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THE

Statutes at Large, Treaties,

AND

PROCLAMATIONS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM

DECEMBER 1867, TO MARCH 1869.

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. XV.

BOSTON:
LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.
1869.

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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, 1869.

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

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LIST

OF THE

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF CONGRESS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

Acts of the Fortieth Congress of the United States.

STATUTE I. — 1867.

Page

National, Military, and Naval Asylum. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act 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,'" approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. March 12, 1867, ch. 1 1

Commissioners to the Indian Country. An act making appropriations for the expenses of commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country. March 14, 1867, ch. 2 1

Wreck of Steamship Scotland. An act to repeal a joint resolution entitled "A Resolution to provide for the Removal of the Wreck of the Steamship Scotland," approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. March 16, 1867, ch. 3 1

Maimed and Destitute Soldiers. An act to clothe the maimed and destitute soldiers. March 22, 1867, ch. 4 1

Land in Burlington, Iowa. An act in relation to a certain tract of land in Burlington, Iowa. March 22, 1867, ch. 5 2

Rebel States. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration. March 23, 1867, ch. 6 2

Courts of the United States in Nebraska. An act to provide for a district and a circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, and for other purposes. March 25, 1867, ch. 7 5

Internal Tax, Wrapping-Paper, National Banking Associations, Ladders. An act to exempt wrapping-paper, made from wood or cornstalks, from internal tax, and for other purposes. March 26, 1867, ch. 8 6

Deeds in the District of Columbia. An act in relation to the acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia. March 26, 1867, ch. 9 6

West Virginia. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to reimburse the State of West Virginia for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and paying Military Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion," approved June 21, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. March 26, 1867, ch. 10 6

Long Island, in Boston Harbor. An act to authorize the entry and occupation of a portion of Long Island, in Boston harbor, for military purposes. March 28, 1867, ch. 11 7

Government Warehouses in Atlantic Dock. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gover[n]ment warehouses on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York. March 28, 1867, ch. 12 7

Deficiency Appropriation. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes. March 29, 1867, ch. 13 7

Page

Indiana and Ohio. An act to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. March 29, 1867, ch. 14 9

American Atlantic Cable Company. An act to grant to the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, the right of way and privilege to lay, land, and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraph communication between the United States and Europe *viâ* the Bermudas and Azores Islands. March 29, 1867, ch. 15 10

Chester, Pa., made a Port of Delivery. An act to establish a port of delivery at Chester, Pennsylvania. March 29, 1867, ch. 16 10

Patent Office. An act to increase the force in the Patent Office. March 29, 1867, ch. 17 10

Lincoln Monument Association. An act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association. March 29, 1867, ch. 18 11

Watchmen, Capitol Police, Uniforms, &c. An act to authorize the appointment of certain watchmen, and for other purposes. March 30, 1867, ch. 20 11

Colorado Territory. An act amendatory of the organic act of Colorado Territory. March 30, 1867, ch. 21 12

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. An act for the support in part of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home in the District of Columbia. March 30, 1867, ch. 22 .. 13

Agricultural College in Nebraska. An act extending to the State of Nebraska the provisions of an act relating to agricultural colleges. March 30, 1867, ch. 23 13

Public Grounds. Capitol Building. An act to provide in part for grading the public grounds, and for other purposes. March 30, 1867, ch. 24 13

Printing in Treasury Department. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. July 19, 1867, ch. 27 13

Certain Soldiers and Sailors not to be deemed Deserters. An act for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors therein designated. July 19, 1867, ch. 28 14

Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. July 19, 1867, ch. 29 14

Rebel States. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. July 19, 1867, ch. 30 14

Hostile Indian Tribes. An act to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes. July 20, 1867, ch. 32 17

Claims Convention with Venezuela. An act to carry into effect the convention with the republic of Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of that republic, July 20, 1867, ch. 33 18

Treaties with Indians. An act amendatory of "An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for Contingent Expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other Purposes," July 20, 1867, ch. 34 18

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Universal Exhibition at Paris.* A resolution supplementary to other joint resolutions to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1867. March 12, 1867 19

[No. 2.] *Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.* A resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. March 12, 1867 20

[No. 3.] *George Peabody.* A resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Peabody. March 16, 1867 20

[No. 4.] *Freedmen in the District of Columbia.* A resolution for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia. March 16, 1867 20

[No. 5.] *Discriminating Duties.* Joint resolution to authorize the refunding of discriminating duties exacted upon merchandise imported in Hawaiian vessels. March 22, 1867 21

[No. 6.] *Special deposit of Coin and Bullion.* Joint resolution in relation to certain coin and bullion on special deposit in the treasury. March 22, 1867 21

[No. 7.] *National Asylum for disabled Volunteer Soldiers.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over certain property of the United States, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for the use of the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, and for other purposes. March 22, 1867 21

[No. 8.] *Canada Long Wools.* Joint resolution to supply an omission in the enrolment of the "Act to provide Increased Revenue from Imported Wool, and for other Purposes." March 22, 1867 21

Page

[No. 9.] *Ship Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.* A resolution providing for the necessary surveys for a ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, for military, naval, and commercial purposes. March 22, 1867 21

[No. 10.] *Friction Matches in Passenger Steamboats.* A resolution amending the ninth section of "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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, March 22, 1867 22

[No. 11.] *Customs Duties.* Joint resolution fixing the rate of duty on umbrellas, and on wire spiral furniture springs. March 25, 1867 22

[No. 12.] *Contract for carrying the Mail.* A resolution to terminate a contract of a member of Congress with the Post-Office Department of the United States of America. March 26, 1867 22

[No. 13.] *Works of Art, Steam Ploughs, Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.* Joint resolution providing for the importation into the United States of certain works of art duty free, and for other Purposes. March 26, 1867 23

[No. 14.] *New Mexico.* A resolution to make valid the laws of New Mexico passed at the session of the Legislature held at Santa Fé, from the third day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. March 26, 1867 23

[No. 15.] *Diplomatic Service.* A resolution concerning the uniform of persons in the diplomatic service of the United States. March 27, 1867 23

[No. 16.] *Claimants for Lost Property.* A resolution declaring the meaning of the second section of the act of the second of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relative to the property lost in the military service. March 28, 1867 24

[No. 17.] *Destitute in the South.* Joint resolution to furnish transportation of provisions to the destitute in the South. March 29, 1867 24

[No. 18.] *Members of Congress.* Joint resolution in reference to the payment of the salaries of members of Congress. March 29, 1867 24

[No. 19.] *Customs Duties.* Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Increased Revenue from Imported Wool, and for other purposes." March 29, 1867 24

[No. 20.] *Ship Canal. Louisville and Portland Canal.* Joint resolution providing for the necessary surveys for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River, for military, naval, and commercial purposes. March 29, 1867 25

[No. 21.] *Dredge Boats.* Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to build dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River. March 29, 1867 25

[No. 22.] *Army Officers.* Joint resolution authorizing the second auditor to settle the accounts of officers of the army in certain cases. March 29, 1867 25

[No. 23.] *Agricultural College Scrip.* Joint resolution relative to the issue of agricultural college scrip to the States lately in rebellion. March 29, 1867 25

[No. 24.] *District of Columbia.* A resolution in relation to the educational interests of the District of Columbia. March 29, 1867 26

[No. 25.] *Colored Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.* A resolution in reference to the collection and payment of moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs. March 29, 1867 26

[No. 26.] *District Elections in the District of Columbia.* A resolution relative to the payment of expenses incurred by the judges of election for the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia. March 29, 1867 27

[No. 27.] *Western and Northwestern Rivers.* A resolution in relation to the execution of surveys of rivers ordered by Congress. March 29, 1867 28

[No. 28.] *Destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States.* A resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States. March 30, 1867 28

[No. 29.] *Purchase and Distribution of Seeds.* A resolution authorizing the transfer of certain funds, and providing for the purchase of seeds and their distribution in the Southern States. March 30, 1867 28

[No. 30.] *Arms and Equipments for Tennessee.* A resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee. March 30, 1867 28

[No. 31.] *Payment for Slaves drafted, &c. as Volunteers.* Joint resolution suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers in the military service of the United States. March 30, 1867 29

[No. 32.] *Rebel States.* Joint resolution providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States." March 30, 1867 29

[No. 33.] *Traders at Military Posts.* A resolution to authorize the commanding general of the army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts. March 30, 1867 29

[No. 34.] *Ruggles Property at New York Navy-Yard.* A resolution for the purchase of lands adjoining the navy-yard at Brooklyn. March 30, 1867 29

Page

[No. 38.] *Morris Rice Evans.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to examination Morris Rice Evans, for admission to the naval academy in September next. July 19, 1867 30

[No. 39.] *Rebel States.* Joint resolution to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient goverment of the rebel States. July 19, 1867 30

[No. 40.] *Mail Steamship Service.* Joint resolution authorizing extensions of the mail steamship service between the United States and China and Japan. July 20, 1867 30

[No. 41.] *Crete.* A resolution declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. July 20, 1867 31

STATUTE II. — 1867 - 68.

Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company. An act granting a certain right of way to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company. December 14, 1867, ch. 1 33

Change of Names. Samuel Chase Barney, Jr. An act to provide for changing of names of persons in the District of Columbia. December 20, 1867, ch. 2 33

Distilled Spirits. An act to prevent frauds in the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. January 11, 1868, ch. 3 34

Cotton. An act to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax. February 3, 1868, ch. 5 34

Currency. An act to suspend further reduction of the currency. February 4, 1868, ch. 6 34

National Banks. An act in relation to taxing shares in national banks. February 10, 1868, ch. 7 34

Deficiency Appropriations. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for the service of the quartermaster's department of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes. February 12, 1868, ch. 8 35

Direct Tax in Delaware. An act to facilitate the collection of the direct tax in the State of Delaware. February 21, 1868, ch. 9 36

Southern Minnesota Railroad Company. An act to authorize the Southern Minnesota railroad company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi River and establish a post-route. February 21, 1868, ch. 10 37

Bounty. An act in relation to additional bounty. February 21, 1868, ch. 11 37

Protection to Parties to Suits and Witnesses. An act for the protection in certain cases of persons making disclosures as parties, or testifying as witnesses. February 25, 1868, ch. 13 37

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company. An act to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, as hereafter constructed, a post-road, and for other purposes. March 2, 1868, ch. 15 38

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. An act extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. March 2, 1868, ch. 16 38

Islands in the Great Miami River. An act in relation to islands in the Great Miami River. March 2, 1868, ch. 17 39

Military Site at Waterford, Pennsylvania. An act authorizing the sale of an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania. March 4, 1868, ch. 19 39

Public Lands. An act restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific railroads and branches. March 6, 1868, ch. 20 39

Settlers on the Sioux Reservation. An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota. March 6, 1868, ch. 21 39

Laws of the United States. An act in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States. March 9, 1868, ch. 22 40

Temporary Relief of the Destitute. An act for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia. March 10, 1868, ch. 24 41

Elections and Votes under the Reconstruction Acts. An act to amend the act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration." March 11, 1868, ch. 25 41

Ports of Delivery. An act to revive an act to constitute Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of delivery. March 12, 1868, ch. 26 42

Circuit Courts. An act providing for holding a circuit court at the city of Erie, Pennsylvania. March 12, 1868, ch. 27 42

Paymasters' Accounts. An act to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts. March 16, 1868, ch. 29 42

Military Academy. An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. March 16, 1868, ch. 30 42

Bounties. An act to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six. March 19, 1868, ch. 31 43

Page

Writs of Error. Appeals. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the judiciary act passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine." March 27, 1868, ch. 34 44

Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. March 30, 1868, ch. 35 45

Settlement of Public Accounts. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen. March 30, 1868, ch. 36 54

Post-Office Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. March 30, 1868, ch. 37 55

Consular and Diplomatic Expenses Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes. March 30, 1868, ch. 38 56

Internal Tax. An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes. March 31, 1868, ch. 41 58

Impeachment Trial Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and other contingent expenses of the Senate for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes. May 19, 1868, ch. 43 60

Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company. An act to grant the right of way to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company. May 20, 1868, ch. 46 60

City of Washington. An act to extend the charter of Washington City, also to regulate the selection of officers, and for other purposes. May 28, 1868, ch. 48 61

Deficiency Appropriation for Execution of Reconstruction Laws. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. May 30, 1868, ch. 49 63

Posts of Delivery in Maine and Texas. An act declaring Saint George, Boothbay, Bucksport, Vinalhaven, and Northhaven, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, in the State of Texas, ports of delivery. June 5, 1868, ch. 50 63

Deficiency Appropriation. An act to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. June 8, 1868, ch. 51 63

Army Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes. June 8, 1868, ch. 52 64

Public Lands, Inhabitants of Cities and Towns. An act to amend 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. June 8, 1868, ch. 53 67

Military Road in Michigan and Wisconsin. An act to extend the time for completing the military road, authorized by an act entitled "An act granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Kewewaw County, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin." June 8, 1868, ch. 54 67

Public Lands to Nevada. An act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada. June 8, 1868, ch. 55 67

Navy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. June 17, 1868, ch. 61 68

Arkansas. An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. June 22, 1868. ch. 69 72

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress. June 25, 1868, ch. 70 73

Court of Claims. Appeals. An act to provide for appeals from the Court of Claims, and for other purposes. June 25, 1868, ch. 71 75

Eight-Hour Law. An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States. June 25, 1868, ch. 72 77

Rum, Exporters of. An act for the relief of certain exporters of rum. June 25, 1868, ch. 73 .. 78

Collection Districts of Michigan and Michilimackinac, &c. An act to re-establish the boundaries of the collection districts of Michigan and Michilimackinac, and to change the names of the collection districts of Michilimackinac and Port Huron. June 25, 1868, ch. 74 78

Collection District of Philadelphia. An act to extend the boundaries of the collection district of Philadelphia so as to include the whole consolidated city of Philadelphia. June 25, 1868, ch. 75 78

Foreign Mail Service. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. June 25, 1868, ch. 76 79

Page

Railroad Companies, Filing Reports of. An act relative to filing reports of railroad companies. June 25, 1868, ch. 77 79

Indian Appropriation. An act appropriating money to sustain the Indian Commission and carry out treaties made thereby. June 25, 1868, ch. 78 80

Circuit and District Courts in Tennessee. An act to change the times of holding the district and circuit courts of the United States in the several districts in the State of Tennessee. June 25, 1868, ch. 79 80

Central Pacific Railroad. 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." June 25, 1868, ch. 80 80

Supreme Court of the United States. An act relating to the Supreme Court of the United States. June 25, 1868, ch. 81 80

Vessels, Change of Names of certain. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of certain vessels. June 25, 1868, ch. 82 81

Washington City, contested Elections in. An act relating to contested elections in the City of Washington, District of Columbia. June 27, 1868, ch. 117 81

District Courts in Southern District of Illinois. An act for holding terms of the district Court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois at the city of Cairo in said State. July 3, 1868, ch. 118 82

Public Lands, Burlington, Iowa. An act confirming the title to a tract of land in Burlington, Iowa. July 4, 1868, ch. 131 82

Bridge over Black River, Ohio. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Black River in Lorain County, Ohio. July 6, 1868, ch. 134 82

Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees. An act to continue the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. July 6, 1868, ch. 135 83

Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. An act to incorporate the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. July 7, 1868, ch. 136 84

Registering, &c. of Merchant Vessels. An act to amend section five of an act entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," approved December thirty-one, seventeen hundred and ninety-two. July 7, 1868, ch. 137 84

Oath of Office. An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. July 11, 1868, ch. 139 85

Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company. An act to incorporate the Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company, in the District of Columbia. July 13, 1868, ch. 140 85

National Hotel Company. An act to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City. July 13, 1868, ch. 141 88

Wagon Roads. An act to amend the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, providing for the construction of certain wagon roads in Dakota Territory. July 13, 1868, ch. 142 89

Department of Agriculture. An act to provide for certain claims against the Department of Agriculture. July 13, 1868, ch. 143 90

Utah Territory. An act to create the office of surveyor-general in the Territory of Utah, and establish a land office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and pre-emption laws over the same. July 16, 1868, ch. 175 91

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses Appropriation. 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 sixty-nine. July 20, 1868, ch. 176 92

Civil Expenses Appropriation. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes. July 20, 1868, ch. 177 110

Prize Cases in Florida. An act to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the southern district of Florida. July 20, 1868, ch. 178 120

Bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth and at Saint Joseph. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. July 20, 1868, ch. 179 121

Registry and Enrolment of certain foreign Vessels. An act for the registration or enrolment of certain foreign vessels. July 20, 1868, ch. 180 122

Tax Commissioners of Arkansas. An act concerning the tax commissioners for the State of Arkansas. July 20, 1868, ch. 181 123

Bridge across the Mississippi opposite St. Louis. An act amendatory of an act approved July twenty-*six* [five], eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post-roads." July 20, 1868, ch. 182 123

Fort Gratiot Military Reservation. An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan. July 20, 1868, ch. 183 123

Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids. An act to aid the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, in the Mississippi River. July 20, 1868, ch. 184 124

Cashiered or Dismissed Army Officers. An act declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of a general court-martial. July 20, 1868, ch. 185 125

Page

Internal Taxes on Distilled Spirits and Tobacco. An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes. July 20, 1868, ch. 186 125

Wagon Road in New York. An act to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, all in the County of Orange, State of New York. July 23, 1868, ch. 226..... 168

