following additional articles are hereby agreed upon, viz. :—

Additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, additional offices of exchange at Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, to correspond with Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*) by closed mail through England, by means of Canadian mail packets, plying direct between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and between Liverpool and River du Loup or Quebec, in summer.

Description of letters, &c. in closed mails.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the closed mails forwarded from the aforesaid United States exchange offices to Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*), and *vice versa*, from the Prussian exchange office of Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*) to Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, shall be from time to time arranged by correspondence between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries.

Accounts for correspondence by Canadian mail packets.

ARTICLE III. The respective Post-Office Departments of the two countries are to account with each other for the international and other correspondence so exchanged by means of the Canadian mail packets, precisely in the same manner as if the sea transportation were performed by a United States packet between New York and Liverpool.

These to be considered additional articles.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the original articles of the postal convention between the United States and Prussia, signed at Washington the 17th July, and at Berlin the 26th August, 1852, and shall go into effect in each country at the expiration of fifteen days from the time that notice is received of their being concluded.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have fixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. s.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

December 28, 1860.

[L. s.]

VON DER HEYDT,
*Royal Prussian Minister of State
for Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.*

BERLIN, April 24, 1861.

Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States of America and of the North German Union for the Amelioration of the Postal Service between the two Countries.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the North German Union, by means of their respective post departments; and this correspondence shall embrace: —

October 21, 1867.
Post, p. 1003.
Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

1st. Letters ordinary and registered.

2d. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be, —
(a) on the part of the United States:

Offices for exchange of mails

- 1st. New York.
- 2d. Boston.
- 3d. Portland.
- 4th. Detroit.
- 5th. Chicago.

(b) on the part of the North German Union:

- 1st. Aachen, (Aix la Chapelle.)
- 2d. Bremen.
- 3d. Hamburg.

The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and should at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.
Cost of transportation.

The two offices, however, mutually agree, that, in making contracts for the despatch of mails from American ports, or from European ports, those steamers and lines should always be employed, so far as consistent with the rates of postage, by which the mails despatched shall earliest arrive at their destination; and when the speed is substantially the same, that the most favorable pecuniary conditions should be preferred. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Contracts for despatch of mails.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be: —

Weight for single rate of international postage.

1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Rule of progression.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

The *loth* equivalent of 15 grammes.

It is, however, understood that so long as the German office employs the *loth* as its standard for the single weight of letters which it despatches, it shall also be accepted by the United States office as the equivalent of 15 grammes, in respect to the mails which it receives from the German office.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations shall be as follows :

1st. On letters from the United States via direct line of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, (conditioned that the sea rate in such case shall not exceed five cents for single letter rate and ten cents per kilogram for other correspondence,) ten cents.

2d. On letters from the North German Union via said direct line, (subject to same condition,) four silber groschen.

3d. On letters from the United States via England, fifteen cents.

4th. On letters from the North German Union via England, six silber groschen.

5th. Of the international letter postage via England, the ocean single letter rate shall not exceed eight cents, nor shall the English and Belgian single letter transit rates exceed one cent each.

6th. It is further agreed, that whenever any other regular line of steam communication, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the north of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate five cents, and for each kilogram of other correspondence ten cents, in that case the international single rate of letter postage by such line shall be reduced to ten cents.

7th. On all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Prepayment of postage.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII., mentioned ; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postage is unpaid or insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VII. If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, but charged with the deficient postage.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied in the United States a fine not exceeding five cents, and in the North German Union an additional charge not exceeding two silber groschen. This fine, or additional charge, as well as the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Regulations for despatch of mails.

ARTICLE VIII. The correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following :—

First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importa-

tion of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination. Despatch of mails.

Fourth. So long as any customs duty may be chargeable on any articles exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

It is further agreed, that except a small local carrier's charge, (so long as it shall exist in the rural districts of North Germany,) no charge whatever, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary. Registered correspondence.

Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery, or, when miscarried, for the recovery of any registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

ARTICLE X. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a registration fee, not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding two silber groschen in the North German Union, and this fee shall be always prepaid. Postage and registration fee.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices. Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE XII. The two post departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. Open mails.

It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

But the North German office reserves the right to fix a time, if necessary, when this rule shall only apply to correspondence despatched from the United States for such other countries, unless the latter shall have accepted the same rule in behalf of the correspondence despatched through them by the North German office.

ARTICLE XIII. Each office grants to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required. Transit of closed mails through either country.

ARTICLE XIV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire. Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c. See post, p. 985.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other. Transfer of closed mails without expense.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVI. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of any accounts between the two offices.

Missent letters, &c.

ARTICLE XVII. Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages upon correspondence returned which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

Provisions of this convention may be extended to other German States.

ARTICLE XVIII. In view of the possible desire of other German States to avail themselves of the advantages of postal association with the States now embraced in the North German Union, it is further agreed that the provisions of this convention shall be extended to and shall comprise them, whenever such other States shall declare their desire to join for this purpose, and notice thereof shall have been given to the United States Post Department.

Regulations.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Former conventions to cease when this takes effect.

ARTICLE XX. From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices and between the United States office on the one part, and, on the other part, of Bremen and also of Hamburg, shall cease to be in force, except for the settlement of accounts which shall have previously accrued thereunder.

This convention, being first approved, shall take effect not later than the 1st day of January next, and shall continue in force until cancelled by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have given notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD v. PHILIPSBORN,
Director-General of the Post Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867. }

Approved by the Postmaster-General :

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the North German Union, agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berlin, the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this department, and by Richard v. Philipsborn, Director-General of the Post Department of the North German Union, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be affixed hereto, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL, *Postmaster-General.*

by the President of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

REGULATIONS

For the Execution of the Postal Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States and of the North German Union, on the 21st of October, 1867. June 30 and July 22, 1868.

IN accordance with Article XIX. of the convention, concluded between the United States of America and the North German Union, on the 21st of October, 1867, the post-offices of the two countries have established the following regulations:—

SECTION I. Provisionally, and until otherwise arranged, the offices for the exchange of mails shall be, on the side of the United States, — Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.
2. Boston.
3. Philadelphia.
4. Chicago.

On the side of the North German Union, —

1. The Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers.
2. Bremen.
3. Hamburg.

The mails shall be exchanged —

a. Between the Travelling Post-Office No. 10, Cologne, Verviers, and the post-office of New York, via England and Belgium.

b. Between Bremen and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, via direct line, Bremen, New York.

c. Between Hamburg and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, via direct line, Hamburg, New York.

SECTION II. The sender of a registered letter is authorized to demand, by a notice on the address, that the receipt, undersigned by the receiver, should be delivered to him. In this case, the subscribed receipt shall be returned without delay to the exchange office whence the letter was despatched. There shall be no fee levied for the delivery of a receipt. The receipts shall be printed in German and English language, and shall be annexed to the letters by the despatching exchange office. Senders of registered letters entitled to receipt.

SECTION III. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of fifteen loths (eight and three fourths ounces) cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union. Letters weighing three loths (one and three fourths ounces) or more, if containing articles subject to customs duty, instead of writings, documents, or obligations, are, in like manner, excluded from the mails sent to the North German Union. Weight of letters and mail matter.

SECTION IV. Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages, fees, &c. and the charges of transit accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and they shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. The receiving office shall acknowledge the receipt by the next following despatch. Forms.
Post, pp. 986, 987, 988.

SECTION V. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the letter bill. Separate packages.

More than single rate, how indicated.

SECTION VI. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

Stamps upon letters.

SECTION VII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamp, or writing thereon, the office of origin.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "*Paid all*," and in the North German Union "*Franco*." Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently paid*," and in the North German Union "*Unzureichend Frankirt*," and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures (black) on the face in the money of the receiving office.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States and in the North German Union "*Recommandirt*." Correspondence forwarded to either office by the other should be so stamped in letters or figures as to clearly indicate the route of transmission.

Register lists.

SECTION VIII. Registered correspondence shall be entered in a register list, following the models C or D hereto annexed.

Post, pp. 990, 991.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word "*Registered*" or "*Recommandirt*" and placed in the mail. The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by writing the number in full. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "*Nihil*" or "*Nil*."

Receipts for register lists.

SECTION IX. The register list despatched shall be acknowledged by the first return mail from the receiving office, by expressing the receipt numerically, viz.: "from No. , to No. ." If the verification by the exchange office discloses an error of any kind on the register list, it shall also, by the first mail, be notified to the despatching office.

Letters with foreign countries.

Post, pp. 992, 993, 994.

SECTION X. The two postal administrations may exchange, in the open mails, letters and other correspondence, ordinary and registered, with foreign countries, and upon conditions, as indicated in the Table E, hereto annexed.

Marks for prepaid and unpaid letters.

SECTION XI. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* ink in the upper part of the address of prepaid letters and other correspondence sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the foreign postage due to the foreign office of destination, and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of postage due to the foreign office of origin, upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

Articles under band not conforming, &c. to be retained.

SECTION XII. Articles under band, which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article VIII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained at the disposition of the administration of origin, or if sent shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently paid to be sent as unpaid.

SECTION XIII. Letters originating in, or destined for, foreign countries sent in the open mail for transit through the United States, or through the North German Union, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid. But if one or more full rates shall be prepaid the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always credited.

Letters, &c. which cannot be delivered to be returned every month.

SECTION XIV. Letters, and all registered articles, which cannot be delivered shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration, at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters, returned, shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith. The postage on prepaid letters, returned, shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence, which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned

to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable. The bordereaux of correspondence not deliverable shall follow the models F and G hereto annexed.

Post, pp. 995, 996.

SECTION XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned, without delay, by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate which would have been paid on the first destination.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

SECTION XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state, on the letter bill, for the intermediate offices, the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight if required) and the total net weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched, in closed mails, by such intermediate transit.

Letter-bill to state what.

SECTION XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the despatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently prepaid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving office. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of one dollar for one thaler eleven silber-groschen and eight pfennigs. In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent shall be considered the equivalent of five pfennigs.

Accounts between the two offices.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be adjusted respectively in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

SECTION XVIII. The quarterly accounts, mentioned in Article XIV. of the convention, shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models hereto annexed, marked H or I.

Quarterly accounts. *Ante*, p. 981.

The accounts prepared by the North German offices shall be transmitted to the Post-Office Department of the United States. A recapitulation of the respective accounts, showing the definite result alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

Post, pp. 997, 999, 1000.

SECTION XIX. The charge to be made by the North German office for the transit of closed mails, which the United States shall exchange in either direction with countries beyond Germany, shall be as follows:—

Charges for transit of closed mails.

For mails exchanged with Switzerland or Italy 15 pfennigs per 30 grammes of letters. For other correspondence 8 silber-groschen per kilogramme.

For mails exchanged with other countries one half silber-groschen per single letter rate. For other correspondence 8 silber-groschen per kilogramme.

Executed in duplicate, at Washington the 22d July, 1868; at Berlin the 30th June, 1868.

PHILIPSBORN.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General
U. S. America.

A 1. (See p. 983.)

VIA BREMEN, HAMBURG.]

LETTER BILL.

Mail from the Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers.
 ——— to ———, by the ——— Packet.

Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers, the ——— of ———, 18—.

No.	Articles of Correspondence.	Statement by the North German Office.				Verification by the United States Office.			
		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	Thlr.	Sgr.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	Thlr.	Sgr.
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.									
1 } 2 } 3 } 4 } 5 } 6 } 7 }	Registered letters, &c. { No. of single letter rates Postage Register fee Letters for the United States, at 4 sgr. the single rate Letters for foreign countries Newspapers, patterns, &c. for the United States at 1½ sgr. the single rate Newspapers, patterns, &c. for foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.									
8 } 9 } 10 }	Letters from the North German Union, at 15 cents the single rate Letters from foreign countries Redirected letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.									
11 } 12 } 13 } 14 }	Letters { No. of single rates Amount of the prepaid postage Amount of the deficient postage Newspapers, patterns, &c. amount of the prepaid postage	—	Dolls.	Cts.	—	—	—	Dolls.	Cts.
		—	Thlr.	Sgr.	—	—	—	Thlr.	Sgr.

No. of registered articles forwarded in the mail of this day : —

§ 4. CONTENTS OF THE MAIL.			
15	Total No. of single letter rates, (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Letter Rates.	Letter Rates.
16	Total net weight of letters	Grams.	Grams.
17	Total net weight of newspapers, patterns, &c.		

§ 5. PARTICULARS OF CLOSED MAILS FORWARDED HEREWITH.

Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Newspapers, Patterns, &c.
		Total Number of Single Letter Rates.	Total Net Weight.	Total Net Weight.
			Grams.	Grams.

18
19
20

A 2. (See p. 983.)

VIA BREMEN, HAMBURG.]

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ Packet, _____ Post-Office _____, the _____ of _____, 18__.

No.	Articles of Correspondence.	Statement by the North German Office.				Verification by the United States Office.				
		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.			No. of Single Rates.	Amount.			
		Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.										
1	Registered letters, &c. {	No. of single letter rates		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		Postage		—	—	—	—	—	—	
3		Register fee		—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Letters for the United States, at 4 sgr. the single rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Letters for foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for the United States at 1 sgr. the single rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.										
8	Letters from the North German Union, at 10 cents the single rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Letters from foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Redirected letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.										
11	Letters {	No. of single rates		—	—	—	—	—	—	
12		Amount of the prepaid postage		Dolls.	Cts.	—	—	Dolls.	Cts.	
13		Amount of the deficient postage		—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Newspapers, patterns, &c. amount of the prepaid postage	—	—	Thlr.	Sgr.	—	—	—	—	
No. of registered articles forwarded in the mail of this day : —										
§ 4. CONTENTS OF THE MAIL.										
15	Total No. of single letter rates, (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Letter Rates.				Letter Rates.				
16	Total net weight of letters	Grams.				Grams.				
17	Total net weight of newspapers, patterns, &c.									
§ 5. PARTICULARS OF CLOSED MAILS FORWARDED HEREWITH.										
	Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Newspapers, Patterns, &c.					
			Total Number of Single Letter Rates.	Total Net Weight.	Total Net Weight.					
				Grams.	Grams.					
18										
19										
20										

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

B. (Sec p. 983.)

LETTER BILL N O. _____

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____ via _____, 18—; arrived the _____, 18—.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NORTH GERMAN UNION.*

No. of the Items of Account.	Description	Single Weight.	Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the North German Office.	
				No. of Single Rates.	Amounts. Dolls. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts. Dolls. Cts.
1	Letters fully prepaid.						
2	Letters wholly unpaid.						
3	Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of single rates.						
4	{ Amount prepaid	15	1 1/2				
5	{ Amount deficient	"	"				
6	Total number of single international rates						
	{ Journals, { whether fully prepaid } The total amount prepaid is						
	{ Other prints, { or partially paid.						
	{ Samples, {						
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond the German States.						
8	{ Unpaid (wholly or in part). No. of international rates.						
9	{ Fully prepaid. { Foreign postage to account for to North German Union						
10	{ Addressed to Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates.						
11	{ any part of { Unpaid (wholly or in part). Foreign postage to account for to United States						
12	{ in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States						
13	{ Fully prepaid { No. of international rates.						
14	{ countries beyond German States						
15	{ Unpaid (wholly or in part). Foreign postage to account for to North German Union						
16	{ No. of international rates.						
17	Total number of single rates in transit						
18	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Germany, or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Germany, and to countries beyond the German States						

TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE,
(including Registered Articles — postage only.)

TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE,
(including Registered Articles — postage only.)

* Including all the German States and Austria.

TABLE III.—OF REGISTER FEES.

Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith
 Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Germany, to account for to North German Union

TABLE IV.—LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address } Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for, to exclusive credit of United States
 [Memo.—Articles missed, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]

No. of registered articles by this mail: —

TABLE V.—FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail
 (See items, 1, 2, 8, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter bill.)

Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters*
 } Journals, etc., etc.

No. of Items	No. of Account	Office of Origin.		Destination.		Letters.		Journals etc., etc.	
		No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	No. of Single Rates by this Mail	Amounts. Dollars. Cts.	Amounts. Dollars. Cts.	Total No. of Single Rates by this Mail
24	}								
25									
26									
27									
28									

TABLE VI.—CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR THE NORTH GERMAN TRANSIT.

No. of Items	No. of Account	Office of Origin.		Destination.		Letters.		Journals etc., etc.	
		No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	Net Weight in Kilograms.	
26									
27									
28									

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
 † This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

CONVENTION WITH THE NORTH GERMAN UNION. Oct. 21, 1867. 991

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES.

D. (See p. 984.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NORTH
GERMAN UNION POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the North German Union Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the North German Union Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill					\$		

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

E. 1. (See p. 984.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Rates of Postage to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the Post-Office of the North German Union for Letters in Transit through the North German Union in the open Mails.

No.	Countries.	Standard Weight.	PAID LETTERS.						Unpaid Letters.	Remarks.
			Ordinary Letters.		Registered Letters.		Foreign Postage.	Sgr.		
			Foreign Postage.	Sgr.	Foreign Postage.	Sgr.				
1	Belgium	15	1	1	1	1	1	1 1/2	Prepayment compulsory.	
2	Denmark	15	1	1	1	1	1	2		
3	Greece	15	3	3	3	3	3	3 1/2		
4	Italy	15	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
5	Netherlands	15	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6	Norway	15	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3		
7	Papal States, via Austria	15	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
8	Russia	15	2	2	2	2	2	3		
9	Sweden	15	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2		
10	Switzerland	15	2	2	2	2	2	2		
11	Galatz, Wallachia, Rakon, Berist, Botruschary, Bukarest, Fokschan, Giataza, Giurgevo, Jassy, Ibraila, Piatra, Ploieschi, Roman	15	1	1	1	1	1	1		
12	*Turkey	15	2	2	2	2	2	2		
13	Egypt a. Alexandria b. Cairo, Damanur, Kafer, Zajet, Tanta, Birket-el-Sab, Beuba c. Zagsak, Zifta, Miholla, Samannud d. Mansura, Damietta e. Suez, Porta-Said	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
14	East India, China, Japan	15	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Prepayment compulsory.	

* Letters for Adrianople, Andivari, Beirut, Bureas, Ceipha, Cavalle, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kandia, Kanes, Kustendsche, Lagos, Larnaca, Metelin, Philippopol, Prevesa, Rejimo, Rhodus, Rustschuk, Salonich, Samann, Seros, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenetos, Trepezant, Tschesme, Tulscha, Valous, Varna, and Volo can be sent paid or unpaid. Letters for all other places must be prepaid.

E 2.

(See p. 984.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Rates of Postage to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the Post-Office of the North German Union for Newspapers, Book Packages, Prints of all Kinds, Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, in Transit through the North German Union in the open Mails.

No.	Countries.	Standard Weight.	Foreign Postage.	Remarks.
1	Belgium	2½ loth.	½ sgr.	
2	Denmark	2½ loth.	5-12 sgr.	
3	Greece	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
4	Italy	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
5	Netherlands	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
6	Norway	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
7	Papal States, <i>via</i> Austria	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	Patterns cannot be sent.
8	Russia	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
9	Sweden	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
10	Switzerland	1 loth.	¾ sgr.	Patterns cannot be sent.
11	Moldavia and Wallachia	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
12	Turkey	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
13	Egypt —			
	<i>a.</i> Alexandria	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
	<i>b.</i> Cairo, — Newspapers	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	Per number.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	1 loth.	¾ sgr.	
	<i>c.</i> Other places, — Newspapers	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	Per number.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
	Other prints	1 loth.	¾ sgr.	
14	East India, China, Japan	2½ loth.	1 sgr.	Patterns only can be sent for Birma, British India, Ceylon, and Hong Kong.

