SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any corporation, or any member thereof, *orther* [other] than a banking corporation, organized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law or in equity has been or may be commenced in any court other than a circuit or district court of the United States, for any liability or alleged liability of such corporation, or any member thereof as such member, may have such suit removed from the court in which it may be pending, to the proper circuit or district court of the United States, upon filing a petition therefor, verified by oath, either before or after issue joined, stating they have a defence arising under or by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty or law of the United States, and offering good and sufficient surety for entering in such court on the first day of its session, copies of all process, pleadings, dispositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said suit, and doing such other appropriate acts as are required to be done by the act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and it shall be thereupon the duty of the court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the suit; and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, and all the provisions of said act in this section referred to, respecting any bail, attachment, injunction, or other restraining process, and respecting any bond of indemnity or other obligation given upon the issuing or granting of any attachment, injunction, or other restraining process, shall apply with like force and effect in all respects to similar matters, process, or things in the suits for the removal of which this act provides.

Suits in State courts against corporations, except, &c. may be removed to United States courts for certain reasons.

Practice in such cases. 1866, ch. 288. Vol. xiv. p. 306.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLVI. — *An Act to protect the Rights of actual Settlers upon the public Lands of the United States.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in no case shall more than three sections of public lands of the United States be entered in any one township by scrip issued to any State under the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the establishment of an agricultural college therein.

Not over three sections of public lands in any township to be entered by agricultural college land scrip. 1862, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 503.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLVII. — *An Act changing the Ports of Entry from Plymouth to Edenton, in North Carolina, and Port Royal to Beaufort, in South Carolina.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of entry in the Albemarle collection district be removed from Plymouth to Edenton, North Carolina, and also that Beaufort, in South Carolina, be created a port of entry in lieu of Port Royal, which is hereby abolished as a port of entry.

Edenton, N. C. and Beaufort, S. C. made ports of entry.

Port Royal, abolished as a port of entry.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLVIII. — *An Act in Amendment of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

July 27, 1868. 1867, ch. 176. Vol. xiv. p. 517.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of second clause of the thirty-third section of said act shall not apply to the cases of proceedings in bankrup[t]cy commenced prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the time during which the

In proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after Jan. 1, 1869, discharges not to be granted to debtor

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