Vacancies in Executive Departments. An act to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments. July 23, 1868, ch. 227 168

Land-Grant to Minnesota. An act making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. July 23, 1868, ch. 228..... 169

Pensions Appropriations. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. July 23, 1868, ch. 229..... 170

Washington Target-Shooting Association. An act to incorporate the "Washington Target-Shooting Association," in the District of Columbia. July 23, 1868, ch. 230..... 170

Deficiency Appropriations. An act making appropriations, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes. July 25, 1868, ch. 233..... 171

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. An act for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. July 25, 1868, ch. 234 177

Wyoming Territory. An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming. July 25, 1868, ch. 235 178

Limitation to Time of prosecuting certain capital Offences. An act in addition to an act passed March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and four, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.'" July 25, 1868, ch. 236..... 183

Loan Certificates. Compound-Interest Notes. An act to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound-interest notes. July 25, 1868, ch. 237 183

Land District in Minnesota. An act to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota. July 25, 1868, ch. 238..... 184

National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. An act to incorporate the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. July 25, 1868, ch. 239 184

Lands in Nebraska. An act to confirm the title to certain lands in the State of Nebraska. July 25, 1868, ch. 240 186

Trustees of Union Chapel. An act authorizing the trustees of Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Washington, to mortgage their property for church purposes. July 25, 1868, ch. 241 186

Southern Pacific Railroad. An act to extend the time for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the State of California. July 25, 1868, ch. 242..... 187

Arsenal Grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri. An act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes. July 25, 1868, ch. 243 187

Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. July 25, 1868, ch. 244 188

Freedmen's Bureau. An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance. July 25, ch. 245..... 193

Postal Laws. An act to further amend the postal laws. July 27, 1868, ch. 246..... 194

Treaty with Russia. An act making an appropriation of money to carry into effect the treaty with Russia, of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. July 27, 1868, ch. 247..... 198

Indian Appropriation. 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 thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes. July 27, 1868, ch. 248..... 198

Right of Expatriation. An act concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign states. July 27, 1868, ch. 249..... 223

Land District in Nebraska. An act to establish a new land district in the State of Nebraska. July 27, 1868, ch. 250 224

Hay in the District of Columbia. An act to regulate the sale of hay in the District of Columbia. July 27, 1868, ch. 251 225

Evening Star Newspaper Company. An act to incorporate the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington. July 27, 1868, ch. 252..... 225

Washington, D. C., may issue Bonds. An act to authorize the city of Washington to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the floating debt of the city. July 27, 1868, ch. 253..... 226

Declaration as to Truth of Invoices, &c. An act to amend section one of "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and for other purposes." Approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. July 27, 1868, ch. 254..... 226

Appeals and Writs of Error from District to Circuit Courts. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error, without giving security," and for other purposes. July 27, 1868, ch. 255.....226

Page

Public Lands. Locations by Agricultural College Scrip. An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States. July 27, 1868, ch. 256 227

Ports of Entry established and abolished. 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, ch. 257 227

Bankruptcy Act amended. 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, ch. 258 227

Department of the Interior. Indian Affairs. An act to transfer to the Department of the Interior certain powers and duties now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with Indian affairs. July 27, 1868, ch. 259 228

American Line of Steamships between New York and Europe. An act to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and one or more European ports. July 27, 1868, ch. 260 229

Alexandria Canal. An act relating to the Alexandria canal. July 27, 1868, ch. 261 231

Appropriations. An act making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution, and for other purposes. July 27, 1868, ch. 262 232

Appropriations for Executive Expenses. An act making appropriations for certain executive expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. July 27, 1868, ch. 263 234

Pensions. An act relating to Pensions. July 27, 1868, ch. 264 235

Appropriation to pay for indexing Tax Bill. An act to pay for indexing the tax bill. July 27, 1868, ch. 265 237

Taxes on Distilled Spirits, &c. An act to correct an error in the enrolment of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes." July 27, 1868, ch. 266 238

Disposal of public Lands granted to Wisconsin. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," approved June 3, 1856. July 27, 1868, ch. 267 238

Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. An act granting the right of way to certain railway companies over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. July 27, 1868, ch. 268 238

Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. An act donating a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation for the exclusive use of a public road. July 27, 1868, ch. 269 238

District and Circuit Courts in Florida. An act regulating the times and places of holding the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern district of Florida. July 27, 1868, ch. 270 239

Act of Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory disapproved. An act to disapprove an act of the legislative assembly of Washington Territory redistricting the Territory and reassigning the judges thereto. July 27, 1868, ch. 271 239

Territory of New Mexico. Veto Power. Secretary of the Territory. An act to amend an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her, exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico." July 27, 1868, ch. 272 239

Alaska. 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. July 27, 1868, ch. 273 240

Manufacturers' National Bank of New York. An act authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its location. July 27, 1868, ch. 274 242

District Courts in Utah Territory. An act relating to the district courts of Utah Territory. July 27, 1868, ch. 275 242

Protection of Officers, &c. against certain Suits. Aliens not to maintain certain Suits. An act regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, for the protection of officers and agents of the government, and for the better defence of the treasury against unlawful claims. July 27, 1868, ch. 276 243

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Postmaster-General's Report.* Joint resolution in relation to the printing of the report of the Postmaster-General. December 20, 1867 245

[No. 2.] *Union Pacific Railroad Company.* Joint resolution changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. December 20, 1867 245

[No. 3.] *Jail in the District of Columbia.* A resolution in relation to the erection of a jail in the District of Columbia. January 11, 1868 245

[No. 4.] *Dismal Swamp Canal Company.* Joint resolution in relation to the sale of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. January 11, 1868 246

Page

[No. 5.] *Smithsonian Institution.* A resolution for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. January 11, 1868 246

[No. 7.] *Destitute Persons in the South.* Joint resolution for the relief of destitute persons in the South. January 31, 1868 246

[No. 8.] *Contracts for Stationery and other Supplies.* A resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments to one year. January 21, 1868 246

[No. 9.] *Meters for Distilled Spirits.* Joint resolution to provide for a commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits. February 3, 1868 246

[No. 10.] *Sale of Iron-Clads.* Joint resolution providing for the sale of iron-clads. February 3, 1868 247

[No. 11.] *War Department Expenses.* Joint resolution for reducing the expenses of the War Department and for other purposes. February 21, 1868 247

[No. 12.] *Secretary of War may employ Counsel.* A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases. February 22, 1868 248

[No. 13.] *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.* A resolution directing that the government of Great Britain be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition. February 28, 1868 248

[No. 14.] *Postal Service. Free Matter.* Joint resolution authorizing the transmission through the mails, free of postage, of certain testimonials by the adjutant-generals of the several States. March 2, 1868 248

[No. 15.] *Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York.* Joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to restore said bank to its owners under certain conditions. March 2, 1868 248

[No. 16.] *Lighthouse Board. Wrecks, &c.* A resolution authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place warnings over obstructions at the entrance of harbors, or in the fairway of bays and sounds, and for other purposes. March 2, 1868 249

[No. 17.] *Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes.* A resolution relating to the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes. March 2, 1868 249

[No. 18.] *International Maritime Exhibition.* A resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre. March 12, 1868. 249

[No. 19.] *Clothing. Contagious Diseases.* A resolution providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion. March 12, 1868 250

[No. 20.] *Post-Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston.* Joint resolution relative to the post-office and sub-treasury of city of Boston. March 12, 1868 250

[No. 23.] *Military Storehouse at Fort Monroe.* A resolution to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fort Monroe, Virginia. March 16, 1868 250

[No. 24.] *National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.* Joint resolution appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and for other purposes. March 24, 1868 250

[No. 25.] *Public Moneys. Sales of Captured and Abandoned Property.* Joint resolution requiring certain moneys of the United States to be paid into the treasury, and for other purposes. March 30, 1868 251

[No. 28.] *Powder Magazines, Location of.* A resolution for the appointment of a commission to select suitable locations for powder magazines. May 19, 1868 251

[No. 30.] *Public Lands granted to Railroad Companies.* Joint resolution concerning certain lands granted to railroad companies in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. May 20, 1868 ... 252

[No. 31.] *Breakwater at Portland, Maine.* Joint resolution in relation to the breakwater at Portland, Maine. June 5, 1868 252

[No. 32.] *National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.* Joint resolution to supply books and public documents to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. June 8, 1868. 253

[No. 33.] *Removal of Suit.* Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a suit pending in the circuit court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, to the circuit court of the United States. June 10, 1868 253

[No. 34.] *Exploring Expedition.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish supplies to an exploring expedition. June 11, 1868 253

[No. 37.] *Rev. John McMahon.* Joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to secure the speedy release of Reverend John McMahon, convicted on a charge of treason-felony, and now confined at Kingston, Canada West. June 19, 1868 254