E 3. (See p. 984.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which the North German Union may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between the North German Union and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.		Newspapers.		Book Packets, Prints, and Samples.		Observations.
	Standard Weight.	Additional postage.	Standard Weight.	Additional postage.	Standard Weight.	Additional postage.	
	Grams.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	7	120	2	120	4	<p>Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.</p> <p>At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Panama, and for letters only. No additional register fee is charged thereon for account of exterior service.</p>
Aspinwall	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Belize, British Honduras	"	7	"	"	"	4	
British Columbia	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	7	"	"	"	4	
China	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Cuba Rica	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Cuba	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Guatemala	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Honduras	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Japan	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Mexico, by sea	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Nicaragua and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Panama	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Sandwich Islands	"	7	"	"	"	4	
St. Thomas, via United States Brazilian packets	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Venezuela	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Vancouver's Island	"	7	"	"	"	4	
West Indies, by United States packets exclusively	"	7	"	"	"	4	
West Indies, by United States and British packets, via St. Thomas	"	7	"	"	"	4	
Bolivia	15	15	"	2	"	4	
Chili	"	31	"	"	"	4	
Ecuador	"	31	"	"	"	4	
Peru	"	31	"	"	"	4	
United States of Colombia	"	31	"	"	"	4	
Canada	"	15	"	"	"	4	
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	4	
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	4	

No extra national charge.

RESULT OF THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

I. INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGES.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage prepaid in the North German Union.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the United States.		No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage collected by the United States.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the North German Union.	
	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.		Dolls.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.
2			—	—	8			—	—
3	—	—			9				
4			—	—	10				
5					13				
6			—	—					
7									
12									
14			—	—					
Total . .					Total . .				

II. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.	
15		
16		
17		
Total . .		

III. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.	
18		
19		
20		
Total . .		

RESULT OF THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

I. INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGES.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage prepaid in the North German Union.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the United States.		No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage collected by the United States.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the North German Union.	
	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.		Dolls.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.
2			—	—	8			—	—
3	—	—			9				
4			—	—	10				
5					13				
6			—	—					
7									
12			—	—					
14			—	—					
Total . .					Total . .				

II. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.	
15		
16		
17		
Total . .		

III. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.	
18		
19		
20		
Total . .		

I. QUARTERLY ACCOUNT
 Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of _____ to the North German Union Exchange Office of _____, during the Quarter ending _____, 18____, via _____.

[The figures below refer to the numbers of the items of the Letter Bill.]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Number of the letter bills.	1	2	15	4			15	15		15	15																		
	Totals at rate of	15	15				15	15		15	15																		
I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.	Prepaid letters																												
	Unpaid letters																												
II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.	Letters originating in the United States for transit to countries beyond the North German Union.																												
	Letters originating outside the U. S. and forwarded in U. S. mails to —																												
III. — REGISTER FEES.	Prepaid journal, prints, samples, &c. U. S. and addressed to countries beyond the North German Union, or coming from countries on the side the U. S. and addressed to the North German Union.																												
	Number of registered articles received on the countries beyond.																												
IV. — LETTERS RESENT.	Letters unpaid and prepaid wherever forwarding to persons to their national residence.																												
	Amount to account for to the North German Union for the countries beyond.																												
V. — INTER-MEDIATE TRANSPORT.	Letters.																												
	Total number of rates by each mail.																												
VI. — TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.	Letters.																												
	Net weight in grams.																												
VII. — REVENUE.	Letters.																												
	Net weight in kilo-grams.																												
VIII. — TOTALS.	Letters.																												
	Total weight in kilo-grams.																												
IX. — TOTALS.	Letters.																												
	Total weight in kilo-grams.																												

Memorandum. — If the mails are sent by direct service, change all the multiples 15 to 10.

Additional Convention to the Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States of America and of the North German Union, for the Amelioration of the Postal Service between the two Countries, signed at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. April 7-23, 1870.
Ante, p. 979.

As, by an additional convention concluded between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the compensation to be paid for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic Ocean of such letters as are sent in closed mails from and to the United States of America, through the United Kingdom, has been fixed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes, and as the companies of the regular steamship lines between Bremen and New York and between Hamburg and New York have agreed to reduce the compensation which they receive for the direct conveyance of letters between the said German ports and New York, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following additional articles to the convention concluded at Berlin the 21st October, 1867. Preamble.
Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single-letter rate on the correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations shall be :— Single-letter rates.

I. *In the direct exchange via Bremen or Hamburg :*

1. For letters from the North German Union :
 - a. When prepaid in Germany, 3 silbergroschen.
 - b. When paid in the United States, 14 cents.
2. For letters from the United States :
 - a. When prepaid in America, 7 cents.
 - b. When paid in Germany, 6 silbergroschen.

II. *In the direct exchange in closed transit through England :*

1. For letters from the North German Union :
 - a. When prepaid in Germany, 4 silbergroschen.
 - b. When paid in the United States, 20 cents.
2. For letters from the United States :
 - a. When prepaid in America, 10 cents.
 - b. When paid in Germany, 8 silbergroschen.

ARTICLE II. Insufficiently paid letters shall be charged with the postage for unpaid letters, after deduction of the prepaid amount. Insufficiently paid letters charged as unpaid.

ARTICLE III. Newspapers, other printed matter, and samples, shall also have the benefit of a moderated postage. Such articles, moreover, can only be dispatched when they are fully prepaid to the place of destination, or to the point to which prepayment is possible. Postage upon newspapers, samples, &c.

ARTICLE IV. The total proceeds of the common postage and of the register fees shall be added together. The cost of transit through intermediary territory and the cost of the ocean transportation shall be brought into mutual account, and the net proceeds shall be divided equally between the two administrations. In order to state the total receipts as simply as possible, the two administrations agree that the reciprocal delivery of the dispatches shall as far as practicable take place according to the measure of the total weight, and the preparation of the accounts according to the measure of average rates. Moreover, the amounts Accounts.

of foreign postage on correspondence in open transit shall be reciprocally accounted for at the full rates.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE V. The foregoing articles shall replace the provisions contained in Article V., sub. 1 - 5, and in Articles VII. and XI. of the convention of 21st October, 1867.

The present additional convention goes into operation the 1st of July, 1870, and from that date forward has the same duration as the above-named convention.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and in Berlin the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[L. s.]

JNO: A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. s.]

R. VON PHILIPSBORN.

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

[L. s.]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Italy.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between John A. Kasson, Esq., invested with special Powers to this End, and Signor Commander Don Giovanni Barbavara, Director-General of Posts of Italy, by Virtue of his full Powers, in order to establish a regular Exchange of Correspondence between the United States of America and Italy. July 8, 1863.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the Post Department of the United States and Post Department of Italy, upon the conditions set forth in the following articles: — Exchange of correspondence.

ARTICLE II. The exchange of mails shall be effected by means of the transatlantic steamers and of the intermediate routes of transit upon which the two postal administrations shall hereafter agree; or, in the absence of such an agreement, each postal administration shall designate the steamers and the route of transit by which the mails which it despatches shall be conveyed. Exchange of mails how to be made.

ARTICLE III. The offices for the exchange of mails on the part of the United States, are — Offices for exchange of mails.

1st. New York.

2d. Boston.

On the part of Italy, are —

1st. The travelling office from Turin to Susa, when the transit is by the way of France and England.

2d. The travelling office from Milan to Camerlata, or the travelling office from Arona to Magadino, when the transit is by way of Germany and Switzerland.

The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy, whenever they shall find it necessary, may agree upon other offices of exchange.

ARTICLE IV. The following articles shall be admitted into the mails exchanged between the two countries, to wit: (1) Ordinary letters; (2) Registered letters; (3) Documents of business and other written documents which have not the character of a direct personal correspondence, corrected proofs, samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, and not having a mercantile value in themselves; (4) Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans. What articles may be admitted into the mails.

ARTICLE V. The weight of each packet of samples of merchandise shall not exceed 500 grammes. The weight of any other packet of mailable articles shall not exceed 2,000 grammes; and the form of the packet shall be regulated by the practice of the despatching department. Weight of packets not to exceed. &c.

ARTICLE VI. All mailable articles, except letters, shall be sent under band, or so enclosed that postal agents in both countries may readily verify the contents of the packet. Mailable articles, except letters, how to be sent.

ARTICLE VII. The standard weight and progression for the single rate of postage upon all articles enumerated in Article IV. of this convention are established as follows: (1) For letters, 15 grammes; (2) For documentary manuscripts not having the character of a direct personal correspondence, for corrected proofs, and for samples of merchandise, 40 Weights for rates of postage.

grammes; (3) For newspapers and prints of all kinds, embracing all mailable articles not otherwise assigned, the standard shall not be less than 40 grammes in Italy, or one ounce and a half in the United States; but each post department may establish a higher standard weight of progression adapted to its interior requirements for articles of this class which it despatches.

Prepayment of letters optional.

ARTICLE VIII. The prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters exchanged between the United States and Italy shall be optional; but letters not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, shall be charged in the country of destination with an extra rate of 5 cents in the United States and of 30 centimes in Italy. The prepayment of postage upon all other articles, including registered letters, shall be compulsory; and when they shall be in no part prepaid they shall not be despatched; but in such case they shall be, if practicable, restored to the sender.

Extra rate on those not prepaid, &c.

Articles under band, partly prepaid, to be forwarded.

ARTICLE IX. The articles under band, which shall be in part prepaid, shall be forwarded to their destination; but they shall be charged there with twice the amount of the difference between the rate due and the sum actually prepaid.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE X. The international rate of postage upon the correspondence exchanged between the two countries is based upon the following elements, to wit: (1) The interior rate of the United States; (2) The interior rate of Italy; (3) The maritime rate; (4) The intermediate transit rate; and any reduction which either country may obtain from the existing maritime and transit charges shall inure to the benefit of the people of the two countries by a corresponding reduction of the international rates of postage established in the following article so soon as the two departments shall have adjusted the amount.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XI. The international rates, combined of the elements above mentioned, and applicable to each standard of progression for the several classes of mailable articles, are established as follows, to wit: (1) For ordinary letters 20 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (2) For registered letters, in addition to the ordinary prepaid rate, an extra charge of 10 cents in the United States and of 50 centimes in Italy; (3) For documentary manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, 20 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (4) For journals and all other prints, embracing articles not otherwise enumerated, the standard single rate shall be fixed by the despatching department, limited, nevertheless, by the maximum rate of 4 cents in the United States and of 15 centimes in Italy.

Interior single rates.

ARTICLE XII. Of the combined rate of international letter postage hereby established, three cents represents the interior single rate of the United States, and fifteen centimes the interior single rate of Italy. The remainder of the combined rate is assigned to the payment of the cost of sea conveyance and of intermediate transit, by whatever route the mails may be conveyed.

Registered letters and the fee.

ARTICLE XIII. Articles under band described in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article IV. of this convention may be registered in either country for despatch to the other, upon payment of the registration fee of ten cents in the United States and of fifty centimes in Italy, in addition to the prepayment of the regular postage.

Accounts.

ARTICLE XIV. In order to simplify postal accounts between the departments as much as possible, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition, each Post Department shall retain to its own use all the postal rates and charges which it shall collect, whether by virtue of prepayment or post payment; and each department shall pay the cost of conveyance of the mails which it despatches as far as the frontier of the country of destination. It is also especially provided that the cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance of the closed mails shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the in-

intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary conditions of such conveyance; and any amount so paid by one department for account of the other shall be reimbursed.

ARTICLE XV. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles addressed from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges established by this convention.

Mailable articles exempt from other charges, &c.

ARTICLE XVI. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides without any postal charge therefor.

Free correspondence.

ARTICLE XVII. Correspondence of all kinds erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching office. Articles which shall have been addressed to persons who have departed from the place of destination, leaving their address, shall be forwarded, or returned, as the case may require, charged with the postage which the addressee would have been required to pay on delivery.

Missent, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters, all registered articles, and all documentary manuscripts, which shall not be delivered to their address, shall be restored to the despatching department. Any of these articles which may have been forwarded by one department to the other on account shall be restored, and credit taken for the amount originally charged by the despatching office. But samples of merchandise, newspapers, prints of all kinds, and all mailable articles not excepted which cannot be delivered to their address, shall remain at the disposal of the receiving department, provided they shall not be reclaimed by the sender or addressee within six months from the date of their despatch.

Letters, &c. not delivered to be returned.

ARTICLE XIX. Neither Post Department is required to make distribution within its jurisdiction of any articles the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

Certain articles may not be distributed.

ARTICLE XX. The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries: provided always, that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use; and that the countries taking the benefit of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuation of their conveyance to final destination.

Closed mails without charge.

ARTICLE XXI. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination, shall be subject to the rates established by Article XI. of this convention, added to the ulterior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Correspondence despatched to be forwarded.

ARTICLE XXII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted between the two countries by means of postal money orders, and the rates and conditions may be arranged by an agreement between the two departments after the system of postal money orders shall have been adopted by the United States.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XXIII. Until the same scale of weights shall have been adopted by the two departments, it is agreed that, for the purposes of this convention, fifteen grammes shall be taken as the equivalent of a half-ounce, forty grammes as the equivalent of one ounce and a half, and so with their respective multiples in progression as applied by the respective offices. It is also understood that the rates upon correspondence shall be

Weights and equivalents.

applied according to the weight stated by the despatching department, except in case of manifest error.

Details to be settled.

ARTICLE XXIV. The two departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry into effect this convention, which may be modified from time to time by special arrangements to be agreed upon directly between the two Post Departments.

This convention when to take effect, and how long to continue;

ARTICLE XXV. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until one year from notice given by one of the departments to the other of its intention to rescind it.

when to be ratified.

ARTICLE XXVI. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Turin, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON.
G. B. BARBAVARA.

We, having seen and examined the above-signed postal convention, and having approved thereof in all and each of its parts, have accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, as by these presents we accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it, and to cause it to be inviolably observed.

In faith whereof, we have signed with our hand the present letter of ratification and have caused our royal seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Turin, the sixth of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

[L. s.]

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

On behalf of His Majesty the King, the Minister of State for foreign affairs,

VISCONTI VENOSTA.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1866.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications by the President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy of the postal convention concluded and signed at Turin on the 8th of July, 1863, and the said acts of ratification having been produced, and having, after careful collation, been found in good and due form, the exchange thereof took place this day. In witness whereof, the undersigned have prepared the present certificate, which they have signed in duplicate and sealed with the seal of their arms.

Done at Florence the 14th day of June, 1866.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

GEORGE P. MARSH.
A. LA MARMORA.

Articles agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America represented by John A. Kasson, Esquire, Special Commissioner, and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, represented by Cavaliere Avvocato George Battista Tantesio, Director, &c., &c., both invested with the necessary Powers for the Modification of the Convention executed between the two Countries under date of the eighth July, 1863, and as provided in the XXIVth Article of said Convention.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the post department of the United States of America and the postal administration of the kingdom of Italy, as well for correspondence originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, as for that originating in or destined for foreign countries to which the United States and Italy may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Nov. 8, 1867.
Correspondence to be exchanged;

This correspondence shall embrace the following articles :

to embrace what.

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, prints of all kinds, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music printed or written, and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

Offices for exchange of mails.

On the part of Italy, —

1. Susa — travelling office.
2. Camerlata — travelling office.
3. Arona — travelling office.

The two administrations may, by common accord, establish additional offices of exchange whenever it shall be found necessary; or suspend an existing office of exchange.

ARTICLE III. Each administration shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other, and shall transport them at its own expense to the frontier of the country of destination.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

It is also agreed that the cost of the territorial and maritime transit of the mails despatched by one administration to the other shall be first defrayed by that one of the two administrations which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such transit; and any amount so advanced by one for the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Cost of transportation.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and the rule of progression shall be : —

Weight for single rate of postage, &c.

For letters, fifteen grams.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, it shall be that which the despatching administration shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience of its interior service.

Each administration, however, shall notify the other of the standard weight it shall adopt, and of any subsequent change thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage for the direct correspondence is established as follows :

Rates of postage.

For letters from the United States, fifteen cents.

For letters from Italy, eighty centesimi.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of

Rates of postage. the first article, it shall be that which the despatching administration shall adopt for the mails it despatches, adapted to its own convenience, but each administration shall inform the other of the rate it adopts, and of any change of it.

The postage upon any correspondence, however, may be, by common accord, modified whenever the sender shall avail himself of any route which requires a higher rate than that established by this article, and the envelope shall indicate the route preferred either in writing or by the amount of postage prepaid.

Prepayment of postage.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters between the United States and Italy shall be optional.

The prepayment of postage on all other correspondence, including registered letters, shall be obligatory.

The correspondence of all kinds which shall not be prepaid shall be charged by the receiving administration with a fine not exceeding 5 cents in the United States, and not exceeding 30 centesimi in Italy.

The correspondence of any kind, insufficiently prepaid, shall be despatched, but shall be charged by the receiving administration with the deficient postage, as well as the fine aforesaid.

Fractions of one cent in the United States and of 5 centesimi in Italy, shall be counted for the full amount.

Registered correspondence;

ARTICLE VII. Any correspondence may be registered, as well that directly exchanged between the two countries, as that originating in either of them and destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries for registered correspondence, and *vice versa*.

to be prepaid;

The international correspondence registered must always be prepaid, both the postage and the register fee.

fee.

The fee shall be, not exceeding 10 cents in the United States, and 50 centesimi in Italy.

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE VIII. Accounts between the two administrations shall be regulated as follows:

From the total amount of the postage collected upon letters, added to the amount of register fees, and of prepaid postages upon other articles than letters as collected by each administration, it shall deduct the cost at the established rates of the intermediate transit of the mails it despatches to the other, and the balance shall be equally divided between the two administrations.

There shall be excluded from the account all fines upon unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, and the deficient postages upon articles mentioned in the second paragraph of article first, all of which shall be retained to the use of the administration which collects them.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE IX. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of article first shall be despatched in conformity with the interior system of the despatching administration, but always including the following rules:

(a.) The correspondence must be under bands, so that the contents can be readily examined.

(b.) There must be no written communication except the date, the name of the sender, the address, and the price, and manufacturers' marks upon samples of merchandise.

(c.) No pattern or packet may exceed sixty centimeters in length and thirty centimeters in any other dimension.

(d.) There shall be admitted no liquid nor other article which might injure the other correspondence, nor any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Customs dues may be collected.

ARTICLE X. It is expressly agreed that all international correspondence exchanged shall be exempt in the country of destination from any charge whatever not expressly provided by this convention: *Provided,*

nevertheless, That any duty which may be due to the customs upon any article, under the laws of the country of destination, may be collected.

ARTICLE XI. The two administrations shall establish by common accord, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

Open mails.

ARTICLE XII. The post departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to transport gratuitously across their respective territories all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries: *Provided always*, That such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use; and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories.

Transit in closed mails.

For the transport of closed mails by either administration for the other by sea, the following rates are fixed to be charged and received by the administration rendering the service, viz.

Rates.

(a) For transport across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, 8 cents per single letter rate; and 12 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(b) For transport across the waters of the Pacific Ocean, 10 cents per single letter rate, and 20 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(c) For transport across the Mediterranean Sea, 50 centesimi per 30 grams of letters net, and 60 centesimi per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(d) For intermediate territorial transport each administration shall charge and receive the amount which it shall have actually paid for the account of the other.

ARTICLE XIII. The accounts between the two administrations shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the debtor office shall pay the balance found due to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

Accounts to be stated quarterly.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XIV. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transport is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails.

ARTICLE XV. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides free of all charge.

Correspondence relating to postal service to be free.

ARTICLE XVI. Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, and all registered correspondence not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned as promptly as practicable to the originating office, at its cost, if any cost is incurred. Any postages on returned correspondence which may have been charged against the returning office shall be discharged from the account.

Missent letters, &c.

All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving administration.

ARTICLE XVII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted from one country to the other by means of postal money orders; and the rates and conditions may be arranged by agreement between the two departments, so soon as such arrangement may be found convenient.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two administrations shall in concert establish detailed regulations for the execution of these articles, and both the

Regulations.

articles and the regulations may be modified from time to time by accord of the two administrations, as the exigencies of the service may require.