[No. 38.] *Distilled Spirits for Army Hospitals.* Joint resolution authorizing certain distilled spirits to be turned over to the surgeon-general for the use of the army hospitals. June 25, 1868 254

[No. 39.] *Mail Service.* A resolution authorizing a change of mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena. June 25, 1868 254

[No. 40.] *Fort Covington.* Joint resolution to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Covington, in the State of Maryland. June 25, 1868 254

[No. 41.] *George Wright, Gold Chronometer to.* Joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to present to George Wright, master of the British brig, "J. and G. Wright," a gold chro-

Page

nometer, in appreciation of his personal services in saving the lives of three American seamen, wrecked at sea on board of the American schooner, "Lizzie F. Choate" of Massachusetts. June 25, 1868 254

[No. 42.] *Lincoln Monument Association.* Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association, damaged and captured ordnance. June 25, 1868 255

[No. 43.] *Washington City Orphan Asylum.* Joint resolution donating to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the iron railing taken from the old hall of the House of Representatives. June 25, 1868 255

[No. 47.] *Northern Pacific Railroad.* Joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. July 1, 1868 255

[No. 48.] *Major-General John Sedgwick.* A resolution donating certain captured ordnance for the completion of a monument to the memory of the late Major-General John Sedgwick. July 3, 1868 256

[No. 49.] *Assistant Librarian of the House of Representatives.* Joint resolution relative to the pay of the assistant librarian of the House. July 3, 1868 256

[No. 51.] *Rum, Exporters of.* Joint resolution to correct an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain exporters of rum." July 6, 1868 256

[No. 52.] *Bridge in Boston Harbor.* Joint resolution in relation to the erection of a bridge in Boston harbor. July 7, 1868 256

[No. 54.] *Bounties to Missouri Troops.* A resolution placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties. July 13, 1868 256

[No. 55.] *Maquoketa River.* A resolution in relation to the Maquoketa River, in the State of Iowa, July 13, 1868 257

[No. 56.] *West Wisconsin Railroad.* Joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the West Wisconsin Railroad. July 13, 1868 257

[No. 58.] *Electoral College.* A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized. July 20, 1868 257

[No. 59.] *Register to the Brig Highland Mary.* A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the British-built brig Highland Mary. July 20, 1868 258

[No. 60.] *Rock Island Bridge.* Joint resolution in relation to the Rock Island bridge. July 20, 1868 258

[No. 61.] *Damaged, &c. Arms, Ordnance, &c.* Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores. July 20, 1868 259

[No. 62.] *Clothing to Company F, Eighteenth United States Infantry.* Joint resolution authorizing the issue of Clothing to Company F, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry. July 20, 1868 259

[No. 63.] *Register to Brig Victoria.* Joint resolution to grant [an] American register to Hawaiian brig "Victoria." July 20, 1868 259

[No. 64.] *Tonnage Fees to consular Agents in Canada.* Joint resolution exonerating certain vessels of the United States from the payment of tonnage fees to consular agents in Canada. July 20, 1868 260

[No. 67.] *Statuary. Duties.* Joint resolution to admit free of duty certain statuary. July 23, 1868 260

[No. 68.] *Steam Agricultural Machinery free of Duty.* Joint resolution admitting steam plows free of duty for one year from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. July 23, 1868. 260

[No. 69.] *Collection of Direct Tax in Insurrectionary States.* Joint resolution to amend the fourteenth section of the act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes." July 23, 1868 260

[No. 72.] *Exchange of public Documents.* A resolution to carry into effect the resolution approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for the exchange of certain public documents. July 25, 1868 260

[No. 73.] *Badges of Army Corps.* A resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the badge of the corps in which they served during the rebellion. July 25, 1868 261

[No. 74.] *Admission to Naval Academy.* A resolution to admit certain persons to the Naval Academy. July 27, 1868 261

[No. 75.] *Lighting Streets in Washington, D.C.* A resolution relative to lighting the streets of Washington City, District of Columbia. July 27, 1868 261

[No. 76.] *Surveys of Rivers and Harbors.* Joint resolution in relation to surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors. July 27, 1868 262

[No. 77.] *Patents.* Joint resolution relative to printing specifications of patents. July 27, 1868. 262

[No. 78.] *Donation to Cemeteries.* Joint resolution for the donation of certain columns. July 27, 1868 262

[No. 79.] *Gift of Cannon and Cannon-Balls.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish cannon to Soldiers' Monument Associations of Pequannock and Paterson, N. J. July 27, 1868 263

Page

[No. 80.] *Wharves in Oswego, N.Y.* Joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New York. July 27, 1868... 263

[No. 81.] *Dropping of absent Army Officers.* A resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands. July 27, 1868..... 263

[No. 82.] *Crete.* A resolution *joint resolution* appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the people of Crete. July 27, 1868..... 263

[No. 83.] *Peonage.* Joint resolution to aid in relieving from peonage women and children of the Navajo Indians. July 27, 1868..... 264

[No. 84.] *Chief Clerk in Office of Sergeant-at-Arms.* Joint resolution relative to the pay of the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House. July 27, 1868..... 264

STATUTE III.—1868-69.

Sale of Property of the United States at Harper's Ferry. An act providing for the sale of the lands, tenements, and water-privileges belonging to the United States at and near Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, West Virginia. December 15, 1868, ch. 2..... 265

Manufactured Tobacco. 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. December 22, 1868, ch. 4..... 266

Evidence. Consular Certificates. An act authorizing the admission in evidence of copies of certain papers, documents, and entries. January 8, 1869, ch. 7..... 266

Disbanding Militia Forces. An act to repeal certain provisions of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. January 14, 1869, ch. 9..... 266

Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases." January 22, 1869, ch. 13..... 267

Contested Elections. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. January 23, 1869, ch. 15..... 267

Midshipmen. An act in relation to the appointment of midshipmen from the lately reconstructed States. January 30, 1869, ch. 16..... 267

Military Academy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. February 2, 1869, ch. 19..... 268

Pensions Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. February 2, 1869, ch. 20..... 268

Land Titles in Nebraska. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to confirm the titles to certain lands in the State of Nebraska. February 2, 1869, ch. 21..... 269

Patent-Office Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the payment of salaries and contingent expenses of the patent office for January and February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. February 9, 1869, ch. 23..... 269

Coolie Trade. Japan. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. February 9, 1869, ch. 24..... 269

Poor in the District of Columbia. An act for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia. February 18, 1869, ch. 31..... 269

Banking Associations. An act to prevent loaning money upon United States notes. February 19, 1869, ch. 32..... 270

Assay Office in Idaho. An act to locate and establish an assay office in the Territory of Idaho. February 19, 1869, ch. 33..... 270

Circuit Courts in Arkansas. An act to give an additional term of the United States Circuit Court for the eastern District of Arkansas. February 19, 1869, ch. 34..... 271

Customs Duties on certain Machinery. An act to authorize the importation of machinery, for repair only, free of duty. February 19, 1869, ch. 35..... 271

Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company. An act to enable the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, to have the subscription to its capital stock duly stamped. February 19, 1869, ch. 36..... 272

Drawbridge over the Connecticut River. An act to establish a certain post-road in the State of Connecticut. February 19, 1869, ch. 37..... 272

Drawbridge over the Connecticut River. An act to establish a certain post-road in the State of Connecticut. February 19, 1869, ch. 38..... 273

Customs Collection Districts in Maine and New Jersey. An act to establish the collection district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, and to more accurately define the boundaries of the district of Newark, New Jersey. February 22, 1869, ch. 42..... 273

Page

Circuit and District Court, Court House and Jail in Burlington, Vt. An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont. February 22, 1869, ch. 43 274

Customs Duties on Copper and Copper Ore. An act regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores. February 24, 1869, ch. 45 274

Indian Appropriation. An act making appropriations (in part) for the expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations. February 25, 1869, ch. 46 275

Private Land Claims in New Mexico. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico." February 25, 1869, ch. 47 275

Navy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. March 1, 1869, ch. 48 276

Franking Privilege. An act to restrict and regulate the franking privilege. March 1, 1869, ch. 49 280

Legislative Assembly, &c. of Montana. An act establishing the term of office of the house of representatives, and providing for biennial sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana. March 1, 1869, ch. 50 281

Military Reservation of Sault Ste. Marie. An act granting a portion of the military reservation of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. March 1, 1869, ch. 51 281

Brevet Rank. An act to amend the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and six, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. March 1, 1869, ch. 52 281

Banking Associations. An act authorizing certain banks named therein to change their names. March 1, 1869, ch. 53 281

Tonnage Duties on Spanish Vessels. An act for the repeal of tonnage duties on Spanish vessels. March 1, 1869, ch. 54 282

Ada County, Idaho. An act to authorize the county commissioners of Ada County, Idaho, to select a site for a territorial prison. March 1, 1869, ch. 55 282

Refunding of Amounts paid by certain drafted Men for Substitutes. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain drafted men." March 1, 1869, ch. 56 282

Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue. An act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue, acting as collectors, the pay of collectors and for other purposes. March 1, 1869, ch. 57 .. 282

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses Appropriation. 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. March 3, 1869, ch. 121 283

Civil Expenses Appropriation. 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. March 3, 1869, ch. 122 301

Deficiency Appropriation. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes. March 3, 1869, ch. 123 311

Army Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes. March 3, 1869, ch. 124 315

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation. An 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. March 3, 1869, ch. 125 319

Post-Office Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. March 3, 1869, ch. 126 323

Union Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway, &c. An act to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, between Denver, and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and to expedite the completion of railroads to Denver, in the Territory of Colorado. March 3, 1869, ch. 127 324

Taking Testimony under Commission in the District of Columbia. An act to provide for the execution in the District of Columbia of commissions issued by the courts of the States and Territories of the United States or of foreign nations, and for taking depositions to be used in such courts. March 3, 1869, ch. 128 324

Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company. An act granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other purposes. March 3, 1869, ch. 129 325

National Banking Associations. An act regulating the reports of national banking associations. March 3, 1869, ch. 130 326

Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. March 3, 1869, ch. 131 327

National Lincoln Monument Association. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, damaged and captured ordnance. March 3, 1869, ch. 132 334

Page

Additional Bounties. An act in relation to additional bounties, and for other purposes. March 3, 1869, ch. 133 334

Masonic Mutual Relief Association, &c. An act to incorporate "The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia." March 3, 1869, ch. 134 334

National Banking Associations. An act in reference to certifying checks by national banks. March 3, 1869, ch. 135 335

Certain Internal Taxes upon Naval Machinery remitted. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. March 3, 1869, ch. 136 336

Captures by Admiral Farragut's Fleet. An act relating to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet, in the Mississippi River, in May (1862), eighteen hundred and sixty-*eight*, [two.] March 3, 1869, ch. 137 336

Land Warrants, Representatives of deceased Claimants of. An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases." March 3, 1869, ch. 138 336

Bridge across the East River. An act to establish a bridge across the East River, between the cities of Brooklyn and New York, in the State of New York, a post-road. March 3, 1869, ch. 139 336

Militia Forces. An act respecting the organization of militia in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas. March 3, 1869, ch. 140 337

Extradition of Criminals. An act further to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the extradition of criminals. March 3, 1869, ch. 141 337

Judgments in capital Cases. An act to provide for the execution of judgment in capital cases. March 3, 1869, ch. 142 338

Military Road. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State." March 3, 1869, ch. 143 338

Arsenal Grounds at St. Louis. An act amendatory of the act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. March 3, 1869, ch. 144 339

Accessories to Crimes under the National Banking Act. 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," by extending certain penalties to accessories. March 3, 1869, ch. 145 339

Metropolitan Railroad Company, D. C. An act relating to the Metropolitan Railroad Company. March 3, 1869, ch. 146 339

Washington and Idaho Territories. An act to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories. March 3, 1869, ch. 147 339

Indictments. An act relating to the time for finding indictments in the courts of the United States in the late rebel States. March 3, 1869, ch. 148 340

Proof of Wills in the District of Columbia. An act relating to the proof of wills in the District of Columbia. March 3, 1869, ch. 149 340

Land Grant to Oregon. An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg in said State. March 3, 1869, ch. 150 340

Recorder of Deeds and Warden of Jail in the District of Columbia. An act to define the fees of recorder of deeds, and to provide for the appointment of warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. March 3, 1869, ch. 151 341

Private Land Claims in New Mexico. An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico. March 3, 1869, ch. 152 342

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Department of Agriculture.* A resolution in relation to the library of the department of agriculture. December 15, 1868 343

[No. 2.] *Major-General Philip Kearney.* Joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to Major-General Kearney. December 21, 1868 343

[No. 3.] *Limits of Land Office in Minnesota.* Joint resolution explanatory of the act to create an additional land office in the State of Minnesota, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. January 14, 1869 343

[No. 5.] *Transfer of Appropriations.* A resolution authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations heretofore made for the public printing, binding, and engraving. February 9, 1869 343

[No. 7.] *Stationery Contract with Dempsey and O'Toole.* A resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior. February 18, 1869 344

[No. 8.] *Virginia and Texas.* A resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas. February 18, 1869 344

Page

[No. 9] *Lien upon Steamer Atlantic.* Joint resolution directing the enforcement of the lien upon the steamer Atlantic. February 19, 1869 345

[No. 10.] *New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company a right of way across a portion of the public ground at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, for railroad purposes. February 19, 1869 345

[No. 11.] *Coast Defence. Ryan-Hitchcock Mode.* A resolution in relation to coast defence. February 19, 1869 345

[No. 14.] *Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.* A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. February 27, 1869 346

[No. 15.] *Northern Pacific Railroad Company may issue Bonds.* Joint resolution gra[n]ting the consent of Congress provided for in section ten of the act incorporating the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. March 1, 1869 346

[No. 16.] *First regular Meeting of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress.* Joint resolution in relation to the meeting of the House of Representatives at the first session of the Forty-first Congress. March 1, 1869 346

[No. 17.] *Postal Conventions.* Joint resolution in regard to the publication of postal conventions made with foreign countries. March 1, 1869 347

[No. 19.] *Debates in Congress.* A resolution providing for the reporting and publication of the debates in Congress. March 3, 1869 347

[No. 20.] *Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.* A resolution for printing the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. March 3, 1869 347

[No. 21.] *Newport and Cincinnati Bridge.* A resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge. March 3, 1869 347

[No. 22.] *Fur Seal in Alaska.* A resolution more efficiently to protect the fur seal in Alaska. March 3, 1869 348

[No. 23.] *Union Pacific Railway Company.* Joint resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, to change its name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company." March 3, 1869 348

[No. 24.] *Certain Purchases by the Interior Department.* Joint resolution relative to certain purchases by the Interior Department. March 3, 1869 348

[No. 25.] *Statistics of Mines and Mining.* A resolution requiring the commissioner of the general land office to transfer certain money. March 3, 1869 349

[No. 26.] *McPherson Monument Association.* Joint resolution donating condemned cannon and muskets for the McPherson monument. March 3, 1869 349

[No. 27.] *Cairo and Fulton Railroad.* A resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. March 3, 1869 349

[No. 28.] *Louis Agassiz, Smithsonian Institution.* A resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. March 3, 1869 349

[No. 29.] *Remission of Duties.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duty on certain meridian circles. March 3, 1869 349

LIST

OF THE

PRIVATE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF CONGRESS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

Acts of the Fortieth Congress of the United States.

STATUTE I. — 1867.

Page

John Perry. An act for the relief of John Perry, March 29, 1867, ch. 19 351

Richard Busteed, Jr. An act for the relief of Richard Busteed, Jr. March 30, 1867, ch. 25 351

Hiram Paulding. An act supplementary to an act for the relief of Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, March 30, 1867, ch. 26 351

Malinda Harmon. An act for the relief of Malinda Harmon, of the county of Greene, and State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Harmon, July 19, 1867, ch. 31 352

PRIVATE RESOLUTIONS

[No. 35.] *John E. Bouligny.* Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of a law passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny, March 30, 1867 353

[No. 36.] *Rev. Charles B. Boynton.* Joint Resolution to authorize the payment of Rev. C. B. Boynton as Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, March 30, 1867 353

[No. 37.] *Donahue, Ryan, and Secor.* Joint Resolution relative to the iron-clad monitor Camanche, March 30, 1867 353

STATUTE II. — 1867 - 68.