When convention takes effect, and how may be terminated.

ARTICLE XIX. This convention shall take effect on the first of April next, and shall continue in force until one year from the time when one of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its desire to terminate it, unless sooner terminated or modified by mutual agreement.

Convention when to be ratified.

ARTICLE XX. This convention shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Italy by the Director-General of Posts, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

In testimony whereof, the two commissioners have subscribed their names and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Florence in duplicate original, this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,

Special Commissioner, &c., &c.

[SEAL.]

GIO. BATTISTA TANTESIO,

Commissioner of Posts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, November 29, 1867. }

Approved by the Postmaster-General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention, for the modification of the convention executed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Italy under date of 8th July, 1863, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Florence on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., on behalf of this department, and by Chevalier Advocate Giovanni Battista Tantesio, chief director of the Post-Office Department of the kingdom of Italy, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General United States.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

by the President of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Italy, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the 8th day of November, A. D. 1867. March 19, May 2, 1868.

- ARTICLE I. The exchange office of New York shall make up closed mails for the exchange office of Italy, Susa, Turin travelling office, and this Italian exchange office shall make up closed mails for New York. Closed mails.
- ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postages, the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.
- The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Forms.
Post, pp. 1016, 1018.
- The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next despatch. Receipts.
- ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages.
- * Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter bill.
- ARTICLE IV. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates, if more than one, how to be indicated.
- ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the model C, hereto annexed. Register list.
Post, p. 1020.
- All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Raccomandato," and placed in the mail. Registered letters and articles.
- The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters expressing the number.
- In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled by the word *Nihil*, or *Nil*.
- ARTICLE VI. The registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. Same subject.
- If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the despatching office.
- ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes to the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. Same subject.
- ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamps or writing thereon, the office of origin. Marks and stamps.
- Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped *Paid All* in the United States, and *P. D.* in Italy.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States, and "*Raccomandato*" in Italy. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently Paid*" in the United States, and "*Francobolo Insufficiente*" in Italy, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Whenever different lines of communication shall be employed between the two offices, the letters unpaid and insufficiently paid shall be stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent.

Countries, &c.
for exchange by
open mails.
Post, pp. 1021,
1022.

ARTICLE IX. The countries with which, and the conditions on which, letters, ordinary and registered, and also other correspondence, may be exchanged in the open mails between Italy and the United States, are indicated in the tables marked D and E, hereto annexed.

Postage due,
how indicated.

ARTICLE X. The respective exchange offices shall mark, in red ink, in the upper corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Correspondence
under band not
conforming, &c.
may be retained.

ARTICLE XI. Correspondence under band which does not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article IX. of the convention, or which is in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

Letters insuffi-
ciently paid, to
be sent as wholly
unpaid.

ARTICLE XII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Italy, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid.

Letters, &c.
not deliverable,
to be returned.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters, and all registered articles not deliverable, shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c.
letters.

ARTICLE XIV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

Letter bills to
state what.

ARTICLE XV. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails.

Accounts be-
tween the two
offices.

ARTICLE XVI. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the despatching office.

For the international charges, the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five lire ten centesimi for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalents.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVII. The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall, respectively, be arranged according to the models hereto annexed and marked F and G.

Quarterly accounts.
Post, pp. 1023, 1025.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive results alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Post-Office of Italy.

ARTICLE XVIII. These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Italy by the Director-General of Posts.

Regulations when to be ratified.

Done at Florence, in duplicate original, this 19th of March, 1868, and at Washington this 2d of May, 1868.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON.
G. B. TANTESIO.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 8th November, 1867, between the United States and Italy, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department this 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION }
OF ITALY.

(A.) (See p. 1013.)
LETTER BILL.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
UNITED STATES

Of the Mail from the Office of _____ to the Office of _____, the _____ of _____, 186_____.

Nos. of the Articles of Account.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Weight per Single Base. Grammes.	Postage per Single Rate. Ctms.	Statement by the Italian Office.		Verification by the American Office.	
				No. of the Single Rates.	Amount in Fres. Ctms.	No. of the Single Rates.	Amount in Fres. Ctms.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.							
1	Prepaid letters (including those registered)	15	.80	—	—	—	—
2	Unpaid letters	15	.80	—	—	—	—
3	Insufficiently paid letters	15	“	—	—	—	—
4	(No. of rates)	“	“	—	—	—	—
5	{ Amount of postage stamps affixed	“	“	—	—	—	—
6	{ Amount of deficient postage	40	12	—	—	—	—
6 bis.	Prepaid or insufficiently prepaid newspapers and prints, and amount of their full or insufficient postage	100	60	—	—	—	—
6 bis.	Prepaid or insufficiently prepaid patterns of merchandise, and the amount of their postage			—	—	—	—
TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.							
7	Letters from Italy for { Unpaid			—	—	—	—
8	countries beyond { International rates			—	—	—	—
9	the United States. { Prepaid			—	—	—	—
10	Letters from foreign { Foreign rates to credit of the United States			—	—	—	—
11	countries for the { International rates			—	—	—	—
12	United States. { Unpaid			—	—	—	—
13	Letters from foreign { Foreign rates to credit of Italy			—	—	—	—
14	countries for coun- { International rates			—	—	—	—
15	tries beyond the { Foreign rates to credit of the United States			—	—	—	—
16	United States. { International rates			—	—	—	—
17	Journals, prints, and patterns, prepaid, originating { Foreign rates to credit of Italy			—	—	—	—
	in Italy for countries beyond the United States.			—	—	—	—
	and originating in the countries beyond Italy for { International rates			—	—	—	—
	the United States, and for countries beyond the { Foreign rates to credit of the United States			—	—	—	—
18	United States.			—	—	—	—
TABLE III. — REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.							
19	Number of the registered articles, and of their fixed fees			—	—	—	—
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered correspondences for countries beyond the United States			—	—	—	—

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES. }

C.
(See p. 1013.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
ITALIAN POST-OFFICE. }

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Italian Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Italian Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.

(See p. 1014.)

TABLE of the Countries with which the Postal Administration of the United States may exchange Correspondence through the Italian Post-Office, together with the Foreign Postage to which such Correspondence is subjected over and above the International Postage.

Foreign Countries.	Letters.			Journals, Books, and Prints.			Patterns.			Observation.
	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	
Pontifical State.....	10	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	Letters, newspapers, prints, and patterns from the United States or the Pontifical States should be prepaid to within the boundaries of the kingdom of Italy.
Greece.....	10	30	30	40	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	Registration of newspapers and prints for Greece is not allowed, and patterns are subject to letter postage.
Alexandria, in Egypt..	10	30	30	40	05	30	50	20	30	Samples of groceries and drugs, or any articles of material not dry nor flexible, are subject to letter postage as by existing laws in the United States.
Tunis.....	10	30	30	40	05	30	50	20	30	

E.

(See p. 1014.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Italy may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Italy and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets, Prints, and Sculpis.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	10		120			120	4		At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"			"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"			"	4		
Brazil	"	10		"			"	4		
Canada	"		5	"			"			
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"			
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"			
Central America and Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
China	"	10		"			"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"			"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"			"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"			"	4		
Japan	"	10		"			"	4		
Mexico, <i>by sea</i>	"	10		"			"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"			"	4		
St. Thomas, <i>via</i> United States, Brazilian packets	"	10		"			"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"			"	4		
West Indies (British)	"	10		"			"	4		

Summary of the Account of the ——— Quarter ———, 186

To CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION.			To CREDIT OF THE ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION.		
Items of the Account.	Sums to be divided between the two administrations.	Sums wholly due to the U. States administration.	Items of the Account.	Sums to be divided between the two administrations.	Sums wholly due to the Italian administration.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1		“ “	2	“	“
4		“ “	5	“	“
6		“ “	7	“	“
6 bis		“ “	11	“	“
8		“ “	12	“	“
9	“ “		15	“	“
10		“ “	16	“	“
13		“ “	21	“	“
14	“ “		22	“	“
17		“ “			
18	“ “				
19		“ “			
20	“ “				
Totals			Totals		
Deduct in- termediate transit charges. { 24 L { 25 L			One half due Italy		
Total of sums to be divided					
One half due the United States					

G. (See p. 1015.)

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of _____, during the Quarter ending _____, 18—, via _____.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	
Numbers of the letter bills.	Prepaid letters	15	15																							
	Unpaid letters																									
	Total amount prepaid.	\$	\$																							
	Letters inscribed.																									
	Total amount deficient.	\$	\$																							
	Total amount prepaid.	\$	\$																							
	Number of rates.	1	2	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15		15		15				8			15			
	Number of rates.	15	15					15	15		15	15														

AMENDED ARTICLE.

To replace Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the 8th day of November, 1867. May 1 & 25, 1869.
Anle, pp. 1011,
1012.

In accordance with Article XVIII. of the postal convention between Italy and the United States, signed at Florence on the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVI. of the detailed regulations of nineteenth day of March and second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following article:—

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established, in the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the despatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently prepaid letters, shall be computed in the money of the receiving office. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five lire ten centesimi of Italy for one dollar of the United States. Postal ac-
counts between
the post-offices
of the United
States and Italy
to be in what
money.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalent.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and at Florence the twenty-fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

G. BARBAVARA,
Director-General of Posts.

Additional Convention to the Convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Jan. 16, 1870.
Ante, p. 1019.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:— Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, by closed mail, via England, shall be as follows: Rates of letter-postage.

For letters from the United States, ten cents.

For letters from Italy, fifty-five centesimi.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of Articles V. and XII. of the convention agreed upon between the post department of the United States of America and the postal administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed. Repeal of former articles.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. This convention to be additional.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster - General of the United States.

BARBAVARA,

Director-General.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation.

THE post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, October 11, 1867.
 John A. Kasson, esq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation by means of their respective post departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes), sheets of music, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries, to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States: New York.

On the part of the Swiss Confederation:

- (a.) Basle.
- (b.) Geneva (when the Swiss Confederation shall find it expedient).

The two offices, by agreement, may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. The principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transport in that case in both directions; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be:

1. For letters, fifteen grammes.
2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight, or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VII., shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents.

Contracting parties.
 Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.
 Offices for exchange of mails.
 Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.
 Cost of transportation.
 Weight for single rate of international postage.
 Rates of postage.

Rates of postage.

2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 80 centimes.

3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Prepayment optional on ordinary letters; when required.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid or are insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VII. If, however, the postage of any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts, instead of fractions, of 1 cent or 5 centimes.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid, or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding five cents, and in Switzerland not exceeding 25 centimes. This fine, and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Registered correspondence.

ARTICLE VIII. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register-fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding fifty centimes in Switzerland, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

What may be registered.

ARTICLE IX. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectfully serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE X. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register-fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register-fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required as the agreed rate for the cost of intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices in the proportion of three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) to the United States office and two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) to the Swiss Office.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE XI. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following:

First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection; nor any written communication whatever, except to state to whom and from whom the packet is sent; and the numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Swiss measurement.

Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Fourth. So long as any customs-duty may be chargeable on any article exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

Fifth. Except as above, no charge whatever, otherwise than as herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

ARTICLE XII. The two post departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the

conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in, or destined to, the other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land. Such transit across its own territory shall be reciprocally free of expense.

Transit of closed mails through other country.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows: —

1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean :
 - a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
 - b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.
2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean :
 - a. For letters, 10 cents per single letter rate.
 - b. For other correspondence, 20 cents per kilogramme, net.

Rates.

For such transit by sea the Swiss office shall receive as follows :

For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean :

- a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
- b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.

For intermediate territorial transit each office shall receive the amount it actually disburses for such transit.

ARTICLE XIV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office either by exchange on London or Paris, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV. When, in any port of either country, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVI. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

Missent letters, &c.

Any postages, upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Detailed regulations.

ARTICLE XIX. This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it.

When this convention to take effect.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.,
DR. J. DUBS.

[SEAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.

Approved by
the Postmaster-
General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, which were agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berne on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this department, and by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

by the Presi-
dent of the
United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

By the President :

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

REGULATIONS

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Switzerland for the Execution of the Convention for the Exchange of Postal Correspondence, signed the 11th October, 1867, and in Accordance with the Provisions of Article XVIII. of said Convention. November 28, 1867.

- ARTICLE I. The exchange office of New York shall make up mails for the Swiss exchange office of Basle. Exchange offices.
- The latter shall make up mails for the exchange office of New York.
- ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postages and the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills
- The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and they shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Forms.
Post, pp. 1038, 1040.
- The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by return despatch.
- ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages.
- Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter bill.
- ARTICLE IV. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated, by the despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates how indicated, if more than one.
- ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be entered upon the register list. This list shall conform to the model hereto annexed, marked C. Register list.
Post, pp. 1046, 1047.
- Registered letters shall be enveloped together in strong paper and well secured. The package shall be inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Objets Chargés*," and placed in the mail.
- ARTICLE VI. The receiving exchange office shall acknowledge to the despatching office the receipt of the registered articles numerically. Whenever the verification of the list shall disclose an error or any differences the fact shall be notified to the despatching office by the next mail. Registered articles.
- ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. Same subject.
- ARTICLE VIII. The letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin. Marks and stamps.
- Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States *PAID ALL*, and in Switzerland *PD*.
- Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States, and "*Charge*" in Switzerland. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently PAID*," and in Switzerland "*Affranchissement Insuffisant*," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Letters unpaid or insufficiently paid shall be also stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent, if different routes are employed.

Letters to foreign countries in open mails.

Post, p. 1048.
List of foreign countries.

ARTICLE IX. The two postal administrations may exchange in the open mails letters and other correspondence with foreign countries, and upon conditions as indicated in the tables D and E hereto annexed.

ARTICLE X. The tables D and E hereto annexed also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the two offices, and the conditions thereof.

Postage due, how indicated.

ARTICLE XI. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* in the upper right corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Certain articles may be retained.

ARTICLE XII. Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article XII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained at the disposition of the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently paid, to be sent as wholly unpaid.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail for transit through the United States or through Switzerland, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid.

Letters, &c. not deliverable, to be returned.

ARTICLE XIV. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office which despatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

Letter bill for closed mails.

ARTICLE XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill for the intermediate exchange offices to which it shall deliver closed mails, whether from the United States to Switzerland or from Switzerland to the United States, the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in such mails.

Accounts between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the despatching office.

For the international charges, the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five francs and ten centimes for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes of Switzerland.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVIII. The accounts mentioned in Article XV. of the convention shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall, respectively, be prepared according to the models hereto annexed and marked F and G.

Certain accounts to be prepaid.

Post, pp. 1048, 1051.

A recapitulation (or summary) of these accounts showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked H, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Swiss office. The latter office shall advise the United States office of the result of the verification, and any differences ascertained after mutual discussion shall be embraced in the next quarterly account.

Post, p. 1053.

ARTICLE XIX. The convention and these regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1868.

This convention when to take effect.

Signed at Paris this 28th day of November, 1867.

JOHN A. KASSON,

Special Com., etc., etc.

L. M. FUCHS,

Controller-General of Swiss Posts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 25, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 11th October, 1867, between the United States and Switzerland, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department this 25th day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Of the Mail from the Swiss Office of Basle to the New York Office, via ———. Despatched the ———, 18— . Arrived the ———, 18— .

Nos. of the Articles.	Weight per Single Rate.		Charge per Single Rate.	Statement by the Swiss Exchange Office.		Verification by the United States Exchange Office.	
	Grammes.	Cts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount.
				F.	C.	F.	C.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
1	Letters prepaid		80				
2	Letters unpaid	15	80				
3	Letters insufficiently prepaid	15	80				
4	Amount of postage stamps affixed						
5	Amount of deficient postage						
	Total number of single rates of international letters						
6	{ Journals and prints { prepaid to destination and Patterns of merchandise { insufficiently prepaid	40	10				
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
7	Letters from Switzerland for (Unpaid						
8	eign countries in transit through						
9	the United States						
10	{ No. of international rates { Prepaid						
11	{ Foreign due to the United States						
12	Addressed to						
13	the U. S.						
14	Addressed to						
15	foreign countries to which						
16	Switzerland serves as an in-						
	termediary						
	{ No. of international rates { Foreign postage due to the United States						
	{ No. of international rates { Foreign postage due to Switzerland						
17	Total number of single rates of letters in transit						
18	Prepaid, journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise originating in Switzerland and destined for foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from foreign countries in transit through Switzerland for the United States and countries beyond						
	{ Total amount of international postages						
	{ Amount of foreign postages due to the United States						

SWISS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION. }
CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the Swiss Exchange Office of _____ for the Mail from the United States Exchange Office of _____, No. _____, the _____, 18____, via _____.

Numbers of the Articles.	Description of Articles.	Weight per Single Rate.	Charge per Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Exchange Office.		Verification by the Swiss Exchange Office.	
				No. of Single Rates.	Amount. Dollars. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount. Dollars. Cts.
1	Letters prepaid.						
2	" unpaid.	15	15				
3	Letters insufficiently paid.	"	"				
4	{ Number of single rates.	"	"				
5	{ Amount of stamps affixed.						
	{ Amount of deficient postage.						
	{ Total number of single rates of international letters.						
	{ Prepaid to destination.						
	{ and insufficiently prepaid.						
6	Journals and prints.						
	{ Total value of the postage stamps.						
	Samples of merchandise.						
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including registered articles.)							
7	Letters from United States to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland.						
8	{ Unpaid.						
9	{ Prepaid.						
10	{ Number of international rates.						
11	{ Foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
12	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.						
13	{ Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland.						
14	{ Prepaid.						
15	{ Foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
16	{ Number of international rates.						
17	{ Unpaid.						
18	{ Foreign postage due to the United States.						
	{ Total number of single rates of letters in transit.						
	{ Total amount of international postage.						
	{ Amount of foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
	{ Amount of foreign postage due to Switzerland.						

TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
(including registered articles.)

Numbers of the Articles.	Description of Articles.	Weight per Single Rate.	Charge per Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Exchange Office.		Verification by the Swiss Exchange Office.	
				No. of Single Rates.	Amount. Dollars. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount. Dollars. Cts.
7	Letters from United States to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland.						
8	{ Unpaid.						
9	{ Prepaid.						
10	{ Number of international rates.						
11	{ Foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
12	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.						
13	{ Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland.						
14	{ Prepaid.						
15	{ Foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
16	{ Number of international rates.						
17	{ Unpaid.						
18	{ Foreign postage due to the United States.						
	{ Total number of single rates of letters in transit.						
	{ Total amount of international postage.						
	{ Amount of foreign postage due to Switzerland.						
	{ Amount of foreign postage due to Switzerland.						

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH SWITZERLAND.

B. (See p. 1035.)
LETTER BILL No. _____

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____, via _____, Sent the _____, 18—; arrived the _____, 18—.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

No. of the Items of Account.	Single Weight.		Single Rate.		Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Swiss Office.	
	Grams.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	Dolls.	Cts.
1	15	15						
2	"	"						
3								
4								
5								
6	120	4						
	"	8						
		8						

TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE,
(including Registered Articles — postage only.)

Letters fully prepaid
 Letters wholly unpaid
 Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of single rates
 Amount prepaid }
 Amount deficient }
 Total number of single international rates
 Journals, { whether fully prepaid }
 Other prints, { or }
 Samples, { partially paid }
 The total amount prepaid is

TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE,
(including Registered Articles — postage only.)

Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Switzerland
 Addressed to Switzerland
 Addressed to countries beyond Switzerland
 Total number of single rates in transit
 Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Switzerland; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Switzerland, and to countries beyond Switzerland
 Total amount of the international postage
 Total amount of foreign postage to account for to Switzerland

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
For the Correspondence between Switzerland and the United States.

The Mail from _____ to _____, by the Ship _____, of the _____, 186—, has been received, containing the following Articles: —
Post-Office, _____, the _____ of _____, 186—.