Orlaf E. Dreutzer. An act for the relief of Orlaf E. Dreutzer, late consul of the United States, to the Kingdom of Norway. January 11, 1868, ch. 4 355

C. P. Johnson. An act for the relief of Captain C. P. Johnson. February 21, 1868, ch. 12 355

Smith and Wesson. An act for the relief of Horace Smith and D. B. Wesson, or their assignees. February 25, 1868, ch. 14 355

I. B. Richardson. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Major-General I. B. Richardson, deceased. March 2, 1868, ch. 18 356

John H. Ellis. An act for the relief of John H. Ellis, a paymaster in the United States army. March 9, 1868, ch. 23 356

Philip R. Fendall. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Philip R. Fendall. March 12, 1868, ch. 28 356

Charles Grafton Page. An act to authorize Charles Grafton Page to apply for and receive a patent. March 19, 1868, ch. 32 356

Duncan L. Clinch. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late General Duncan L. Clinch, deceased. March 19, 1868, ch. 33 357

Greathouse and Kelly. An act for the relief of Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly. March 30, 1868, ch. 39 357

William Shunk. An act for the relief of William Shunk. March 30, 1868, ch. 40 357

Page

Rev. Edward Sorin. An act refunding duties paid under protest on the importation from France of a bell donated to the use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame University, Indiana. April 11, 1868, ch. 42 357

Trevett Abbott. An act providing for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Trevett Abbott, of the United States navy, to the active list of the navy. May 19, 1868, ch. 44 358

John S. Cunningham. An act for the relief of John S. Cunningham, paymaster United States Navy. May 19, 1868, ch. 45 358

Charles E. Capehart. An act for the relief of Charles E. Capehart. May 20, 1868, ch. 47 358

George Lynch. An act for the relief of George Lynch, a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. June 8, 1868, ch. 56 358

Thomas McLean. An act for the relief of Thomas McLean. June 11, 1868, ch. 57 359

Bridget W. McGrorty. An act granting a pension to Bridget W. McGrorty, and the minor children of William B. McGrorty, deceased. June 11, 1868, ch. 58 359

Sarah Webb. An act granting a pension to Sarah Webb, widow of William R. Webb, and her minor child. June 11, 1868, ch. 59 359

Mary Atkinson. An act granting a pension to Mary Atkinson. June 11, 1868, ch. 60 359

Roderick R. Butler. An act to remove political disabilities from Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee. June 19, 1868, ch. 62 360

Sherman H. Cowles. An act granting a pension to Sherman H. Cowles. June 19, 1868, ch. 63 360

Caroline E. Thomas. An act granting a pension to Caroline E. Thomas. June 19, 1868, ch. 64 360

James A. Guthrie. An act granting a pension to James A. Guthrie. June 19, 1868, ch. 65 360

Caroline and Margaret Swartwout. An act granting a pension to Caroline and Margaret Swartwout. June 19, 1868, ch. 66 360

Michael Kelly. An act granting a pension to Michael Kelly. June 19, 1868, ch. 67 361

Bartlet and Carrie Edwards. An act granting a pension to Bartlet and Carrie Edwards, children of David W. Edwards, deceased. June 19, 1868, ch. 68 361

Removal of legal, &c. disabilities from persons in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. An act to relieve from disabilities certain persons in States lately in rebellion. June 25, 1868, ch. 83 361

Henry E. Morse. An act for the relief of the widow and children of Henry E. Morse. June 25, 1868, ch. 84 367

James L. Dickerson. An act for the relief of James L. Dickerson. June 25, 1868, ch. 85 368

Elizabeth Butler. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Butler, widow of Cyrus Butler. June 25, 1868, ch. 86 368

David Howe. An act granting a pension to David Howe. June 25, 1868, ch. 87 368

Amos Witham. An act granting a pension to Amos Witham. June 25, 1868, ch. 88 368

Susan Ten Eyck Williamson. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Ten Eyck Williamson. June 25, 1868, ch. 89 368

George Bennett. An act granting a pension to George Bennett. June 25, 1868, ch. 90 369

Mary Graham. An act granting a pension to Mary Graham. June 25, 1868, ch. 91 369

Annie Vaughn. An act granting a pension to Annie Vaughn. June 25, 1868, ch. 92 369

Robert McCrory. An act granting a pension to Robert McCrory. June 25, 1868, ch. 93 369

Jonathan Jessup. An act for the relief of Jonathan Jessup, postmaster at York, Pennsylvania. June 25, 1868, ch. 94 369

Hampton Thompson. An act granting a pension to Hampton Thompson. June 25, 1868, ch. 95 369

George W. Locker. An act granting a pension to George W. Locker. June 25, 1868, ch. 96 370

William McKean. An act for the relief of Captain William McKean. June 25, 1868, ch. 97 370

Ann Wilson. An act granting a pension to Ann Wilson. June 25, 1868, ch. 98 370

Michael Mellon. An act granting a pension to Michael Mellon. June 25, 1868, ch. 99 370

Thomas Crossley. An act for the relief of Thomas Crossley. June 25, 1868, ch. 100 370

Susan V. Berg. An act granting a pension to Susan V. Berg. June 25, 1868, ch. 101 371

Zephaniah Knapp. An act granting a pension to Zephaniah Knapp, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. June 25, 1868, ch. 102 371

John Kelley. An act granting a pension to John Kelley. June 25, 1868, ch. 103 371

Milton Anderson. An act to grant a pension to Milton Anderson. June 25, 1868, ch. 104 371

David Van Nordstrand. An act granting a pension to David Van Nordstrand. June 25, 1868, ch. 105 371

Ann Corcoran. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Corcoran. June 25, 1868, ch. 106 372

Michael Hennessy. An act granting a pension to Michael Hennessy, of Platte County, Missouri. June 25, 1868, ch. 107 372

Margaret Huston. An act to grant a pension to Margaret Huston. June 25, 1868, ch. 108 372

Cornelia K. Schmidt. An act granting a pension to Cornelia K. Schmidt, widow of Adam Schmidt, deceased, late a private in company A, thirty-seventh Ohio volunteers. June 25, 1868, ch. 109 372

Page

Austin M. Partridge. An act granting a pension to Austin M. Partridge. June 25, 1868, ch. 110 372

Eliza J. Rennard. An act granting a pension to Eliza J. Rennard, widow of William K. Rennard. deceased, late a private in tenth Ohio volunteers, of [the] war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. June 25, 1868, ch. 111 373

Mary B. Craig. An act for the relief of Mary B. Craig. June 25, 1868, ch. 112..... 373

Sarah E. Pickell. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Pickell. June 25, 1868, ch. 113..... 373

Benjamin B. Naylor. An act for the relief of the widow and minor children of Benjamin B. Naylor, late a pilot on the gunboat Patapsco. June 25, 1868, ch. 114..... 373

Susan A. Mitchell. An act increasing the pension of Susan A. Mitchell. June 25, 1868, ch. 115 374

Josephine K. Bugher. An act to place the name of Josephine K. Bugher on the pension rolls. June 25, 1868, ch. 116..... 374

James A. Mulligan. An act for the relief of the widow and children of Colonel James A. Mulligan, deceased. July 3, 1868, ch. 119..... 374

Albert Grant. An act for the relief of Albert Grant. July 3, 1868, ch. 120..... 374

Charles N. Goulding. An act for the relief of Captain Charles N. Goulding, late quartermaster of volunteers. July 3, 1868, ch. 121..... 375

Andrew S. Core. An act to authorize the proper accounting officers of the treasury to settle the accounts of Andrew S. Core. July 3, 1868, ch. 122..... 375

Parker Quince. An act for the relief of Parker Quince. July 3, 1868, ch. 123..... 375

Martha M. Jones. An act for the relief of Martha M. Jones, administratrix of Samuel T. Jones July 3, 1868, ch. 124..... 375

Dan Ellis. An act for the relief of Captain Dan Ellis. July 3, 1868, ch. 125..... 375

James S. Todd. An act granting a pension to James S. Todd. July 3, 1868, ch. 126..... 376

Elizabeth Kaneday. An act granting a pension to the widow of Henry Kaneday. July 3, 1868, ch. 127 376

Almira Wyeth. An act for the relief of Almira Wyeth. July 3, 1868, ch. 128..... 376

Rebecca Jane Kinsel. An act granting a pension to Rebecca Jane Kinsel. July 3, 1868, ch. 129 377

John Q. A. Keck. An act granting a pension to John Q. A. Keck, late a private in the third Missouri cavalry. July 3, 1868, ch. 130 377

Ann O. Camp and Antoine Reilhe. An act for the relief of the owners of the land within the United States survey number three thousand two hundred and seventeen in the State of Missouri. July 3, 1868, ch. 132 377

Ethan Ray Clarke and Samuel Ward Clarke. An act to confirm the title of Ethan Ray Clarke and Samuel Ward Clarke to certain lands in the State of Florida, claimed under a grant from the Spanish government. July 4, 1868, ch. 133..... 377

William B. Todd. An act for the relief of William B. Todd. July 7, 1868, ch. 138..... 378

Department of Agriculture. An act to provide for certain claims against the department of agriculture. July 13, 1868, ch. 143..... 378

Government Contractors. An act for the relief of certain government contractors. July 13, 1868, ch. 144..... 379

James Hooper. An act for the relief of James Hooper. July 13, 1868, ch. 145 380

John W. Jameson. An act for the relief of the widow and children of John W. Jameson, deceased, July 13, 1868, ch. 146 380

Nancy Weeks. An act increasing the pension of Nancy Weeks, widow of Francis Weeks, an ensign in the revolutionary war. July 13, 1868, ch. 147..... 380

F. N. Blake. An act authorizing the commissioner of the general land office to issue a patent to F. N. Blake for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kansas. July 13, 1868, ch. 148.. 381

Charles B. Tanner. An act for the relief of Charles B. Tanner, late first lieutenant sixty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers. July 13, 1868, ch. 149 381

Timothy Lyden. An act for the relief of Timothy Lyden, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. July 13, 1868, ch. 150..... 381

Benjamin B. French. An act for the relief of Benjamin B. French, late commissioner of public buildings. July 13, 1868, ch. 151..... 381

Louisa Fitch. An act granting a pension to Louisa Fitch, widow of E. P. Fitch, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 152..... 382

Charlotte Posey. An act for the relief of Charlotte Posey, widow of Sebastian R. Posey. July 13, 1868, ch. 153..... 382

Edward Hamel. An act granting a pension to Edward Hamel, minor child of Edward Hamel, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 154 382

Carrie E. Burdett. An act granting a pension to Carrie E. Burdett. July 13, 1868, ch. 155.... 382

Thomas W. Ward. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Ward, late collector of customs, district of Corpus Christi, Texas. July 13, 1868, ch. 156..... 382

Lucinda R. Johnson. An act granting a pension to Lucinda R. Johnson. July 13, 1868, ch. 157 383

Martha Stout. An act granting a pension to Martha Stout. July 13, 1868, ch. 158..... 383

Harriet W. Pond. An act granting a pension to Harriet W. Pond. July 13, 1868, ch. 159..... 383

Page

Elizabeth Steepleton. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Steepleton, widow of Harrison W. Steepleton, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 160 383

Mary Gaither. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Gaither, widow of Wiley Gaither, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 161 384

Rebecca V. Senor. An act for the relief of Rebecca V. Senor, mother of James H. Senor, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 162 384

Maria Raftery and her children. An act granting a pension to Maria Raftery. July 13, 1868, ch. 163 384

Thomas Stewart. An act granting a pension to Thomas Stewart. July 13, 1868, ch. 164 384

Anna M. Howard. An act granting a pension to Anna M. Howard. July 13, 1868, ch. 165 384

Catharine Wands. An act for the relief of Catharine Wands. July 13, 1868, ch. 166 385

Elizabeth Barker. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Barker, widow of Alexander Barker, deceased. July 13, 1868, ch. 167 385

Julia M. Molin. An act for the relief of Julia M. Molin. July 13, 1868, ch. 168 385

Henry Reens. An act for the relief of Henry Reens. July 13, 1868, ch. 169 385

Henrietta Nobles. An act granting a pension to Henrietta Nobles. July 13, 1868, ch. 170 385

Ann Kelly. An act granting a pension to Ann Kelly, widow of Bernard Kelly. July 13, 1868, ch. 171 386

Catharine Eckhardt. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine Eckhardt. July 13, 1868, ch. 172 386

Sylvester Nugent. An act for the relief of Sylvester Nugent. July 13, 1868, ch. 173 386

John W. Harris. An act granting a pension to John W. Harris. July 13, 1868, ch. 174 386

Removal of political, &c. disabilities from persons in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. An act for the removal of certain disabilities from the persons therein named. July 20, 1868, ch. 187 386

John P. Fetty. An act granting a pension to the widow and child of John P. Fetty. July 20, 1868, ch. 188 389

Henry Brown. An act granting a pension to the widow and children of Henry Brown. July 20, 1868, ch. 189 389

Lafayette Cameron. An act for the relief of Joseph M'Ghee Cameron and Mary Jane Cameron, children of Lafayette Cameron, deceased. July 20, 1868, ch. 190 390

Robert T. Weed. An act granting a pension to John A. Weed and Elizabeth J. Weed, minor children of Robert T. Weed, deceased. July 20, 1868, ch. 191 390

George T. Brien. An act for the relief of George T. Brien. July 20, 1868, ch. 192 390

Obadiah T. Plum. An act granting an increase of pension to Obadiah T. Plum. July 20, 1868, ch. 193 390

Conrad Schweitzer. An act granting a pension to Maria Schweitzer and the minor children of Conrad Schweitzer, deceased. July 20, 1868, ch. 194 390

Samuel N. Miller. An act for the relief of Samuel N. Miller. July 20, 1868, ch. 195 391

Robert Ford. An act for the relief of Robert Ford. July 20, 1868, ch. 196 391

William M. Wooten. An act granting a pension to the children of William M. Wooten, deceased. July 20, 1868, ch. 197 391

John Sheets. An act granting a pension to John Sheets. July 20, 1868, ch. 198 391

Leavenworth Coal Company. An act to authorize the sale of twenty acres of land in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. July 20, 1868, ch. 199 392

George R. Waters. An act granting a pension to the widow and children of George R. Waters. July 20, 1868, ch. 200 393

Thomas Connolly. An act granting a pension to Thomas Connolly. July 20, 1868, ch. 201 393

Wait Talcott. An act for the relief of Wait Talcott. July 20, 1868, ch. 202 393

Henry H. Hunter. An act granting a pension to Henry H. Hunter. July 20, 1868, ch. 203 393

Myron Wilklow. An act granting a pension to the widow and children of Myron Wilklow. July 20, 1868, ch. 204 393

Charles Gouler. An act granting a pension to the children of Charles Gouler. July 20, 1868, ch. 205 394

James Heatherly. An act granting a pension to the children of James Heatherly. July 20, 1868, ch. 206 394

John H. Finlay. An act granting a pension to John H. Finlay. July 20, 1868, ch. 207 394

John A. Neustaedter. An act for the relief of John A. Neustaedter. July 20, 1868, ch. 208 394

Mahala M. Straight. An act to place the name of Mahala M. Straight upon the pension rolls of the United States. July 20, 1868, ch. 209 395

W. W. Cunningham. An act granting a pension to W. W. Cunningham. July 20, 1868, ch. 210 395

John W. Hughes. An act granting a pension to John W. Hughes. July 20, 1868, ch. 211 395

Charles W. Wilcox. An act granting a pension to the widow and children of Charles W. Wilcox. July 20, 1868, ch. 212 395

Page

Saffrona C. and Caleb S. Phelps. An act granting a pension to Saffrona C. Phelps, widow of John S. Phelps. July 20, 1868, ch. 213 395

Pleasant Stoops. An act granting a pension to the children of Pleasant Stoops. July 20, 1868, ch. 214 396

George F. Gorham. An act granting a pension to George F. Gorham, late a private in company "B" twenty-ninth regiment Massachusetts volunteer infantry. July 20, 1868, ch. 215 396

William Craft. An act granting a pension to the widow and child of William Craft. July 20, 1868, ch. 216 396

Jeremiah T. Hallett. An act granting a pension to Jeremiah T. Hallett. July 20, 1868, ch. 217. 396

Solomon Zachman. An act granting a pension to Solomon Zachman. July 20, 1868, ch. 218 397

William H. McDonald. An act granting a pension to William H. McDonald. July 20, 1868, ch. 219 397

Cyrus K. Wood. An act granting arrears of pension to Cyrus K. Wood, legal representative of Cyrus D. Wood, deceased. July 20, 1868, ch. 220 397

Andrew Holman. An act granting a pension to the widow and children of Andrew Holman. July 20, 1868, ch. 221 397

John D. Lay. An act granting a pension to John D. Lay. July 20, 1868, ch. 222 397

Cornelius L. Rice. An act granting a pension to the widow and child of Cornelius L. Rice. July 20, 1868, ch. 223 398

Edward B. Allen. An act for the relief of Edward B. Allen. July 20, 1868, ch. 224 398

L. Merchant and Company, and Peter Rosecrantz. An act for the relief of L. Merchant and Company, and Peter Rosecrantz. July 22, 1868, ch. 225 398

Frances T. Richardson. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances T. Richardson, widow of the late Major-General Israel B. Richardson. July 23, 1868, ch. 231 398

Martha Ann Wallace. An act granting a pension to Martha Ann Wallace. July 23, 1868, ch. 232 399

Violet Henry. An act granting a pension to Violet Henry. July 27, 1868, ch. 277 399

Nancy Smith. An act granting a pension to Nancy Smith. July 27, 1868, ch. 278 399

Nancy A. Stocks. An act granting increase of pension to Nancy A. Stocks, July 27, 1868, ch. 279 399

Robert Watson. An act granting a pension to Robert Watson. July 27, 1868, ch. 280 400

Mary Scott. An act for the relief of Mary Scott. July 27, 1868, ch. 281 400

Seth Lea. An act for the relief of Seth Lea. July 27, 1868, ch. 282 400

Jefferson Davis. An act to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President of the United States for the capture of Jefferson Davis. July 27, 1868, ch. 283 400

Removal of political, &c. disabilities. An act to relieve from legal and political disabilities certain persons engaged in the late rebellion. July 27, 1868, ch. 284 403