Numbers of the Items of Account.	Description of Articles	Weight per Single Rate.	Charge Rate.	Statement by the Swiss Exchange Office.		Verification by the United States Exchange Office.	
				No. of Single Rates.	Amount, Francs.	Cent.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount, Francs.	Cent.
1	Letters prepaid						
2	Letters unpaid						
3	Letters insufficiently prepaid. { Number of single rates	15	80				
4	{ Amount of postage stamps affixed	15	80				
5	{ Amount of deficient postage	15	80				
	Total number of single rates of international letters						
6	Journals and prints { Prepaid to destination. } Total value of the postage stamps affixed	40	10				
	Samples of merchandise. { Insufficiently prepaid. }						
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (Including Registered Articles.)							
7	Letters from Switzerland for foreign countries in transit through the United States. { Unpaid } { Prepaid } { Number of international rates } { Foreign postage due to the United States }						
8	Letters originating in foreign countries to which Switzerland serves as an intermediary. { Addressed to the United States. } { Unpaid } { Number of international rates } { Foreign postage due to Switzerland }						
9	{ Addressed to foreign countries, in transit through the United States. } { Prepaid } { Number of international rates } { Foreign postage due to the United States }						
10	{ Addressed to foreign countries, in transit through the United States. } { Unpaid } { Number of international rates } { Foreign postage due to Switzerland }						
11	Total number of single rates of letters in transit						
12	Prepaid journals, prints and patterns of merchandise, originating in Switzerland and destined for foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from foreign countries in transit through Switzerland for the United States and countries beyond. { Total amount of international postages }						
13	{ Unpaid } { Amount of foreign postage due to the United States }						
14	{ Prepaid } { Amount of foreign postage due to the United States }						
15	{ Unpaid } { Amount of foreign postage due to the United States }						
16	{ Prepaid } { Amount of foreign postage due to the United States }						
17	Total number of single rates of letters in transit						
18	Total amount of international postages						

TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
(Including Registered Articles.)

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. Oct. 11, 1867. 1047

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES. }

[C 2.]

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
SWISS POST-OFFICE. }

(See p. 1035.)

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Swiss Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Swiss Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.

(See p. 1036.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Countries with which the United States Post-Office may exchange Letters and other Correspondence in open Mails, through the Intermediary of the Swiss Post-Office, with Indication of the Foreign Charges to be paid to the latter Office (independently of the International Postage) for Correspondence prepaid from the United States addressed to the said Countries, and also for unpaid Letters from the same Countries addressed to the United States.

Countries of origin and destination.	Nature of the correspondence.	Weights per single rate.	Foreign postages due the U. S. per single rate.		Supplementary transit register fees due U. S. office.		Observations.

E.

(See p. 1036.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Switzerland may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Switzerland and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book packets, prints, and samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
Acapulco	Gms. 15	Cts. 10	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 2	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 4	Cts.	At present registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only.
Aspinwall	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"	2		"	4		Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, etc. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through U. S. to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Brazil	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"		5	"			"			
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"			
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"			
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
China	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Japan	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"	2		"	4		
St. Thomas, via U. S. Brazilian Packets	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"	2		"	4		
West Indies, British	"	10		"	2		"	4		

G.
(See p. 1087.)
QUARTERLY ACCOUNT
Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of _____, during the Quarter ending _____, to the Swiss Exchange Office of _____, 18____, via _____.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Numbers of the letter bills.	Prepaid letters																													
	Unpaid letters																													
Totals	At rate of	15	15					15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		1	2	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
		[THE FIGURES BELOW REFER TO THE NUMBERS OF THE ITEMS OF THE LETTER BILL.]																												
		I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.																												
		I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.																												
		II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.																												
		II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.																												
		III. — REQUISITE FEES.																												
		III. — REQUISITE FEES.																												
		IV. — LETTERS RECEIVED.																												
		IV. — LETTERS RECEIVED.																												
		V. — INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.																												
		V. — INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.																												

Memorandum. — If the mails are sent by direct service, change all the multipliers 15 to 10.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. OCT. 11, 1867. 1053

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE }
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

H.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH }
SWITZERLAND. }

(See p. 1037.)

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.	Mails sent by the way of —.		Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in favor of Swiss office.	
<i>East:</i> New York to Bâle..... " " " " New York to Bâle..... <i>West:</i> Bâle to New York..... Bâle to New York..... " " " "	England. Belgium. Germany. Germany. Germany. Germany. Belgium. England.					
	Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead:)	Credit to U. States.	Credit to Switzerland.				
Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of —. for " for "						
Returned by Swiss office, bordereau for month of — for " for "						
The difference is.....						
The final balance in favor of — is.....						

Convention for the further Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, by means of International Money-Orders issued by their respective Postal Administrations. October 12, 1867.
Ante, p. 1081.
Post, p. 1061.

THE post department of the United States of America, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esquire, and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jacques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, and Jacques-Jean Challet-Venel, member of the federal council and chief of the federal department of treasury, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:—

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. Any person resident in either country, and desiring to transmit small sums of money to any resident in the other country, may effect the same by means of international postal money-orders in the manner hereinafter set forth.

International postal money-orders.

ARTICLE II. There shall be designated in each country at least one office as the international money-order office. This office shall be, (a) on the part of the United States, New York; (b) on the part of the Swiss Confederation, Bâle. If it shall be found necessary, additional international offices may be established by common agreement for the same object.

Money-order offices.

ARTICLE III. Any person desiring to make such international remittance of money may purchase at any money-order office of the country of his residence a postal order for the requisite amount, not exceeding fifty dollars (gold value) in the United States, or its equivalent in Switzerland. This order shall be drawn on the international office of the same country. It shall contain the name and address of the beneficiary in the country of destination, and shall be in the form to be prescribed by the post department of the country of origin. The postmaster issuing the order shall immediately transmit the original to the postmaster of the international office on which it is drawn.

Money-order not to exceed fifty dollars in gold.

Form of order, on which office drawn, &c.

ARTICLE IV. At stated periods, and according to a form to be agreed upon between the two post departments in their common regulations for the execution of this convention, the postmaster of each international money-order office shall transmit to the corresponding international office a duly certified list of such international orders received by him since the last previous transmission, to be paid in the other country.

List of orders to be transmitted.

Immediately upon the receipt thereof the postmaster of the international receiving office shall transmit, according to the usage of the receiving administration, a domestic money-order for the amount due to the beneficiary.

ARTICLE V. In order to simplify accounts and to conform the exchange of international money-orders to the usage of each administration, and to the convenience of the people of each country, it is further agreed that the charges for such exchange of orders shall be composed of:—

Charges for exchange of orders.

1. The domestic charge of the despatching office, which shall not exceed its usual charge upon domestic money-orders of the same amount.

2. The charge for international exchange, which shall be also fixed by the despatching administration, subject to a minimum of twenty cents in the United States and of one franc in Switzerland, and to a maximum of one per cent. where such rate exceeds the minimum.

3. The domestic charge of the receiving country, upon the order by means of which the sum is paid to the beneficiary, which shall not exceed its usual charge upon domestic money-orders of the same amount.

What charges to be prepaid. The first two charges shall always be prepaid in the country of origin, either at the time of the purchase of the order or by deduction at the international despatching office, as the despatching administration may by regulation prescribe.

The third charge shall always be collected in the country of destination, by deduction at the international receiving office, or in such other mode as the receiving administration shall prescribe.

The despatching administration shall retain the first and second charges, and the receiving administration shall retain the third charge.

Each administration reserves the right to establish a rate for the international charge mentioned in the second clause of this article, in excess of the maximum there fixed, whenever the cost of international exchange shall temporarily render it necessary.

Each administration shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges which shall be established under this convention.

Balances to be paid semi-annually.

ARTICLE VI. The debtor administration shall also, at its own cost, immediately after the verification of the semiannual accounts, pay to the credit of the creditor administration, in London or in Paris, the balance found due on the exchanges of the last preceding half-year, without any deduction.

All correspondence exchanged between the respective administrations in the execution of this convention shall be at the charge of the despatching office.

If, pending the settlement of an account, it shall be ascertained that the balance due from one administration to the other shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, the debtor administration shall promptly place a proximate amount to the credit of the other.

Gold basis.

ARTICLE VII. The provisions of this convention relating to money are established on the basis of gold. If, for the internal convenience of either country, any other currency shall be paid to the beneficiary of the money-order, it is, in all cases, to be made as nearly as practicable the equivalent of gold according to the relative values existing at the time. If the sender is allowed to pay for his order in any other currency than gold, the amount certified by the international office is, in all cases, to be the equivalent in gold. The equivalents are to be ascertained under regulations of the department employing such currency. The limitation of the charges in Article V. expressed is also based upon gold value, and if other currency is accepted, the limitation is extended to reach its equivalent in such other currency.

Sums not paid to be returned to sender.

ARTICLE VIII. Any sums certified as in Article IV. provided, which, after a reasonable delay, cannot for any cause be paid to the beneficiary, shall be re-certified to the despatching administration, for the benefit of the sender, to be repaid in the manner conformable to the interior regulations of the country of origin. But the administration re-certifying the same reserves the right to first deduct its domestic charge of the same amount as if the remittance had been actually paid to the beneficiary.

Deduction.

Denominations of money.

ARTICLE IX. Each international office shall certify its orders to the other, in amounts designated in the denominations of the money of the despatching country. These denominations shall be converted at the international receiving office at the rate which shall be fixed by common accord of the two administrations.

Regulations.

ARTICLE X. The two post departments shall by common accord establish the detailed regulations for carrying this convention into execution, and may modify them from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations. It shall then continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year

from notice given by one department to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

DR. J. DUBS.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c.

[SEAL.]

J. CHALLET-VENEL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Washington, D. C.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the further amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, by means of international money-orders issued by their respective postal administrations, which articles were agreed upon and executed in duplicate, at Berne, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Honorable John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this department, and by Dr. Jacques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, and Jaques-Jean Challet-Venel, member of the federal council and chief of the federal department of the treasury, on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

Approved by
Postmaster-
General;

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed with my signature, this second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL OF POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

by the President.

[SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1869.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

To the Regulation of Detail and Order signed at Paris, November 28, 1867, and concerning the Exchange of Correspondence between Switzerland and the United States of America. March 6 & 26, 1869.

In accordance with Article XVIII. of the postal convention concluded at Berne, between Switzerland and the United States, dated October 11, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVII. of the detailed regulations of November 28, 1867, relative to same convention by the following arrangements:—

Ante, p. 1033.

SOLE ARTICLE. It is agreed, that the accounts between the two offices shall be respectively established upon the letter bills in the money of the despatching office, excepting, however, the international rates on unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, which must be calculated in the money of the country where such letters are delivered.

Accounts between the two offices.

As far as concerns the international rates, the reduction of the money shall take place, in the general accounts, on the basis of five francs fifteen centimes for one dollar of the United States.

In marking the foreign postages upon the letter bills in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes of Switzerland.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be liquidated respectively in gold, of the denomination of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the 26th of March, 1869.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General.

J. DUBS,

Chief of Department of Posts, etc., etc., etc.

Signed at Berne, 6th March, 1869.

Additional Convention to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

February 7
and
April 13, 1870.
Postal con-
vention with
Switzerland.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in article seven of the convention of eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as follows :

Rates of letter
postage.

1. On letters from the United States, 10 cents.
2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 50 centimes.

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of articles V. and XIII. of the convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

Repeal of con-
flicting provis-
ions.

Ante, p. 1031.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

When this
convention to
take effect.

Done in duplicate and signed in Berne the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy ; and in Washington the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster - General of the United States.

The Department of Posts,

F. CHALLET VENEL.

[SEAL.]

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, 13th April, 1870.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands.

THE undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands: Sept. 26, 1867.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands by means of their respective Post Departments, and this correspondence shall embrace: Correspondence to be exchanged;

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds. to embrace what.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be on the part of the United States: Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.

2. Boston.

On the part of the Netherlands:

The travelling office Moerdyk.

Each Post Department may at any time, after notice to the other, discontinue either of the offices of exchange on its side, always leaving one office; and the two offices by agreement may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. Arrangements for despatch of mails.

It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two Departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed. Cost of transportation.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be: Weight for single rate of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VIII., shall be as follows: Rate of postage.

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents (U. S.)

Rates of postage.

2. On letters from the Netherlands, 40 cents (Dutch.)

3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Rates when direct steam lines shall be established.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever a regular line of steam communication, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the North of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate 5 cents (U. S.) and for each kilogram of other correspondence 10 cents (U. S.); in that case it is agreed that the international single letter rate of postage by such line shall be reduced to 10 cents (U. S.) from the United States and 25 cents (Dutch) from the Netherlands. And the two offices shall by common accord fix the time when this reduction shall take effect.

Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE VII. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VIII. mentioned; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph the second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VIII. If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts instead of fractions of 1 cent (U. S.) or 5 cents (Dutch.) Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding 5 cents (U. S.), in the Netherlands not exceeding 15 cents (Dutch.) This fine and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Registered correspondence.

ARTICLE IX. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee, not exceeding 10 cents (U. S.) in the United States, and not exceeding 25 cents (Dutch) in the Netherlands; and this fee shall be always prepaid.

What correspondence may be registered.

ARTICLE X. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each Department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Basis for regulation of accounts.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers; and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices, in the proportion of three-fifths to the United States office and two-fifths to the office of the Netherlands.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office; but always including the following:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom or to whom the packet is sent, the numbers and the prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Dutch measurement.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation

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of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. So long as any customs or stamp duty may be chargeable on any articles exchanged in the mails such duty may be levied for the use of the customs or stamp revenue.

5. Except as above no charge whatever otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Post Departments shall establish by agreement and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

Transit of closed mails through either country

Such territorial transit shall be reciprocally free of expense.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean, or between the two frontiers by sea: (a) For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific ocean: (a) For letters, 10 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 20 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

For such transit by sea, the Netherland Office shall receive as follows: For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean or between the two frontiers: (a) For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

ARTICLE XV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire. The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

ARTICLE XVI. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds not deliverable for any cause shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

Missent letters.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall by mutual consent establish detailed regulations for carrying these Articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Detailed regulations

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When conven-
tion takes effect,
and how long to
continue.

ARTICLE XX. This Convention shall take effect on the first day of January next, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; or otherwise until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it. But the two offices may by common accord modify it at any time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Subject to ap-
proval.

It is subject to approval on the one part by the Postmaster-General of the United States, on the other by the Minister of Finance of the Netherlands.

Execution.

Executed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,

Sp. Com'r, &c., &c., U. S.

[L. s.]

J. P. HOFSTEDE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 18, 1867. }

Approval by
the Postmaster-
General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing Articles of a Postal Convention for the amelioration of the Postal Service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. J. P. Hofstede, Chief Director of the General Post Office of the Netherlands, on behalf of his Department; the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

by the Presi-
dent of the
United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands, for the Execution of the Convention of the 26th Day of September, 1867. November 26, 1867.

ARTICLE I. The exchange office of Moerdyk shall make up a closed mail for the exchange office of New York. The exchange of New York shall on its part make up a closed mail for Moerdyk. Exchange offices.

Until further notice the only exchange office on the part of the United States shall be New York.

ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages, the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and they shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Post, pp. 278, 282.

The receiving office shall immediately acknowledge the receipt.

ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette, and number corresponding to the letter bill.

ARTICLE IV. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates how indicated, if more than one.

ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the model C, hereto annexed. Register list. Post, p. 1078.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word *Aangeteekend* or *Registered*, and placed in the mail. Registered letters and articles.

The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word *Nihil* or *Nil*.

ARTICLE VI. The registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office by the first mail following the receipt. Same subject.

If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also, by the first mail, notified to the despatching office.

ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes to the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. Same subject.

ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin. Marks or stamps on letters.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped *Franco* in the Netherlands, and *Paid All* in the United States.

Registered articles shall be stamped *Aangeteekend* in the Netherlands, and in the United States, *Registered*.

Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the Netherlands *Ontoereikend*, and in the United States, *Insufficiently Paid*, and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Whenever different lines of communication shall be employed between the two offices, the letters unpaid and insufficiently paid shall be stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent.

List of countries.

ARTICLE IX. The countries with which, and the conditions on which letters, ordinary and registered, and also other correspondences, may be exchanged in the open mails from the Netherlands to the United States, are indicated in the table marked D, hereto annexed.

Post, p. 1080.
Postage due, how marked.

ARTICLE X. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* ink, in the upper right corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Certain correspondence may be retained.

ARTICLE XI. Correspondence under band which does not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article XII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently prepaid to be sent as wholly unpaid.

ARTICLE XII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail through the United States, or through the Netherlands, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken of the amount prepaid between the two administrations.

Letters, &c. not deliverable, to be returned.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the accounts as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

Letter bill for closed mails.

ARTICLE XV. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails.

Accounts between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVI. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the despatching office. For the international charges the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* of the United States and two and a half cent. of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

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It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVII. The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be arranged according to the models hereto annexed, and marked E and F. Quarterly accounts.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive results, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Netherland office.

Done in duplicate and signed at Paris the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Post, pp. 1081.
1089.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,

Chief Director of the General

Post-Office of the Netherlands.

JOHN A. KASSON,

Special Commissioner, etc., etc.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 21, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 26th September, 1867, between the United States and the Netherlands, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

(A.) (Sec p. 1067.)
LETTER BILL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.

For the Mail sent by the Exchange Office of _____, via _____, the _____, 18 __. Received the _____, 18 __.

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages. Fl. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages. Fl. Cts.			Grammes.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
1	Prepaid letters						
2	Unpaid letters					15	40 cts.
3	Insufficiently prepaid letters. { No. of rates Amount of postage stamps affixed Amount of postage deficient					15	40 cts.
4							
5	Total number of single rates						
6	Journals and prints prepaid or insufficiently paid						
6*	Patterns prepaid or insufficiently prepaid						
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
7	Letters from the Netherlands for foreign countries in transit through the United States { Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States						
8		Addressed to the U. S. { Unpaid or insufficiently paid international rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands.					
9			Addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States. { Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States. Unpaid or insufficiently paid. International rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands.				
10							
11	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the Netherlands serve as an intermediary.						
12		Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States.					
13			Unpaid or insufficiently paid international rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands.				
14		Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States. Unpaid or insufficiently paid. International rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands.					
15							
16							40	7 cts.
17	Total number of single rates					40	7 cts.
18	Prepaid journals, prints, and samples of merchandise originating in the Netherlands addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from countries in transit through the Netherlands for the United States and countries beyond. { Net amount of the international rate Amount of foreign postages to pay to the U. S.						

LETTER BILL. (Continued.)

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.			Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
19 } 20 }	<p>TABLE III.—VARIOUS ARTICLES.</p> <p>Number of fixed fees collected upon registered articles</p> <p>Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries</p>						
21		Total number of letters by this mail (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24)					
22	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise by this mail, (Arts. 6, 6*, and 17)						

TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

Nos. of the Items.	Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, ad- dressed to persons who have changed their residence. } Postage to refund on unpaid letters } Expense of returning at 24 cents per single rate	Number.	
		Fl.	Cts.
23 } 24 }	Misdirected articles returned, (Mem.)		
<p>Number of registered articles enclosed in this mail:—</p>			

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

The Mail from the Exchange Office of _____ to the Exchange Office of _____, of the _____, 18____, has been received the _____, 18____, containing the following Articles, viz.:—

Numbers of the Items.	Single Rate.	Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Netherlands Office.	
			No. of Single Rates.	Amounts. Dollars. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts. Dollars. Cts.
	Standard Weight Per	Single Rate.				
	Grams.	Cts.				
<p>TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)</p> <p>Prepaid letters { Number of rates } Unpaid letters { Amount of postage stamps affixed } Insufficiently prepaid letters. { Amount of deficient postage } Total number of single rates } Journals, prints, and } Prepaid, or insufficiently } Total amount of postage } patterns. } paid.</p>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
<p>TABLE II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)</p> <p>Letters from the United States for foreign countries in transit through the Netherlands. { Unpaid or insufficiently paid. } { Number of international rates } { Prepaid } { Foreign postage due the Netherlands } Addressed to the { Prepaid. } { Number of international rates } Netherlands. { Unpaid or insufficiently paid. } { Number of international rates } Addressed to foreign countries, in transit through the Netherlands. { Prepaid } { Foreign postage due the United States } serves as an intermediary. { Unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid. } { Number of international rates } { Foreign postage due United States }</p> <p>Total number of single rates } Journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise, prepaid, originating in the U. States, and destined for foreign countries in transit through the Netherlands, or coming from countries in transit through the United States for the Netherlands and the countries beyond. { Amount of international postage } { Amount of foreign postage due to the Netherlands }</p>						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.

Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith
 Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Holland, to account for to the Netherlands

TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address } No. of rates at 5 cents per single rate
 Prior postage unpaid, amount for to exclusive credit of United States
 Expense of returning the correspondence
 [Memo. — Articles mis sent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles

No. of registered articles by this mail : —

TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail
 (See items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter bill.)

Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters *
 { Journals, etc., etc.

19	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
20	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
21	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
22	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
23	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
24	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
25	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR THE NETHERLANDS TRANSIT.

No. of the Item.	Office of Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, etc., etc.
			No. of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grammes.†	
26					
27					
28					
		Total			
		Total			
		Total			

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
 † This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
For the Correspondence between the Netherlands and the United States.

The Mail from _____ to _____, by the Ship _____, of the _____ of _____, 186-,
 Post-Office, _____, the _____ of _____, 186-,
 has been received, containing the following Articles:—

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Fl. Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Fl. Cts.
		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.		
		Gram's.			
TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. (Including registered articles.)					
1	Letters prepaid.				
2	Letters unpaid	15	40 cts.		
3	Letters insufficiently paid	15	40 cts.		
4					
5	Total number of single rates				
6	Prepaid journals and prints	40	7		
6*	Prepaid patterns merchandise	40	7		
TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. (Including registered articles.)					
7	Letters originating in the Netherlands for foreign countries in transit through the U. States				
8	Unpaid				
9	Prepaid				
10	Addressed to the U. S.				
11	Unpaid international rate				
12	Foreign postage due the Netherlands				
13	International rate				
14	Prepaid				
15	Foreign postage due the United States				
16	International rate				
16	Unpaid.				
16	Foreign postage due the Netherlands				
Total number of single rates					
17	Prepaid journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise originating in the Netherlands, addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or from countries in transit through the Netherlands addressed to the United States or to countries beyond				
18	Net amount of the international postage				
18	Amount of foreign postage due to United States				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — Continued.

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Dispatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
	TABLE III. — VARIOUS ARTICLES.						
19	Total number of register fees upon the registered articles						
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries						
21	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters by this mail, (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24)						
22	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise by this mail, (Arts. 6, 6*, and 17)						

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Dispatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
	TABLE IV. — RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.						
23 } 24 }	Prepaid and unpaid letters, whenever originating, addressed to persons who have changed their national residence. } Charge for return, at 12½ cents per single rate						
25		Articles wrongly addressed (Memo.)					
	Number of registered articles by this mail: —						

The Postmaster at —

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NETHERLANDS POSTAL }
ADMINISTRATION. }

C.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE UNITED STATES.

(See p. 1067.)

Descriptive List of Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the Netherland Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____, the _____, 186—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Place of Origin.	Names of the Persons addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Register Fees due for Registration to Destination for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.
					Fl.	C.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of Registered Articles to carry to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Sum total to carry to Art. 20 of Letter Bill							

(The Director of the Post-Office of _____.)

(1) Letters, journals or prints under band, samples, etc.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE NETHERLANDS. SEPT. 26, 1867. 1079

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

C 2^d.
(See p. 1067.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ NETHERLANDS POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Netherlands Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Netherlands Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.
(See p. 1068.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which the Netherlands may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between the Netherlands and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets, Prints, and Samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	10		120			120	4		At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"			"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"			"	4		
Brazil	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"		5	"	2		"	4		
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"	4		
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"	4		
Central America and Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
China	"	10		"			"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"			"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"			"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"			"	4		
Japan	"	10		"			"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"			"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"			"	4		
St. Thomas, <i>via</i> United States, Brazilian packets	"	10		"			"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"			"	4		
West Indies (British)	"	10		"			"	4		

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE NETHERLANDS.

E.

(See p. 1069.)

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

*Of the Correspondence sent by the Netherland Exchange Office, of ——— to the
United States Exchange Office of ———, via ———, the ———,
during the Quarter ending ———, 18—.*

RECAPITULATION OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.		Sums for which the Netherlands office must account to the United States office.				Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.		Sums for which the United States office must account to the Netherlands office.			
		Sums to divide with the U. S. office.		Sums wholly due the U. S. office.				Sums to divide with the Netherlands office.		Sums wholly due the Netherlands office.	
		Fl.	C.	Fl.	C.			Fl.	C.	Fl.	C.
1						2					
4						5					
6						7					
6*						11					
8						12					
9						15					
10						16					
13						23					
14						24					
17											
18											
19											
20											
	Total										
21	Deduct intermediate transit charges } Letters. { Belgium fl. Great Britain. Journals, prints { Belgium fl. Great Britain.										
22											
	Remainder										
Three fifths of this sum, due to the United States office, is						Two fifths of this sum, due to the Netherlands office, is					
Total of sums due the U. S. office is						Total of sums due the Netherlands office is					
Certified that the present account conforms to the Acknowledgments of Receipt of the corresponding office by the undersigned Director of Posts at _____, the _____, 18—.											

F. (See p. 1069.)
 QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of _____, during the Quarter ending _____, to the Netherland Exchange Office of _____, 18____, via _____.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25		
Numbers of the letter bills																										
	Totals	15	15				15	16		15	15	15						8				15	10	1	28	
At rate of	1	2	4	15	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23			25	
	Prepaid letters	Unpaid letters	Total amount prepaid.	Letters insured	Total amount deficient.	Journals, etc.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to the Netherlands.	Amount of the interest national postage.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to the Netherlands.	Number of the registered articles sent.	Amount of the supplementary registers for the countries beyond.	Amount to exclusive credit for the United States.	Number of international rates (unpaid).	Total number of rates by each mail.	Total weight in kilograms.										
	I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. Letters originating in the United States for transit to countries beyond the Netherlands, Prepaid. Unpaid. Number of rates. Amount of foreign postage to account for to the Netherlands.																									
	II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. Letters originating outside the U. S. and forwarded in U. S. mails — Addressed to countries beyond the Netherlands. Prepaid. Unpaid. Number of rates. Amount of foreign postage to account for to the U. S. and addressed to countries beyond the Netherlands, or vice versa. U. S. and add ressed to the Netherlands or countries beyond the Netherlands.																									
	III. — REGISTER FEES. Number of the registered articles sent. Amount of the supplementary registers for the countries beyond.																									
	IV. — LETTERS RESENT. Letters unpaid and prepaid wherever originating, forwarded to persons who have changed their national residences.																									
	V. — INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT. Via ocean and England. Journals, etc.																									

Memorandum. — If the mails are sent by direct service, change all the multipliers 15 to 10.

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SUMMARY OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Sums for which the United States office must account to the Netherlands.				Sums for which the Netherlands office must account to the United States.			
For items of the account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the Netherlands.	For items of the account, numbered.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the United States.	
	1						
	4						
	6						
	8						
	9						
	10						
	13						
	14						
	17						
	18						
	19						
	20						
	26						
	23						
Totals				Totals			
Deduct intermediate transit charges				Three fifths (3-5) to United States is			
		\$	cts.	Two fifths to the Netherlands is			
		23		Two fifths joint sum opposite is			
		25		Exclusive amount due the Netherlands (opposite) is			
Balance to be divided is				Total of sums to sole credit of Netherlands			
Three fifths due to the United States is				Total of sums to sole credit of the United States			
Three fifths joint sum opposite is				Net balance due to — is			
Exclusive amount due U. States (opposite) is							
Total of sums to sole credit of United States							
Total of sums to sole credit of the Netherlands							
Net balance due to — is							

Dated at —, this — day of —, 18—.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE NETHERLANDS. SEPT, 26, 1867. 1091

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE }
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH
 THE NETHERLANDS. }

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS :	Mails sent by the way of —.		Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in fa- vor of Nether- lands office.	
<i>East</i> : New York to Moerdyk.....	England and Belgium.					
<i>West</i> : Moerdyk to New York.....	Belgium and England.					
	Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead :)	Credit to U. States.	Credit to the Netherlands.				
Returned by U. S. office : Bordereau for month of — " " — " " —						
Returned by the Netherlands office : Bordereau for month of — " " — " " —						
The difference is.....						
The final balance in favor of — is.....						

AMENDED ARTICLE,

To replace Article Sixteen of the detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at The Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

May 23
and
June 15, 1870.

In accordance with Article XIX. of the Postal Convention between The Netherlands and the United States, signed at The Hague on the 26th of September, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations of the 26th of November, 1867, by the following article:—

Ante, p. 1066.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of $2\frac{4}{100}$ guilders for one dollar of the United States.

Accounts between the two offices, how to be established.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bills in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and two and a half cents of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

Equivalent of the dollar; of the cent.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

Accounts to be paid in the gold coin of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the 23d day of May, 1870.

[L. S.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Signed at the Hague on the 15th June, 1870.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts.

Postal Convention between the United States and Canada.

ARTICLES

Of Agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States March 25, 1851.
and the Post-Office Department of Canada.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails Exchange of
mails. between the United States and Canada, it is agreed between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada:—

ARTICLE I. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Canada, at the following points, viz.:—

On the side of the United States, at	On the side of Canada, at
Port Huron, Michigan.	Port Sarnia.
Detroit, “	Windsor.
Black Rock, New York.	Waterloo.
Lewiston, “	Queenstown.
Youngstown, “	Niagara.
Rochester, “	Coburg.
Cape Vincent, “	Kingston.
Morristown, “	Brockville.
Ogdensburg, “	Prescot.
Whitehall, “	
Plattsburgh, “	
Rouse's Point, “	St. Johns.
Burlington, Vermont. }	
Derby Line, “	Stanstead.
Buffalo, New York. }	
Albany, “	Montreal.
New York, “	Toronto.
Boston, Massachusetts. }	
Fort Covington, New York.	Dundee.*

* Since added:

On the side of the United States at—
Sault St. Marie, Michigan.
Algonac, “
Detroit, “
Buffalo, New York.
Buffalo, New York.
Suspension Bridge, New York.
Plattsburgh, “
Mooers, “
Troy, “
Sackett's Harbor, }
Oswego. }
New York, }
Albany, }
Boston. }
Portland, Maine.
Route Agents — Portland to Canada Line.

On the side of Canada, at—
Sault St. Marie.
Baby's Point.
Chatham.
{ Toronto,
Hamilton,
Queenstown, }
London. }
{ Fort Erie,
Port Dover,
Port Simcoe,
Port Rowan,
Port Burwell,
Port Vienna,
Port Stanley.
Suspension Bridge.
Montreal.
Henningford.
Montreal — by through bag.
Kingston — by steamer, in summer.
{ Toronto,
Kingston,
Montreal,
Hamilton. }
{ Montreal,
Sherbrooke. }
Canada Route Agents and Montreal.

- Through mails. **ARTICLE II.** The mails exchanged between the offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Boston, on the one side, and Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, on the other, are to pass each way as *through-mails*, — not to be opened at any intermediate frontier office.
- Rates of postage. **ARTICLE III.** The postage to be charged in the United States, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Canada, shall be five cents for any distance within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles; and exceeding three thousand miles, within the United States, ten cents the single letter. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate: the rates in this section mentioned, having been adopted and agreed upon by the Postmaster-General of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the President.*
- Same subject. **ARTICLE IV.** The postage to be charged in Canada on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents for any distance in Canada. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate.
- Combined rates. **ARTICLE V.** Upon all letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Canada, or posted in Canada to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. Less than the whole combined rate cannot be prepaid.
- Prepayment optional. **ARTICLE VI.** The Post-Office Department of the United States will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from Canada, as well as the postages on letters to Canada, prepaid in the United States, and the Post-Office Department of Canada will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the postages on letters prepaid in Canada to the United States.
- Postages, how collected. **ARTICLE VII.** Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, with their postage in separate columns.
- Letter bill. **ARTICLE VIII.** The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid, or sent free to the line in the country where posted; and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, is to be collected and retained by the Post-Office Department of the country in which it accrues.
- Newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines. **ARTICLE IX.** The offices designated for the despatch and receipt of Canada mails, on the side of the United States, will stamp "U. States" upon all letters sent into Canada for delivery; and the offices designated
- Letters, how to be stamped.

Rutland, Vermont.	{ St. John. }	} by through bag.
Island Pond "	{ Montreal. }	
Richford "	Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Route Agents.	
Franklin "	Abercorn.	
North Troy "	Frelighsburg.	
Canaan "	South Patton.	
Swanton "	Hereford.	
Boston, Massachusetts.	Philipsburg.	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sherbrooke.	
	Port Stanley.	

* By subsequent arrangement, letters originating at either of the following line offices and destined for the corresponding line office, as hereafter named, the distance being short, are allowed to go at a postage of two cents each, without regard to weight, viz.: —

Between Sault St. Marie, Michigan, and	Sault St. Marie, Canada.
" Port Huron "	" Port Sarnia "
" Detroit "	" Windsor "
" Black Rock, New York,	" Fort Erie "
" Lewiston "	" Queenstown "
" Youngstown "	" Niagara "
" Cape Vincent "	" Kingston "
" Morristown "	" Brockville "
" Ogdensburgh "	" Prescott "
" Fort Covington "	" Dundee "
" Derby Line, Vermont,	" Stanstead "

for the despatch and receipt of United States mails, on the side of Canada, will stamp "Canada" upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery.

ARTICLE X. The Post-Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, every three months, or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each department.

Dead letters.

ARTICLE XI. The expense of transporting the mails between the frontier exchange offices, where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be approved by the Post-Office Department of each country.

Expense of mails between frontier exchange offices.

ARTICLE XII. This arrangement shall go into operation on the sixth of April next, and it may be modified from time to time, as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto; and it may be annulled at the desire of either party, upon three months' notice.

Convention, when to take effect.

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States and the Postmaster-General of Canada have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, respectively, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

N. K. HALL.
J. MORRIS.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Of Agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada, providing for the Exchange of Registered Letters between the two Countries.

August 25 and 28, 1856.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Registered letters.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.

No liability for loss.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Canada, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Letters, &c. mailed in the interior to be received, registered, &c.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in the usual manner in a

Separate letter bills for registered letters.

separate package from the unregistered letters. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office.

Duty of postmaster on receipt of registered letters.

ARTICLE IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

Certain registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Registration fee to belong to whom.

ARTICLE VI. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canadian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

These articles to be deemed additional, and when to take effect.

ARTICLE VII. The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1851, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, A. D. 1856.

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Postmaster-General of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
August 25, 1856.

[L. s.]

ROBERT SPENCE,
Postmaster-General.
August 28, 1856.

Postal Convention between the United States and Mexico.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 11, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a postal convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which convention, being in the English language, is word for word, as follows:— Preamble.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, being desirous of drawing more closely the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmission of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a postal convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:— Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Mexican government; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said states, and a deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upon all letters, newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, conveyed either by United States or Mexican vessels, between a port in the United States of America and a port in Mexico, the following sea rates of postage, that is to say:— Rates of postage.

1. Upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight the rate of seven cents; and upon all letters weighing more than half an ounce an additional rate of seven cents for each additional half-ounce or fraction thereof.

2. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent.

3. Upon reviews or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, the rate of one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce weight.

The said newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively. Printed matter how to be sent.

ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United States of America upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States and forwarded to Mexico by sea, whether by United States or by Mexican vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in Article first which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance. Prepayment in the United States of inland and sea postage on matter sent to Mexico;

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the United States Post-Office, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to the United States of America.

in Mexico of matter sent to the United States.

There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United Mexican States upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in Mexico and forwarded to the United States of America by sea, whether by Mexican or by United States vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in Article I., which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the Post-Office of the United Mexican States, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

Inland postage in the United States on matter from Mexico by sea;

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America from Mexico by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and, *vice versa*, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in Mexico from the United States of America by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

in Mexico on matter from the United States by sea;

ARTICLE IV. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States of America, and addressed to any place in the United Mexican States, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged with the rate of inland postage of the country from which such mail matter is sent, which shall be prepaid, and with the inland postage of the country receiving, which shall be collected at the place of destination.

on matter not conveyed by sea.

Such postage shall belong respectively to the country collecting the same.

Mail matter not to be detained.

ARTICLE V. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the one country for the other, or received in the one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the one case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the other be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom they are addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

Steam or other mail packets.

ARTICLE VI. So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, whether under subvention from the United States or from Mexico, the contracting parties agree to receive at those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post-office of either country, charging thereupon only the rates established by the present convention.

Mails to be made up at regular intervals.

Mails for the United States of America shall be made up at regular intervals by the Mexican Post-Office and despatched to ports of the United States; and, in the same manner, mails for Mexico shall be made up at regular intervals by the United States Post-Office and despatched to ports in Mexico.

Transit in closed mails to be free.

ARTICLE VII. The United Mexican States engage to grant to the United States of America the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, of let-

ters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United States of America, or any of their possessions or Territories, to any other possession or Territory of the United States of America, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or possession or Territory of the United States of America, to the United States of America, their possessions or Territories.

A mail agent of the United States of America shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit. Mail agent to accompany mails.

The United States of America, on their part, engage to grant to the United Mexican States the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United States of America, or any of their possessions or Territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other Mexican possession or territory, or to any foreign country, or Mexican possession or territory, to the United Mexican States, their possessions or territories.

A mail agent of Mexico shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit.

ARTICLE VIII. The means of making the transit of closed mails, under the stipulations of Article VII. of the present convention, shall be arranged between the General Post-Office Departments of the two countries, subject to the approbation of each government, respectively. Means of making the transit to be arranged.

ARTICLE IX. In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail service of the two Post-Offices shall continue, without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports. Mail service in case of war.

ARTICLE X. The respective post-office regulations and rates of postage of each of the contracting parties shall be communicated to, and all matters of detail arising out of the stipulations of this convention shall be settled between, the General Post-Office Departments of the two republics as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention. Detailed regulations, rates, &c. to be settled;

It is also agreed that the measures of detail referred to in this article may be modified by the two General Post-Office Departments whenever, by mutual consent, those departments shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the post-office service of the two countries; and Mexico proposes, as soon as her means of internal transportation will permit, to reduce her present rates of inland postage. may be modified.

ARTICLE XI. The present convention shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the mutual consent of the two contracting parties, or until one of them shall have given twelve months' previous notice to the other of a desire to abrogate it. This convention to continue how long;

ARTICLE XII. This convention shall be ratified in conformity with the Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. when to be ratified.

In witness whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

THOMAS CORWIN.
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo:—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

July 4, 1862. *Regulations under the Treaty, and Rates of Postage between the United States and Mexico.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice:—

Rates of postage.

1st. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half-ounce; and for each fraction over, an additional rate; and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2d. On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3d. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

4th. The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications, and other printed matter; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing-office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5th. On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6th. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala. June 4 and July 16, 1862.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Guatemala, by the ordinary routes of communication via the Isthmus of Panama; the government of the United States to be at the expense of the sea transportation thereof between New York and Aspinwall, and between San Francisco and Panama; provided the same can be secured for the compensation allowed by law; and the government of Guatemala to be at the expense of the isthmus transportation thereof, and also of the sea transportation between Panama and Guatemala.

Mails to be exchanged.

Expense, how borne.

ARTICLE II. New York and San Francisco shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Guatemala city the office of exchange on the side of Guatemala, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office; and the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, New Granada, is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and despatching them to their respective destinations.

Mail matter, how to be forwarded.

Agents.

The mail bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Atlantic States and Territories; and the bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of San Francisco shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Pacific States and Territories.

Mail bags to comprise what.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz. :—

No accounts between the two offices.

Each to collect its own postage.

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be 10 cents; and the postage to be charged in Guatemala on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be 2 reals, (or 25 cents U. S. currency,) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of 10 cents in the United States and 2 reals in Guatemala.

Letter rates in the United States;

in Guatemala.

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Guatemala on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of 3 cents (1 cuartillo) per ounce, or fraction of an ounce; provided that no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage as hereinbefore described.

Newspaper rates in the United States;

in Guatemala.

1104 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GUATEMALA. JUNE 4 & JULY 16, 1862.

Printed matter, how to be sent.

Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter, must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Dead letters to be returned.

ARTICLE V. The Post-Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their addresses in the country to which they were sent.

This convention, when to go into operation;

ARTICLE VI. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of September, 1862. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post-Office Departments of the two countries; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post-Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

how long to be continued.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 16th day of July, 1862, and at Guatemala city on the 4th day of June, 1862.

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General.

ANTO ANDRÉU,

P. M. Gen., ad interim.

Approved:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Approved:

RAFAEL CARRERA.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD.

P. DE AYCINENA.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Venezuela.

July 19, 1865;
June 26, 1866.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Venezuela by the ordinary routes of sea transportation, as well by private ships as by American or Venezuelan steam or other mail packets plying between the seaports of the two countries.

Mails to be exchanged.

ARTICLE II. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Cdad Bolivar, Laguaira, Porto Cabello, and Maracaibo shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Venezuela for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

Offices of exchange.

Mail matter, how to be transmitted.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but the country which despatches mails to the other shall levy, collect, and retain, exclusively to its own use, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by its laws for domestic correspondence, together with the sea rates of postage hereinafter prescribed; which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate and collected by the despatching country in advance; the prepayment thereof to be certified by the appropriate official stamp of the despatching office.

No accounts between the two offices.

Each to collect its own postage.

Prepayment.

There shall be charged for sea postage upon letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, conveyed by vessels of the United States or of Venezuela between the ports of the two countries, the following rates, that is to say:—

Sea postage.

Upon all letters or other communications in manuscript which are subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage, the rate of seven cents United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each weight of half an ounce American or fraction of half an ounce.

On letters;

2d. Upon each newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela.

newspapers;

3d. Upon prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, or in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight.

prints.

The said newspapers and other printed matter shall be enclosed in narrow bands or covers open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Printed matter, how to be enclosed.

ARTICLE IV. Upon all letters and articles of printed matter enumerated in Article III. received in the United States of America from Venezuela by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and *vice versa* upon all letters and like articles of printed matter received in Venezuela from the United States of America by sea, there

Inland postage in the United States.

will be charged by Venezuela such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Venezuela, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Venezuela.

Expense of sea transportation.

Each country shall defray the entire expense of sea transportation of the mails which it shall despatch to the other country.

Mailable articles exempt from other rates.

ARTICLE V. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles despatched from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges prescribed by this convention, and shall be free from any detention or inspection, and promptly delivered to the persons addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Letters, not delivered, to be returned.

ARTICLE VI. Letters and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, shall not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned without charge to the Post-Office Department of the despatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter which cannot be delivered to their address shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving country.

Newspapers.

Free transit for closed mails.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Venezuela reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries, provided always that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use, and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final destination.

Agent.

Rates for correspondence despatched to be forwarded.

ARTICLE VIII. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination to which prepayment is optional, shall be subject to the rates established by Article III. of this convention, added to the interior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Correspondence between each government and its legation to be free.

ARTICLE IX. The correspondence between each government and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the former, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which both governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

Amendments hereto may be made.

ARTICLE X. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof shall be agreed to and approved by both parties, this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly.

This convention when to take effect, and how long to continue.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one of the two Post Departments shall have given to the other a previous notice of one year of its intention to abrogate the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1865, and at Caracas on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1866.

[L. s.]

W. DENNISON,

[L. s.]

Postmaster-General.
J. M. ALVAREZ LUGO,
Minister of Internal Improvements.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China.

ARTICLES of agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and the General Post Office at Hong Kong. August 10, 1867.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, by means of the direct line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama in Japan, it is agreed between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of Hong Kong :

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. The post offices of New York and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and the General Post Office at Hong Kong the office of exchange of the colony of Hong Kong for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange established.

ARTICLE II. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of Hong Kong, by means of United States mail packets, plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, comprising letters, newspapers, and prices current originating and posted in the United States, and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong and those Chinese ports with which the Hong Kong post office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foo-chow, and, vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and addressed to and deliverable in the United States.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

ARTICLE III. The postage to be levied and collected at the office of mailing in the United States, upon letters, newspapers, and prices current, destined for Hong Kong and the above designated Chinese ports, with which Hong Kong has postal connections, shall be ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents each on newspapers and prices current ; and the postage to be levied and collected at Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, on correspondence originating in those ports and destined to the United States, shall be eight cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents on each newspaper or price current. No postal accounts shall be kept between the respective postal departments upon the correspondence exchanged between them under this arrangement, but each department shall deliver the correspondence which it receives from the other free of all postage charge, that is to say, the Hong Kong post department agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, and prices current, brought by the United States mail packets, addressed to Hong Kong, and, also, to forward without charge all such letters, newspapers, &c., as are addressed to the Chinese ports above named, south of Shanghai ; and the United States postal department, on its side, agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, &c., originating in Hong Kong, or the ports mentioned, and forwarded by said packets addressed to and deliverable in the United States. All letters, newspapers, &c., despatched by either office to the other, under this arrangement, shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the face of the address, and shall also bear the stamp of the mailing exchange office on their face, and that of the receiving exchange office on their back.

Rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, &c.

No postal accounts to be kept.

Letters, &c. to be stamped "paid all."

ARTICLE IV. The postal departments of the United States and of Hong Kong shall each return to the other, monthly, or as frequently as

Letters, &c. not delivered to

be returned monthly.

their regulations will allow, all letters, newspapers, &c., without claim, which cannot for any cause be delivered.

Exchange of mails between Japan and Hong Kong.

ARTICLE V. An exchange of mails shall also take place between the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, and the Hong Kong Post Office, by means of United States mail packets, comprising correspondence originating in Japan and addressed to Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and addressed to Japan, subject to the same terms and conditions as those established by Article III. of this convention, with respect to the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports.

Letters from Hong Kong to the United States via San Francisco.

ARTICLE VI. All letters, newspapers, and prices current intended to be forwarded from Hong Kong to the United States by the direct line of United States mail packets running between San Francisco and Hong Kong must be specially addressed to be forwarded by that route.

Regulations, and how terminable.

ARTICLE VII. The two postal departments may by mutual consent make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to be terminable at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

When convention to take effect.

ARTICLE VIII. This convention shall come into operation the first day of November, 1867, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of
[L. s.] the Post Office Department this twelfth day of November, 1867.

ALEX. W. RANDALI,
Postmaster-General.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the colony of Hong Kong, at Victoria herein, this tenth day of August, 1867.

[L. s.] RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Approved.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
[L. s.]

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil: Signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 14th day of March, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 9th day of May, 1870. March 14, 1870.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the two countries upon an advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, — that is to say :

The President of the United States, Henry T. Blow, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of his Imperial Majesty ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the most illustrious and most excellent João Mauricio Wanderley, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator and Grandee of the Empire, member of his council, commander of his Order of the Rose, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department in charge of the foreign affairs, &c. ; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE I. An exchange of correspondence shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil by means of the line of mail packets, subsidized by the respective governments, plying monthly between the port of New York and the ports of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, as well as by such other means of transportation between the seaports of the two countries as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Brazil ; and this correspondence shall embrace —

1st. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2d. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans ; and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries, and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. New York shall be the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Brazil for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement, and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rate of progression shall be :—

1st. For letters or manuscript subject by law to letter rate of postage, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each department shall adopt for the mails which

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Correspondence to be exchanged;

to include what.

Offices of exchange.

Rates of postage, &c.

Rates of postage, &c.

it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

No accounts to be kept between the departments.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postage charges, viz.:—

Collection of postage on letters, &c.;

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Empire of Brazil, shall be fifteen (15) cents, United States currency, per each weight of fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes; and the postage to be charged and collected in Brazil on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Brazil, and addressed to any place in the United States, shall be three hundred reis, Brazilian currency; the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country.

2d. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, there shall be charged and collected by the dispatching country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established by its laws for domestic correspondence of the same class; and in addition thereto a sea rate of one cent, United States currency, (or its equivalent in the currency of Brazil,) on each newspaper, and for each weight of thirty grammes or fraction of thirty grammes of other printed matter, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and the prepayment thereof certified by the stamp of the dispatching office.

on newspapers, &c.

In like manner, on newspapers, prints of all kinds, and other articles of mailable matter (except letters) received in either country from the other, there shall be charged and collected at the office of delivery in the receiving country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established for domestic correspondence of the same class by the laws of each country respectively.

Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international letters, newspapers, &c. are delivered.

Newspapers, how to be sent.

Newspapers and other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the dispatching country in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Certain letters to be returned, but newspapers not.

ARTICLE V. Letters and other communications in manuscript, which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Post-Office Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office.

Free transfer of closed mails.

ARTICLE VI. The governments of the United States and of Brazil reciprocally grant to each other the privilege of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries, from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to destination.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of

Brazil shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined to other countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the forwarding country and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

Exchange of correspondence originating in, or destined to foreign countries.

The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office, specifying the amount due thereon to each office, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts. The accounts to be kept between the two departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid promptly to the creditor office under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE VIII. Letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Brazil, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

Certain correspondence to be delivered free of charge.

ARTICLE IX. The official correspondence between each government and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the former, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

Official correspondence to be free of charge.

ARTICLE X. Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails, the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

Prohibited articles.

ARTICLE XI. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Registered articles.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and two hundred (200) reis in Brazil.

ARTICLE XII. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Measures of detail.

ARTICLE XIII. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from date of notice given by one of the departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

Convention when to take effect;

ARTICLE XIV. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as possible.

when to be ratified.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our

HENRY T. BLOW. [SEAL.]
 BARÃO DE COTEGIPE. [SEAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1870.

Approved.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil, which were agreed upon and signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by Hon. Henry T. Blow, U. S. Minister to Brazil, acting in behalf of, and under instructions from, this department, and by His Excellency Baron de Cotegipe, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department of Brazil, in charge of the foreign affairs, &c., the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office
[SEAL.] Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day
and year first above written.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General U. S.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony
[SEAL.] thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be
affixed. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

We, Don Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, &c., make known to all those who shall see the present letter of confirmation, approval, and ratification, that on the fourteenth day of the month of March, of the current year of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, there was concluded and signed at this court, between Us and His Excellency the President of the United States of America, by the respective plenipotentiaries, endowed with full powers, a postal convention.

The same convention being presented to us, and all therein contained being seen, considered, and examined by us, we approve, ratify, and confirm the same, in the whole, as in each of its articles and stipulations, and by the present we pronounce it firm and valid and of full effect, promising by the imperial faith and word to fulfill it, and to have it fulfilled and observed in every possible manner.

In testimony of which we have caused to be prepared the present letter, signed by us, sealed with the great seal of the arms of the Empire, and attested by our Minister and Secretary of State, undersigned.

Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-eighth
[SEAL.] day of the month of June, of the year of our Lord Jesus
Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PEDRO, *Emperor.*
VISCOUNT DE HOBORALY.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom: May 4, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom: Preamble.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the subsidized line of United States mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers, and by sailing vessels running between Honolulu and the ports of San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, or ports in Puget Sound, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country. Correspondence to be exchanged.

ARTICLE II. San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement. Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. The United States office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted in both directions by means of its subsidized line of mail steamships, so long as said line is maintained by the government of the United States; and the Hawaiian office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted, in both directions, by means of occasional steamships or by sailing vessels. Expenses of sea conveyance of mails.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the post-office departments of the two countries upon the correspondence exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects. No accounts.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be fully prepaid, by means of postage-stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. If not fully prepaid, they shall not be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever. Each country to retain what it collects.
Rates of letter-postage;
to be prepaid.

The United States office shall levy and collect on newspapers, (whether transient or sent to regular subscribers,) addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, the established rates of United States domestic postage; and upon all articles of printed matter, except newspapers, addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Newspaper postage.
Printed matter.

The Hawaiian post-office shall levy and collect on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of postage chargeable thereon by the laws or regulations of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

ARTICLE V. Letters mailed in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to countries beyond the United States, with which the United States have direct postal relations, may be forwarded through the United States to their respective destinations, subject to the same additional postage charges as are paid by the inhabitants of the United States to such countries, which, in all cases where prepayment is obligatory in the United States, may be paid by the senders in the Hawaiian islands, by fixing uncanceled Letters to and from foreign countries from and for Hawaii.

United States postage-stamps of sufficient value to effect such prepayment.

On the other hand, prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be delivered in said kingdom free of all charges whatsoever; and letters received in the Hawaiian Kingdom from the United States, addressed to Micronesia or neighboring islands, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to those islands.

Letters, how stamped.

ARTICLE VI. Every letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date-stamp of the office at which it was posted.

Dead letters, &c.

ARTICLE VII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Detailed regulations may be made.

ARTICLE VIII. The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this agreement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

When this convention shall take effect.

ARTICLE IX. This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Execution.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,

*His Hawaiian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

[SEAL.]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. Signed at Washington on the 9th of June, 1870, and at Victoria the 25th of July, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

June 9
and
July 25, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, at the following points, viz.: On the side of the United States, at Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland, (Oregon.) Olympia; on the side of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Victoria. The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others, by mutual consent.

Exchange of
mails and offices
of exchange.

ARTICLE II. The mails exchanged between the offices of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Portland on the one side, and Victoria on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate office.

Through mails.

ARTICLE III. The authorized weight of a single international letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes, (or half ounce,) or fraction thereof. Letters insufficiently paid shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery.

Weight of single
letter, and
rates of postage.

Letters insuffi-
ciently paid.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the United States and of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, on the international letters exchanged between them, but each shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts
to be kept be-
tween the de-
partments; each
to retain post-
ages.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter posted in the United States and sent to the provinces of Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in those provinces and sent to the United States, shall be chargeable with the regular domestic rates of postage, both to and from the frontier line in each country; which postage shall be collected at the office of mailing, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery, on matter received; and each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it thus collects.

Postage on
newspapers,
pamphlets, &c.

ARTICLE VI. Each mail dispatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of each of the articles comprising the mail, and distinguishing the paid letters from the unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, with their postage in separate columns.

Post bill to
accompany each
mail.

ARTICLE VII. Prepaid letters dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, in the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and in like manner and place, the letters insufficiently paid shall be stamped in black ink with the words "short paid,"

Prepaid, &c.
letters, how to
be stamped.

in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and the number of rates unpaid shall also be expressed in black figures on the face of the same.

Dead letters to be returned. ARTICLE VIII. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective countries will permit. **Printed matter to be retained.** But newspapers and all other articles of printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

Registered letters; ARTICLE IX. Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any office in the United States or their Territories, and addressed to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and addressed to the United States or their Territories, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same; provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments, or their revenues, either jointly or separately, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

to be prepaid with registration fee. Registration not compulsory, and no liability for loss.

Registered letters mailed in the interior of either country. ARTICLE X. All such letters mailed in the interior of the United States or Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Separate letter-bills for registered letters. ARTICLE XI. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter-bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them, to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in the preceding article, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then inclose each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, which shall be conspicuously marked and plainly inscribed with the word "Registered." The letter-bills of such registered letters shall not be inclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the office to which such registered letters were sent.

Duty of postmaster of receiving office as to registered letters. ARTICLE XII. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and indorse it "Correct," if found so; or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

Registered letters destined for an inland post-office. ARTICLE XIII. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices and destined for an inland post-office shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Registration fees, how accounted for. ARTICLE XIV. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and in like manner the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the Post-Office Department of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia upon all registered letters sent from Vancouver's Island or British Columbia to the United States.

Detailed regulations. ARTICLE XV. The two departments may, by mutual consent, make

such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this convention, and may modify the same from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require ; such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either department.

ARTICLE XVI. This convention shall go into operation on the 1st of July, 1870, and it may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice. When convention to go into effect.

Done in duplicate, and executed in Washington the 9th day of June, 1870, and in Victoria the 25th day of July, 1870. Execution.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Postmaster-General of British Columbia.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Approval.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Signed at San Salvador on the 20th July, 1870, and at Washington on the 5th October, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

July 20
and
October 5, 1870.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador by the ordinary routes of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and between San Francisco and Panama; and the government of Salvador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Salvador.

Exchange of mails, and expense of transportation.

ARTICLE II. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective countries shall be forwarded in closed bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, United States of Colombia, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags, or pouches, at that port, from either direction, distributing and dispatching them to their destinations. Said consul and agent is hereby instructed to make up the mail for Salvador in separate bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to San Salvador, and the ports of La Union and Acajutla, respectively.

Mail matter to be forwarded in closed bags, &c., and how addressed.

Consul to be mail agent; his duties, &c.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz.:—

No accounts to be kept.

Each country to collect, &c. its own postage.

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be ten (10) cents; and the postage to be charged in Salvador on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two (2) reals, (or twenty-five cents United States currency;) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less, than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

Rates of postage on letters;

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be two (2) cents on each newspaper, or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Salvador on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents (one real) per pound. Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

on newspapers and printed matter.

Newspapers, how to be sent.

ARTICLE IV. The Post-Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address in the country to which they were sent.

Dead letters to be returned.

1120 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SALVADOR. JULY 20 & OCT. 5, 1870.

When this convention takes effect; may be modified; how long to continue in force.

ARTICLE V. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post-Office Departments of the two countries, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post-Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

Execution.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington on the fifth day of October, 1870, and at the city of San Salvador on the twentieth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO,
Director-General de Correos.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

The President of the Republic having seen and examined the foregoing convention, concluded between the Administrator-General of Posts of the Republic and the Director-General of the same branch in the United States of the North, and finding it useful and convenient, has approved it in all its parts.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

[SEAL.]

ARREGO ARBIRN.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of New Zealand. Signed at Washington the 5th of October, 1870, and at Wellington, New Zealand, the 3d of August, 1870, and approved by the President of the United States, October 5, 1870.

August 3
and
October 5, 1870.

THE undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New Zealand:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New Zealand, by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New Zealand as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

ARTICLE II. The post-offices of New York, Boston, and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Auckland and Wellington the offices of exchange of the colony of New Zealand, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts to be kept; each country to retain what it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in New Zealand, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of the mailing in either country. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Rates of letter postage.

Letters unpaid or, &c., not to be forwarded.

The United States post-office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Postage on newspapers.

The post-office of New Zealand shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New Zealand.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage, when containing written matter,

Provisions as to newspapers.

or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Transit in
closed mails.

ARTICLE IV. The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New Zealand post-office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit-postage, viz. : —

Rates of trans-
sit postage.

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from New Zealand for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from New Zealand for British Columbia or other British North American provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

New Zealand
post-office to
render accounts;

The New Zealand post-office shall render an account to the United States post-office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above-named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the New Zealand post-office to the United States post-office, in such manner as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall prescribe.

accounts to be
settled quarter-
ly.

Prepaid letters
to be delivered
without charge.

ARTICLE V. Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand, shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in New Zealand, from the United States addressed to New South Wales, or Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those countries.

If any Austra-
lian colony does
not contribute to
maintain the line
of mail packets.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets plying between New Zealand and the United States of America, and subsidized by New Zealand, the New Zealand post-office may require the United States post-office not to forward by such subsidized packets any mails, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to such colony, and the New Zealand post-office may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such colony, and received in New Zealand from the United States by such subsidized packets, and may refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets, all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter received in New Zealand from such colony, and addressed to the United States of America, or elsewhere.

Registered ar-
ticles.

ARTICLE VII. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Fee.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and ——— in New Zealand.

Detailed regu-
lations to be
made.

ARTICLE VIII. The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE IX. Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all" in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in black ink.

Letters, how to be stamped.

ARTICLE X. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Dead letters to be returned.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of six months.

Convention when to take effect, and when terminable.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Wellington, New Zealand, on the third day of August, in the same year.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

JULIUS LOYD,
Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 8, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock, on the twelfth day of April, 1869, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my Proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol, on the twelfth day of April, 1869, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Extraordinary session of the Senate convened on April 12, 1869.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 14, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection.

And I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, of article three, of said constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State,

Constitution of Virginia to be submitted to the voters of that State, July 6, 1869.

Ante, p. 40. Separate vote to be taken on fourth clause of section one of article three.

shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, State treasurer, attorney-general, sheriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the revenue, county surveyors, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioner of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit court, judges of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder, alderman, councilmen of a city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts, and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the legislature may, by a vote of three fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case."

Separate vote to be taken on the seventh section of article three.

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article three of the said constitution, which is in the words following:—

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the general assembly, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, State treasurer, attorney-general, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this constitution in any manner, and mayor and council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three fifths vote of the general assembly: 'I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.' The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

Mode of taking the vote.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz:

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) as framed by the convention of December 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) shall express his judgment by voting

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 3.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 19, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved June 25th, 1868, constituted on and after that date eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct that, from and after this date, no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Preamble.
1868, ch. 72.
Vol. xv. p. 77.

No reduction to be made in wages, &c. on account of reduction in hours of labor.

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: June 12, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Faverney, his Charge d'Affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States are to be discontinued and abolished:

Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported from countries of its origin into French ports in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States is admitted into French ports on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels shall be, and are hereby, discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of June, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Preamble.

Discriminating duties heretofore levied upon certain merchandise imported in French vessels, discontinued as long as, &c.
1824, ch. 4, § 4.
Vol. iv. p. 3.
1828, ch. 111, § 1.
Vol. iv. p. 308.

No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 13, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, as the time for

Constitution of Mississippi

to be submitted to the voters of that State, November 30, 1869.

Ante, p. 40.
Separate vote to be taken on part of section three of article seven.

Separate vote to be taken on section five of article seven;

and on section five of article twelve;

and on section twenty-six of article twelve.

Oath to be taken by whom.

Vote how to be taken.

Certain sections of article thirteen not deemed to be part of the constitution.

submitting the constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the convention which met in Jackson, Mississippi, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz.: November 30th, 1869.

And I submit to a separate vote that part of Section 3, of Article VII, of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the act known as the Reconstruction Acts of the 39th and 40th Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men: so help me God. Provided if Congress shall, at any time, remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in said Reconstruction Acts of the said 39th and 40th Congress (and the legislature of this State shall concur therein), then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said Reconstruction Acts, shall not be required of such person, so pardoned, to entitle him to be registered.”

And I further submit to a separate vote Section 5 of the same article of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the legislature, voted for the call of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or who, as a delegate to any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this convention, or who have continuously advocated the assembling of this convention, and shall continuously and in good faith advocate the acts of the same; but the legislature may remove such disability: *Provided*, That nothing in this section, except voting for or signing the ordinance of secession shall be so construed as to exclude from office the private soldier of the late so-called Confederate states army.”

And I further submit, to a separate vote, Section 5 of Article XII. of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.”

And I further submit, to a separate vote, part of the oath of office prescribed in Section 26 of Article XII. of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“That I have never, as a member of any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; that I have never, as a member of any State legislature, voted for the call of any convention that passed any such ordinance.”

The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officials not included in the above provision.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz.:—

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted), as adopted by the convention of May 15, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted), shall express his judgment by voting

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

It is understood that Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of Article XIII, under the head of “ordinance,” are considered as forming no part of the said constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

U. S. GRANT.

No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 15, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the thirtieth day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution adopted by the convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the fifteenth day of June, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: —

Constitution of Texas to be submitted to the voters of that State, November 30, 1869.

Ante, p. 40.
Vote how to be taken.

I direct the vote to be taken upon the said constitution in the following manner, viz: —

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution, as adopted by the convention of the fifteenth of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution, shall express his judgment by voting

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 5, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen.

A day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer recommended.

It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise, and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the Bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings he has vouchsafed to us as a people.

Thursday, November 18, 1869.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this fifth day of October, in the year of our

[L. s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Nov. 20, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Ante, p. v.

WHEREAS by the proclamation of the President of the United States of the twelfth day of June last, the levying of discriminating duties on merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from the countries of its origin was discontinued ;

And whereas satisfactory information has since been received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, has been discontinued :

Discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported in French vessels discontinued as long as, &c.

1824, ch. 4, § 4.

Vol. iv. p. 3.

1828, ch. 111, § 1.

Vol. iv. p. 308.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and by an act in addition thereto of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be, and are, discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of November, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 9.

Feb. 10, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation ;

The act of 1864, ch. 116, § 1. Vol. xiii. p. 121. declared to be in force as to the ships and vessels

And whereas, due inquiry having been made and satisfactory answers having been received that similar provisions are in force in France, Prussia, and the other States of the North German Union and Italy :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of February, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 10.

HAMILTON FISH,

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 30, 1870.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting :

KNOW ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit :

Pub. Res. No. 14.
Vol. xv. p. 346.

“ *A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution ratified by twenty-nine States.

And, further, that the States whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment which had been made by the legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

New York withdraws.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified the said proposed amendment :

Georgia ratifies.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled “ An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the

Amendment declared valid. 1818, ch. 80, § 2. Vol. iii. p. 439.

United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

HAMILTON FISH.

No. 11.

May 24, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace :

All persons warned against engaging in the United States in illegal military enterprises against Canada.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of the government, or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 12.

August 22, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Post, p. 1135.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between France, on the one side, and the North German Confederation and its allies, on the other side ;

And whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions ;

And whereas great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties ;

And whereas great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein ;

And whereas the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest :

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "neutrality law," the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.
2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)
8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.
9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.
10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.
11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the 19th article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, A. D. 1828, between the same parties, and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any

Statement of
acts forbidden to
be done by the
neutrality law.
1818, ch. 88.
Vol. iii. p. 447.

Certain provisions of
treaties with
Prussia.
Vol. viii. pp.
172, 384.

others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show."

Private property on the high seas not to be captured by Prussian ships.

Rules of international law towards neutral powers to be observed by the French forces.

No person within the territory, &c. of the United States to take part in the war.

Citizens and residents enjoined to observe the neutrality laws;

warned against violations thereof;

and notified that if violating, &c., they cannot claim protection.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation, at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe towards neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, that is to say: 1st. That privateering is and remains abolished. 2d. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war. 3d. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. 4th. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; and that, although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States, shall be, in like manner, accorded to the other.

And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes, or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully, and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture, and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fifth.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

U. S. GRANT.

No. 13.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 8, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the 22nd day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued, enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States;

And whereas subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:—

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this

Preamble.
Ante, p. 1135.

Certain uses of the waters of the United States by the armed ships of either belligerent declared unfriendly and offensive, and forbidden.

Such vessels not to leave port in certain cases, until, &c.;

entering any port, &c. to leave and put to sea in twenty-four hours, except, &c.

Order of departure if several vessels of each or either belligerent are in such port.

What supplies
may be taken in,
and what not.

proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 14.

October 12, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS divers evil disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begun, or set on foot, or provided, or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions, by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such powers, and by fitting out, equipping, and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such powers;

And whereas it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend, that such evil-disposed persons have also, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising commissions to serve by land or by sea against powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels to the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid;

And whereas such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the afore-recited violations of law, or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction and sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil or military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and

All persons in the United States engaging in illegal military enterprises, against those powers with which the United States are at peace, to be

punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. rigorously prosecuted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year [SEAL.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

All government officers to use every power for their arrest and punishment.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : October 21, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for his favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance ;

Preamble.

And whereas the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war, and civil strife :

Now, therefore, be it known that I ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from chief magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870, recommended as a day of public thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of October, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States [of America] the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 16.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : Feb. 25, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory evidence was given to me on the 17th day of this month by the government of Portugal that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in the ports of Portugal on merchandise imported in vessels of the United States into said ports from other countries than those of which said merchandise was the growth, production, or manufacture have been abolished :

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of January 7, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of May 24, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in ports of the United States upon merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels from countries other than those of which such merchandise is the growth, produce, or manufacture, shall be and are hereby suspended and discontinued, this suspension or discontinuance to take effect on and after the said 17th day of this month, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States from such discriminating duties shall be granted in the ports of Portugal.

Discriminating duties heretofore levied upon certain merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels to be discontinued as long as, &c. 1824, ch. 4, § 4. Vol. iv. p. 3. 1828, ch. 111, § 1. Vol. iv. p. 308.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, [L. s.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 17.

March 24, 1871. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence ;

And whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed ;

And whereas I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein ;

And whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws ;

And whereas the laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time :

Persons composing unlawful combinations of armed men in South Carolina commanded to disperse, &c. within, &c.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

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Beardon, John T., Ouachita Co. Ark.	615
Beasley, Joseph W., Bertie Co. N. C.	609
Beasley, Wyt S., Henrico Co. Va.	627
Beavers, R. C., Campbell Co. Ga.	616
Beazley, F. A., Tishemingo Co. Miss.	611
Beazley, W. S. Green Co. Va.	612
Beck, John M., Davie Co. N. C.	609
Bedman, William B., Beaufort Co. N. C.	620
Beisenbach, P. J., Bexar Co. Tex.	623
Bekem, C. S., Washington Co. Va.	626
Belk, A. S., Jasper, Tex.	622
Belk, Loring D., Lauderdale Co. Miss.	618
Bell, Alexander, Brevard Co. Fla.	615
Bell, E. S., Bexar Co. Tex.	624
Bell, E. S., Hill Co. Tex.	624
Bell, G. H., New Hanover, N. C.	620
Bell, James N., South Hampton, Va.	627
Bell, Jesse V., Lee Co. Miss.	611
Bell, J. H., New Hanover, N. C.	620
Bell, John G., Austin Co. Tex.	624
Bell, John Marshall, Davie Co. N. C.	609
Bell, Walter R., Duplin Co. N. C.	620
Bell, William E., Anderson Co. Ky.	609
Bell, Wm. R., Madison Co. Ga.	615
Benham, B. B., Yadkin Co. N. C.	610
Bennett, Albert P., Henrico Co. Va.	612
Bennett, Coalman D., Pittsylvania, Va.	626
Bennett, David W., Bexar Co. Tex.	623
Bennett, Joseph, Rankin Co. Miss.	618
Bennett, R. T., Anson Co. N. C.	621
Bennett, W. A., Henrico Co. Va.	612
Bentley, William D., Forsyth Co. Ga.	608
Bentley, William F., Forsyth Co. Ga.	615
Bently, James S., Iredell Co. N. C.	609
Bently, R. M., Loudon Co. Va.	625
Benton, James M., Lee Co. Miss.	618
Berger, George F., Pittsylvania, Va.	625
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Bibb, T. P. A., Boone Co. Ky.	609
Bibersteine, H., Mason Co. Tex.	623
Bickers, G. W., Madison Co. Va.	627
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Bierschwall, H., Gillespie Co. Tex.	623
Biggerstaff, J. N., Lincoln Co. N. C.	620
Bigham, Thomas P., Dinwiddie Co. Va.	627
Birchett, George K., Warren Co. Miss.	618
Bird, Henry D., Petersburg, Va.	626
Bird, W. W., Louisa Co. Va.	612
Bishop, James M., Dawson Co. Ga.	608
Bishop, J. M., Dawson Co. Ga.	615
Bishop, W. C., Oktibbeha Co. Miss.	611
Bishop, W. H., Marshall Co. Miss.	618
Black, Calvin, Robeson Co. N. C.	610
Blackburn, John, Forsyth Co. N. C.	620
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Bledsoe, William L., Texas.	624
Bledsoe, W. L., Marshall Co. Miss.	619
Blend, G. C., Nottoway Co. Va.	612
Blocker, O. H., Cumberland Co. N. C.	621
Blodgett, Foster, Richmond Co. Ga.	608
Blount, David E., Bibb Co. Ga.	616
Blount, James, Wilkes Co. N. C.	621
Blow, George, jr., Norfolk, Va.	625
Blue, Neil, Montgomery Co. Ala.	614
Bodemann, Gustave, Comal Co. Tex.	623
Boisseau, James, Dinwiddie Co. Va.	627
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Bolles, Charles E., Harrison Co. Tex.	635
Bolling, Robert, Dinwiddie Co. Va.	611
Bolling, Robert B., Fauquier Co. Va.	626
Bond, James, Mobile, Ala.	614
Bond, John C., Rockbridge, Va.	626
Bond, T. N., Wilkes Co. N. C.	621
Booker, Richard A., Prince Edward Co. Va.	626
Boon, Zebulon, Roanoke Co. Va.	612
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Boone, Barton B., Tishemingo Co. Miss.	611
Boone, B. H., Wharton Co. Tex.	624
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Booth, D. B., Antauga Co. Ala.	614
Booth, Jesse H., Antauga Co. Ala.	614
Booth, John W., Petersburg, Va.	627
Booth, W. L., Hill Co. Tex.	625
Bostick, J. T., Randolph Co. N. C.	620
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Bowen, Reese T., Tazewell, Va.	626
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Bowen, W. P., De So Co. Miss.	619
Bower, Charles A., Bedford Co. Va.	611
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Bowers, Marnion H., Texas.	625
Bowman, J. W., Mitchell Co. N. C.	610
Bowman, S. T., James City Co. Va.	612
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 Bradley, James T., Richmond Co. N. C. 621
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 Bradshaw, M. H., Spottsylvania Co. Va. 626
 Brandon, John L., Davidson Co. Tenn. 622
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 Braxton, Elliott M., Fredericksburg, Va. 626
 Braxton, John S., Richmond Co. Va. 627
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 Briggs, Jacob A., Albermarle Co. Va. 626
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 Bruffy, Jason N., Rockingham Co. Va. 626
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 Bryant, C. B., Henry Co., Va. 626
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 Burke, Thomas, Augusta Co. Va. 626
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 Burnett, James R., Houston Co. Tex. . . 623
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 Burnett, T. L., Jefferson Co. Ky. 624
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 Burnley, D. W., Albemarle Co. Va. . . . 611
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 Burns, William H., Scott Co. Va. 626
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 Bush, Allen H., Jackson Co. Fla. 615
 Bush, N. W., Austin, Tex. 622
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 Buxton, W. T., Orange Co. N. C. 610
 Byers, Theod., York, S. C. 622
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 Caldwell, Alfred, Knoxville, Tenn. 622
 Caldwell, A. W., Floyd Co. Ga. 616
 Caldwell, J. A., Lincoln Co. N. C. 620
 Caldwell, Joseph W., Virginia. 626
 Caldwell, J. W., Wytbe Co. Va. 626
 Caldwell, Reverend A. W., Cobb Co. Ga. 614
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 Caldwell, W. W., Prince George Co. Va. 612
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 Cammack, J. C., Louisa Co. Va. 627
 Camp, George W., Petersburg, Va. 627
 Campbell, Benjamin J., Patrick Co. Va. 612
 Campbell, Charles H. B., Attala Co. Miss. 619
 Campbell, David A. P., Washington Co. Va. 626
 Campbell, Don., Marion Co. Tex. 624
 Campbell, Donald, Marion Co. Tex. 625
 Campbell, James C., Westmoreland Co. Va. 627
 Campbell, James D., Karnes Co. Tex. 624
 Campbell, John A., Nicholas Co. Ky. 694
 Campbell, John A., Washington Co. Va. 626
 Campbell, John W., Alexandria Co. Va. 627
 Campbell, Lewis E., Bedford Co. Va. 627
 Campbell, Martin H., Bexar Co. Tex. 623
 Campbell, Robert, Richmond Co. Ga. 615
 Campbell, William, Page Co. Va. 612
 Campbell, William P., Nashville, Tenn. 622
 Candler, T. J., Buncombe Co. N. C. 620
 Cannady, James H., Franklin Co. Va. 627
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 Cantrill, James A., Scott Co. Ky. 694
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 Carpenter, R. A., Madison Co. Va. 627
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 Carrier, S. H., Rockingham Co. Va. 627
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Gregory, William H., Wake Co., N. C.	621
Gresham, Samuel P., Lancaster Co. Va.	628
Greshom, Samuel, Lancaster Co. Va.	628
Grey, William, Saint Martin's Parish, La.	617
Griffin, E. S., Twiggs Co. Ga.	608, 616
Griffith, S. L., Pulaski Co. Ark.	607
Grigg, B. F., Lincoln Co. N. C.	621
Grigsby, J. Warren, Lincoln Co. Ky.	609
Grizzard, J. M., Mitchell Co. N. C.	610
Gros, Reuben, Lexington Co. S. C.	608
Groves, F. O., Page, Va.	627
Gruene, Ernest, Comal Co. Tex.	623
Grundy, Thomas D., McCracken Co. Ky.	694
Guenther, H., Comal Co. Tex.	623
Guffin, Lemuel G., Abbeville, S. C.	622
Guirkin, Charles, Pasquotank Co. N. C.	621
Gunnels, Nathan, Banks Co. Ga.	608

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Gunter, Benjamin F., Accomack Co. Va. 628

Guyther, D. C., Orange Co. N. C. 610

Guyther, D. C., Washington Co. N. C. 620

Gwathney, George N., Henrico Co. Va. 612

Gwyn, Hugh, Surry country (Co.) N. C. 610

Hackley, W. B., Rappahannock Co. Va. 628

Hagan, Francis, Louisville, Ky. 609

Haines, Lewis, Davidson Co. N. C. 621

Hair, J. A., Prince George Co. Va. 612

Haldeman, Henry, Brazos Co. Tex. 624

Hale, P. H., Fauquier Co. Va. 611, 628

Hale, William, Catawba Co. N. C. 609

Hall, C. G., Victoria Co. Tex. 624

Hall, Hiram, Calhoun Co. Miss. 611

Hall, Joseph, Johnson Co. N. C. 621

Hall, Reverend James G., Yallabusha Co. Miss. 619

Hallady, S. F., Alachua Co. Fla. 615

Halleman, W. J., Wake Co. N. C. 621

Hallman, H. M., Catawba Co. N. C. 609

Hamilton, Alexander W., Natchitoches, La. 617

Hamilton, R. D., Chattanooga, Tenn. 622

Hamilton, Thomas D., Chickasaw Co. Miss. 611

Hamilton, Thomas L., Chickasaw Co. Miss. 618

Hamlett, John T., Henry Co. Va. 612

Hammett, H. P., Greenville Co. S. C. 608

Hammock, James, Twiggs Co. Ga. 608

Hammon, Samuel, Woodstock, Va. 627

Hampton, H. C., Surry country (Co.) N. C. 610

Hamrick, William H., Rockingham, Va. 626

Hanby, G. D., Carroll Co. Va. 625

Hancock, Francis G., Chesterfield Co. Va. 628

Hancock, N. A., Claiborne Co. Miss. 618

Hancock, Will, Clarke Co. Miss. 610

Hancock, William M., Clark Co. Miss. 618

Handley, William A., Randolph Co. Ala. 614

Hanks, Cyrus, Carrollton, Ky. 617

Hanny, G. M., Fulton Co. Ga. 615

Hanson, John A., Leake Co. Miss. 611

Harbour, E. G., Patrick Co. Va. 626

Hardee, John T., Orleans Parish, La. 617

Hardee, Pinkney, Lenoir Co. N. C. 610

Hardee, R. W., Cumberland Co. N. C. 621

Hardy, M. L., Ouachita Parish, La. 617

Hargrave, John C., Iredell Co. N. C. 609

Hargrave, J. R., Anson Co. N. C. 609

Hargroves, Z. B., Floyd Co. Ga. 615

Harles, G. P., Comal Co. Tex. 623

Harmon, C. P., Rockingham Co. Va. 628

Harmon, James S., Taylor Co. Ga. 616

Harmon, John A., Augusta Co. Va. 628

Harmon, W. D. M., Lexington Co. S. C. 622

Harn, C. D., Navasota, Tex. 625

Harnsburger, Henry B., Rockingham Co. Va. 632

Harper, C. H., Greene Co. N. C. 609

Harper, George W., Hinds Co. Miss. 618

Harper, James C., Caldwell Co. N. C. 609

Harper, James W., Tishemingo Co. Miss. 611

Harper, J. C., Caldwell Co. N. C. 620

Harrell, Starkey S., Hertford Co. N. C. 609

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Harrill, S. S., Granville Co. N. C. 609

Harrington, S. R., Jefferson Co. Ark. 614

Harris, Alfred, Lumpkin Co. Ga. 615

Harris, C. G., Attala Co. Miss. 610

Harris, Charles E., Benham Co. Tex. 624

Harris, D. O., Woodford Co. Ky. 609

Harris, Fletcher A., Wilkes Co. N. C. 610

Harris, George E., De Soto Co. Miss. 611

Harris, J. L., Atlanta, Ga. 615

Harris, John L., Fulton Co. Ga. 608

Harris, John T., Rockingham Co. Va. 612

Harris, Kiah P., Cabarrus Co. N. C. 609

Harris, N. L., Columbia Co. Ark. 615

Harris, Thomas D., Rankin Co. Miss. 619

Harris, W. A., Orange Co. N. C. 610

Harris, William H., Mecklenburg Co. Va. 628

Harrison, Edmund, Amelia Court House, Va. 625

Harrison, H. T., Loudon, Va. 626

Harrison, John C., Panola Co. Miss. 618

Harrison, John H., Amelia Court House, Va. 625

Harrison, Mathew, Loudon Co. Va. 625

Harrison, Matthew, Loudon Co. Va. 626

Harrison, Orville, Panola Co. Miss. 618

Harrison, R. F., Carrollton, Ky. 617

Harrison, Samuel S., Caswell Co. N. C. 621

Harrison, Samuel S., Danville, Va. 626

Harrison, Stewart, Edgefield Co. S. C. 622

Harrison, Thomas J., Adams Co. Miss. 610

Harrison, Walter P., Danville, Va. 625

Harrison, W. H., Amelia Court House, Va. 625

Hart, George R., Hill Co. Tex. 624, 625

Hart, Oscar B., Putnam Co. Fla. 615

Hart, Samuel, Carroll Co. Miss. 618

Hartness, John W. A., York Co. S. C. 608

Harvey, George M., Newnan, Ga. 615

Harvey, Robert D., Floyd Co. Ga. 608

Harvey, Samuel P., Copiah Co. Miss. 611

Hascal, F. B., Jones Co. Ga. 608

Haskell, F. B., Cobb Co. Ga. 615

Haskell, William H., New Orleans, La. 617

Haswell, George T., Robertson Co. Tex. 635

Hatch, B. L., Monroe Co. Miss. 611

Hathaway, Albert M., Owensboro, Ky. 616, 617

Hausaldt, E. A., Victoria Co. Tex. 624

Hawes, Richard, Bourbon Co. Ky. 617

Hawkins, H. J., Calhoun Co. Miss. 611

Hawkins, John W., Madison Co. Va. 628

Hawkins, Philemore B., Franklin Co. N. C. 613

Hawkins, Samuel, Chattanooga Co. Ga. 616

Hawkins, Thomas T., Jefferson Co. Ky. 694

Hawkins, William, Gainsboro, Tenn. 622

Hawley, James H., Jefferson Co. Ark. 615

Hawthorne, Robert, Fairfield, S. C. 622

Hayes, Hilliard W., Galveston Co. Tex. 625

Haymond, Alpheus F., Monroe Co. West Va. 630

Haynes, William A., Noxubee Co. Miss. 611

Haynie, Ephraim F., Tishemingo Co. Miss. 611

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Hays, Thomas H., Hardin Co. Ky.	694
Haywood, E. G., Wake Co. N. C.	621
Haywood, William D., Rowan Co. N. C.	610
Haywood, William D., Wake Co. N. C.	610
Hanzelrig, John T., Morgan Co. Ky.	694
Head, George R., Loudon Co. Va.	628
Head, George R., Prince Edward, Va.	625
Head, John W., Memphis, Tenn.	622
Head, J. R., Bienville Parish, La.	617
Headen, A. G., Chatham Co. N. C.	621
Headen, J. H., Chatham Co. N. C.	609
Heath, William P., Guilford Co. N. C.	609
Heaton, Laurie D., Calhoun Co. Tex.	623
Heckman, Joseph, Franklin Co. Va.	612
Hedgpeeth, I. N., Prairie Co. Ark.	614
Heidemeyer, Fritz, Comal Co. Tex.	623
Heigh, William, Wake Co. N. C.	620
Heller, Emanuel, Farnville, Va.	627
Helm, Capt. Jack, De Witt Co. Tex.	623
Hemphill, James, Chester, S. C.	622
Henderson, Fenton M., L'esburg, Va.	625
Henderson, Herndon L., Wakulla Co. Fla.	615
Henderson, J. Bagley, Tex.	623
Henderson, John R., Davidson Co. N. C.	620
Henderson, William F., Davidson Co. N. C.	609
Hendricks, A. S., Loudon Co. Va.	628
Hendricks, Jesse, Dawson Co. Ga.	608, 615
Hendrix, John C., Atlanta Co. Ga.	608
Heusermann, W., Kendall Co. Tex.	623
Henry, R. S., James City Co. Va.	628
Henry, J. H., King William Co. Va.	628
Hertif, F., Bexar Co. Tex.	623
Herloin, Samuel P., Johnson Co. N. C.	621
Herman, J. W., Blanco Co. Tex.	623
Herndon, John G., Greene Co. Va.	628
Herndon, John M., Henrico Co. Va.	623
Herndon, John M., Spottsylvania, Va.	626
Herod, James M., Denton Co. Tex.	624
Herring, John J., Wayne Co. N. C.	621
Herrman, J. W., Blanco Co. Tex.	623
Hetterick, Robert M., Rappahannock Co. Va.	628
Heyer, Henry, Guadalupe Co. Tex.	625
Hiat, Nathan, Guilford, Co. N. C.	609
Hicks, Henry C., Galveston Co. Tex.	623, 624
Higgins, James M., Cherokee Co. N. C.	609
Hill, D. P., Fulton Co. Ga.	616
Hill, F. H., Madison, Va.	625
Hill, J., Buckingham Co. Va.	611, 628
Hill, J. C., Albermarle, Va.	625
Hill, John R., Dougherty Co. Ga.	608
Hill, Reuben D., Augusta Co. Va.	611
Hill, Thomas T., Culpepper C. H. Va.	626
Hillhouse, E. B. M., Calhoun Co. Miss.	611
Hilliard, C. C., Montgomery Co. N. C.	621
Hillyer, George, Fulton Co. Ga.	616
Hinds, Levi, Madison Co. Ala.	614
Hines, C., Blanco Co. Tex.	623
Hines, E. C., Blanco Co. Tex.	623
Hines, R. S., Prince Edward Co. Va.	612
Hinnaut, James, Johnson Co. N. C.	621
Hinnaut, Wm., Wilson Co. N. C.	620
Hinton, E. Q., Petersburg City, Va.	612
Hinton, John R., Petersburg City, Va.	612
Hinton, Josiah, Live Oak Co. Tex.	624
Hix, Thomas W., Appomattox Co. Va.	628

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Hodge, George B., Fayette Co. Ky.	617
Hodge, Henderson H., Wake Co. N. C.	610
Hodges, Fleming, Chickasaw Co. Miss.	618
Hodges, William, Chickasaw Co. Miss.	618
Hodson, R. W. B., Cedar Keys, Fla.	615
Hoerster, H., Mason Co. Tex.	623
Hoffman, G. W., Madison Co. Va.	628
Hoffman, Procop, Nueces Co. Tex.	624
Hogan, C. A., Oktibbeha Co. Miss.	619
Hogan, James P., Oktibbeha Co. Miss.	619
Hogan, John T., Jessamine Co. Ky.	609
Hogan, W. H., Orange Co. N. C.	610
Hoge, James M., Richmond, Va.	628
Holbrook, S., Forsyth Co. Ga.	616
Holcomb, W. E., Pickens Co. S. C.	621
Holdeman, Horace, Bell Co. Tex.	624
Holden, Frank H., Taliaferro Co. Ga.	615
Holland, B. I., Rappahannock Co. Va.	612
Hollford, Moses G., Kemper Co. Miss.	611
Holliday, R. K., Clayton Co. Ga.	615
Holliday, Robert B., Winchester, Va.	627
Hollingsworth, C. L., Oronce Co. S. C.	622
Hollingsworth, Lewis H., Atala Co. Miss.	619
Holman, John S., Prince Edward Co. Va.	628
Holman, Joseph, Arkansas.	614
Holmes, Charles, Brazoria Co. Tex.	625
Holmes, Francis, De Soto Co. Miss.	611
Holmes, Moses L., Rowan Co. N. C.	610
Holmes, P. C., Sampson Co. N. C.	620
Holt, James S., Noxubee Co. Miss.	611
Holt, P. S., Macon Co. Ala.	614
Holtzman, J. A., Houston Co. Ga.	616
Holz, Nicholas, Comal Co. Tex.	623
Homer, James A., Campbell Co. Va.	628
Hood, George M., Richmond Co. Ga.	608
Hooker, J. J., Holmes Co. Miss.	618
Hooker, J. J., Holmes, Miss.	619
Hooper, B. S., Prince Edward Co. Va.	612
Hooper, H. R., Prince Edward Co. Va.	612
Hooper, P. O., Pulaski Co., Ark.	607
Hooper, Thomas, Cobb Co. Ga.	615
Hopkins, C. P., Gonzales Co. Tex.	624
Hopkins, Ed., Jacksonville, Fla.	615
Hopkins, Edward, Duval Co. Fla.	615
Hopkins, Joseph, Cameron Co. Tex.	623
Hoppoldt, J. M., Raleigh, N. C.	621
Horner, Joseph P., New Orleans, La.	617
Hose, John H., Houston Co. Ga.	616
Hosea, S. S., Washington Co., Tex.	624
Hoskins, Erustus, Holmes Co. Miss.	611
Hough, Thomas I., New Orleans, La.	617
Hough, Wade, Caldwell Parish, La.	617
Hough, Wade H., Saint Landry Parish, La.	617
Houghton, William R., Chowan Co. N. C.	609
House, J. F., Holmes Co. Miss.	611
House, Samuel O., Marion Co. Fla.	615
Houston, Henry H., Louisville, Ky.	617
Houston, Joseph A., Guilford Co. N. C.	609
Houston, Thomas, Winston Co. Miss.	619
Howard, Franklin, Lincoln Co. N. C.	609
Howard, H. H., Leake Co. Miss.	611, 618
Howard, J. A., Cobb Co. Ga.	615
Howard, Jeremiah A., Barton Co. Ga.	616
Howard, Joseph L., Floyd Co. Va.	628
Howard, L., Macon Co. N. C.	620
Howard, N. P., Henrico Co. Va.	628
Howard, Robert, Henrico Co. Va.	628
Howard, Robert, Richmond, Va.	627

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Howerton, Wm. H., Halifax Co. Va.	626
Hoyer, Julius, Bexar Co. Tex.	623
Hubbard, C. M., James City Co. Va.	612
Huckaby, S., Noxubee Co. Miss.	611
Hudgin, Robert, Caroline Co. Va.	628
Hudgins, Thomas W., Chowan Co. N. C.	621
Hudgins, W. G., Caroline Co. Va.	628
Hudnall, Henry, Richmond, Va.	625
Hudnall, James L., Lauderdale Co. Miss.	618
Hudson, D. C., Hinds Co. Miss.	618
Hudson, Drury, Greensburg, Ky.	617
Hudson, George H., Augusta Co. Va.	628
Hudson, James L., Ouachita Co. Ark.	607
Huey, J. K., Paducah, Ky.	609
Huffman, A. B., Madison Co. Va.	628
Huffinan, L. J., Spottsylvania, Va.	628
Hughes, Graham, Daviess Co. Ky.	694
Hughes, Jasper C., Gloucester Co. Va.	628
Hughes, J. M., jr., Memphis, Tenn.	622
Hughes, Robert J., Galveston Co. Tex.	625
Hughes, R. W., Washington Co. Va.	612
Humble, Jacob, New Orleans, La.	617
Hume, W. M., Fauquier Co. Va.	611
Humes, James W., Abingdon, Va.	626
Humphrey, Alexander, Lincoln Co. N. C.	621
Humphrey, James, Lincoln Co. N. C.	621
Humphreys, E., Gordon Co. Ga.	615
Humphreys, Enoch, Gordon Co. Ga.	608
Humphreys, L. C., Wayne Co. N. C.	620
Hundry, Rinard A., Clark Co. Miss.	619
Hunt, A. G., Fayette Co. Ky.	617
Hunt, James G., Wharton Co. Tex.	624
Hunt, Joseph, Wytheville, Va.	628
Hunt, O. W., Fairfax, Va.	625
Hunt, O. W., Virginia	625
Hunter, David M., Louisa Co. Va.	612
Hunter, Dr. C. L., Lincoln Co. N. C.	609
Hurley, Thomas M., Matthew Co. Va.	625
Hussey, Stephen, Guilford Co. N. C.	609
Hussey, Thomas W., Edgecombe Co. N. C.	620
Huston, Henry A., Paducah, Ky.	609
Hutcherson, Francis S., Franklin Co. Va.	628
Hutchins, Z. M., Randolph Co. Ala.	607
Hutchinson, Arthur, Campbell Co. Ga.	615
Hutchinson, Jesse T., Henrico Co. Va.	612
Hutto, Aaron, Warren Co. Miss.	618
Hyan, J. B., Edgecombe Co. N. C.	620
Hsley, Leonard, Guadalupe Co. Tex.	624
Hsly, Leonard, Guadalupe Co. Tex.	623
Ingold, L. D., Caldwell Co. N. C.	620
Ingram, John, Macon Co. N. C.	620
Ingram, S. M., Richmond Co. N. C.	621
Innis, Alexander, Fairfax Co. Va.	611
Irby, James E., Union Co. N. C.	610
Ireson, Andrew, Sullivan Co. Tenn.	622
Irvin, S. D., De Soto Co. Miss.	611
Irving, R. K., Buckingham Co. Va.	627
Irwin, John L., Marshall Co. Ky.	694
Irwin, William, Spartanburg, S. C.	622
Isbell, L. D., Appomattox Co. Va.	628
Isley, G. M., Guilford Co. N. C.	609
Jackson, A., Warren Co. Ga.	616
Jackson, Absalom, Elmore Co. Ala.	607
Jackson, Henry T., Sampson Co. N. C.	610
Jackson, John R., Warren Co. Va.	628
Jackson, Joseph, Gloucester Co. Va.	628
Jackson, S. S., Randolph Co. N. C.	620
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Jamerson, Marshall, Franklin Co. Va.	612
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James, R. C., Franklin Co. Va.	628
James, W. W., Sullivan Co. Tenn.	622
Janes, W. H., Tishemingo Co. Miss.	611
Janney, Charles H., Columbia, S. C.	622
Jefficos, J. M., senior, King and Queen Co. Va.	628
Jemison, Robert W., Ouachita Parish, La.	617
Jenkins, B. W., Bolivar Co. Miss.	619
Jenkins, B. W., Louisville, Ky.	616
Jenkins, W. H., Granville Co. N. C.	620
Jenkins, Willis, Wake Co. N. C.	621
Jenny, George W., Loudon Co. Va.	625
Jesse, George M., Henry Co. Ky.	694
Jeter, William, Richmond, Va.	626
Jett, J. B., King George Co. Va.	628
Jobe, S. J., Catoosa Co. Ga.	616
Jobson, John S., Houston Co. Ga.	616
Johns, P., Madison Co. Va.	628
Johns, St. Clair, New Orleans Parish, La.	617
Johnson, A. B., Yazoo Co. Miss.	611
Johnson, Al da, Baton Co. Ga.	616
Johnson, Cadmus C., Richmond, Va.	625
Johnson, Calvin, Dawson Co. Ga.	616
Johnson, Charles W., Orange Co. N. C.	620
Johnson, George W., Lunenburg Co. Va.	628
Johnson, James F., Bedford Co. Va.	626
Johnson, James T., Catawba Co. N. C.	609
Johnson, John, Richmond Co. N. C.	621
Johnson, J. P., Jefferson Co. Ky.	694
Johnson, L., Marshall Co. Miss.	618
Johnson, Lawrence C., Texas.	624
Johnson, Peyton, sr., Richmond, Va.	624
Johnson, Samuel E., Moore Co. N. C.	610
Johnson, T. E., Richmond Co. Va.	628
Johnson, W. D., Marlboro Co. S. C.	608
Johnson, William, Russell Co. Va.	612
Johnson, William H., Lama Co. Tex.	624
Johnson, William J., Henrico Co. Va.	628
Johnson, Willis D., Jefferson Co. Ark.	614
Johnston, David S., Morgan Co. Ga.	616
Johnston, John M., Pittsylvania Co. Va.	628
Johnston, Peter C., Lee Co. Va.	626
Johnston, Wm. B., Macon, Ga.	615
Joiner, Nat C., Fayette Co. Tex.	624
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Jones, Abner, Grayson Co. Va.	628
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Jones, Doctor A. G., Henrico Co. Va.	628
Jones, G. W., Smyth Co. Va.	628
Jones, James E., King and Queen Co. Va.	628
Jones, James D., Virginia	625
Jones, Jesse R., Autauga Co. Ala.	607
Jones, John, Jackson Co. Tenn.	608
Jones, John A., Pulaski Co. Ark.	614
Jones, John M., Chowan Co. N. C.	609
Jones, John S., Galveston Co. Tex.	635
Jones, John W., Pittsylvania Co. Va.	612
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Jordan, John M., Pulaski Co. Va....	628
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Kelley, William S., Macon, Ga.....	615
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Kendall, William E., Fort Bend Co. Tex.....	624
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Key, S. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.....	622
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Kimball, A. N., Hinds Co. Miss.....	611
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Kimbrough, Thomas M., Henrico Co. Va.....	612
Kimbrough, Thomas T., Carroll Co. Miss.....	618
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Kindred, John J., South Hampton, Va.	627
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King, Geo. C., Franklin Co. Va.....	628
King, Isaac N., Warren Co. Va.....	628
King, John A., Orleans Parish, La....	617
King, J. Q. A., McCracken Co. Ky....	617
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Kinney, M. C., Coffee Co. Ala.....	614
Kirby, A. J., Floyd Co. Va.....	611
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Kivelin, Mathew, Live Oak Co. Texas	624
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Kurtz, John R., Augusta Co. Va.....	628
La-vey, Green, Gonzales Co. Tex....	624
Lamkin, John T., Lawrence Co. Miss.	618
Lamotte, Thomas J., Columbia, S. C.	621
Land, Edward C., Greenville Co. Va..	627
Landrum, James M., Jackson Co. Fla.	615
Lane, Ellsberry R., Goliad Co. Tex...	624
Lane, H. M., Goliad Co. Tex.....	624
Lane, John G., Rappahannock Co. Va.....	628
Langhouse, C. H., Scruggs, Pittsylvania C. H. Va.....	626
Laning, John, Buncombe Co. N. C....	609
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Sherman, John, junior, Rowan Co. N. C.	621
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Thompson, Joseph, Robeson Co. N. C.	610
Thompson, R. E., Wilson Co. Tenn.	608
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