Lucinda J. Letcher. An act granting a pension to Lucinda J. Letcher. July 27, 1868, ch. 285 ... 403

Eliza Mascher. An act for the relief of Eliza Mascher, widow of John F. Mascher. July 27, 1868, ch. 286 403

W. H. Cox. An act directing the commissioner of pensions to proceed to hear evidence and determine the right of W. H. Cox, deceased, late a sergeant in company F, second regiment Pennsylvania artillery, to a pension in same manner as if he were still living, he having died of disease contracted whilst a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia, and if found to be entitled to a pension, then same, from time of his death, to be paid over to his father, Charles D. Cox. July 27, 1868, ch. 287 404

Orlena Walters. An act granting a pension to Orlena Walters. July 27, 1868, ch. 288 404

Elizabeth Richardson. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Richardson, July 27, 1868, ch. 289 404

Margaret C. Long. An act granting a pension to Margaret C. Long. July 27, 1868, ch. 290 405

James Rooney. An act granting a pension to James Rooney. July 27, 1868, ch. 291 405

Margaret Davis. An act granting a pension to Margaret Davis. July 27, 1868, ch. 292 405

Hiram Hitchcock. An act granting a pension to the widow and minor children of Hiram Hitchcock. July 27, 1868, ch. 293 405

Zadock T. Newman. An act for the relief of Zadock T. Newman. July 27, 1868, ch. 294 405

Mrs. Alice A. Dryer. An act for the relief of Mrs. Alice A. Dryer. July 27, 1868, ch. 295 405

Ann Williams. An act granting a pension to Ann Williams. July 27, 1868, ch. 296 406

George Truax. An act granting a pension to George Truax, late a private in company H, first regiment of Virginia volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 297 406

Elizabeth Cassidy. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Cassidy. July 27, 1868, ch. 298 406

Margaret Filson. An act granting a pension to Margaret Filson. July 27, 1868, ch. 299 406

Ellen Curry. An act to place the name of Ellen Curry, widow of James Curry, deceased, a private soldier of company F, thirty-ninth regiment Illinois volunteers, upon the pension roll of the United States. July 27, 1868, ch. 300 406

David Duhigg. An act granting a pension of seventeen dollars per month to David Duhigg, of Lynden, Vermont, father of late First Lieutenant Dennis Duhigg, of company M, first regiment Vermont artillery. July 27, 1868, ch. 301 407

Page

Charles Hamstead. An act granting a pension to Charles Hamstead. July 27, 1868, ch. 302 407

Matthew C. Griswold. An act granting a pension to Matthew C. Griswold. July 27, 1868, ch. 303 407

Mrs. Mary J. Trueman. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary J. Trueman. July 27, 1868, ch. 304 407

A. G. Olivar. An act for the relief of Captain A. G. Olivar. July 27, 1868, ch. 305 407

Sally C. Northrop. An act for the relief of Sally C. Northrop. July 27, 1868, ch. 306 408

George W. Bridges. An act for the relief of the Hon. George W. Bridges, a member of the thirty-seventh Congress. July 27, 1868, ch. 307 409

F. F. Stevens. An act for the relief of Major F. F. Stevens, assistant paymaster United States army. July 27, 1868, ch. 308 409

Palemon John. An act for the relief of Palemon John. July 27, 1868, ch. 309 409

Thomas W. Miller. An act for the relief of Captain Thomas W. Miller. July 27, 1868, ch. 310 409

Emmelene H. Rudd. An act granting a pension to Emmelene H. Rudd, widow of the late Commodore John Rudd, deceased. July 27, 1868, ch. 311 409

John Gridley. An act granting a pension to John Gridley. July 27, 1868, ch. 312 410

Catherine Gensler. An act granting a pension to Catherine Gensler. July 27, 1868, ch. 313 410

Asa F. Holcomb. An act granting a pension to Asa F. Holcomb. July 27, 1868, ch. 314 410

Elizabeth Lamar. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Lamar. July 27, 1868, ch. 315 410

William Smith. An act granting a pension to William Smith. July 27, 1868, ch. 316 410

Martin Burke. An act granting a pension to Martin Burke. July 27, 1868, ch. 317 411

Prescott Y. Howland. An act granting a pension to Prescott Y. Howland. July 27, 1868, ch. 318 411

Stephen T. Carver. An act granting a pension to Stephen T. Carver. July 27, 1868, ch. 319 411

Esther C. C. Vangilder. An act granting a pension to Esther C. C. Vangilder, widow of Charles F. Vangilder, deceased, late a private in company M, first regiment Vermont heavy artillery volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 320 411

Joseph Berry. An act granting back pension to the minor children of Joseph Berry. July 27, 1868, ch. 321 412

William B. Edwards. An act granting increased pension to William B. Edwards. July 27, 1868, ch. 322 412

Jonathan H. Perry. An act granting a pension to Jonathan H. Perry. July 27, 1868, ch. 323 412

John La Marsh. An act granting a pension to John La Marsh. July 27, 1868, ch. 324 412

Catharine Skinner. An act granting a pension to Catharine Skinner. July 27, 1868, ch. 325 412

Helen L. Wolf. An act granting a pension to Helen L. Wolf. July 27, 1868, ch. 326 413

Elizabeth Lane. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, of Boston, Massachusetts, mother of John Lane, deceased, late a private in company A, twelfth regiment Massachusetts volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 327 413

Ann E. Hamilton. An act granting a pension to Miss Ann E. Hamilton, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, aunt and adopted mother of James E. McKillip and Charles P. McKillip, deceased, late soldiers in the Union army. July 27, 1868, ch. 328 413

Sarah E. Ball. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Ball, widow of James Ball, deceased, late a fireman on the steamer Vidette, connected with the Burnside expedition. July 27, 1868, ch. 329 413

Jane McNaughton. An act granting a pension to Jane McNaughton. July 27, 1868, ch. 330 414

Michael Reilly. An act granting a pension to Michael Reilly. July 27, 1868, ch. 331 414

Eliza Donnelly. An act granting a pension to Eliza Donnelly, mother of Dudley Donnelly, deceased, late colonel of the twenty-eighth regiment infantry, New York State volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 332 414

Elizabeth G. Hibben. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth G. Hibben, widow of Reverend Samuel Hibben, deceased, late a chaplain in the fourth cavalry regiment, Illinois volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 333 414

Hinman L. Hall. An act granting a pension to Hinman L. Hall. July 27, 1868, ch. 334 415

Ann D. Durding. An act for the relief of the grantees of Ann D. Durding. July 27, 1868, ch. 335 415

Polly W. Cotton. An act granting a pension to Polly W. Cotton. July 27, 1868, ch. 336 415

Daniel Sheets. An act granting a pension to Daniel Sheets. July 27, 1868, ch. 337 415

Jane Rook. An act granting a pension to Jane Rook. July 27, 1868, ch. 338 416

Hugo Eichholtz. An act granting a pension to Hugo Eichholtz. July 27, 1868, ch. 339 416

William R. Silvey. An act granting a pension to the children of William R. Silvey. July 27, 1868, ch. 340 416

Sarah K. Johnson. An act granting a pension to Sarah K. Johnson. July 27, 1868, ch. 341 416

Roslinda McCabe. An act *graiting* [granting] a pension to Roslinda McCabe, widow of Barney McCabe, late a private in company I, tenth regiment New York cavalry volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 342 416

Joseph A. Fry. An act granting a pension to Joseph A. Fry. July 27, 1868, ch. 343 417

Page

William J. Cotty. An act granting a pension to William J. Cotty, late of the twenty-first Missouri infantry volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 344 417
Nancy Cook. An act for the relief of Nancy Cook, of Tennessee. July 27, 1868, ch. 345 417
Barbara Stout. An act for the relief of Barbara Stout, of Tennessee. July 27, 1868, ch. 346 417
Garrett W. Freer. An act granting a pension to the minor children of Garrett W. Freer. July 27, 1868, ch. 347 418
Julia L. Doty. An act granting a pension to Julia L. Doty. July 27, 1868, ch. 348 418
Frances M. Webster. An act granting a pension to Frances M. Webster. July 27, 1868, ch. 349 418
Ruth Barton. An act granting a pension to Ruth Barton. July 27, 1868, ch. 350 418
John Marley. An act granting a pension to John Marley. July 27, 1868, ch. 351 418
Joanna L. Shaw. An act granting a pension to Joanna L. Shaw. July 27, 1868, ch. 352 419
Anna H. Pratt. An act granting a pension to Anna H. Pratt. July 27, 1868, ch. 353 419
Hannah K. Cook. An act granting a pension to Hannah K. Cook. July 27, 1868, ch. 354 419
Jane E. Rogers. An act granting a pension to Jane E. Rogers. July 27, 1868, ch. 355 419
Patrick Collins. An act granting a pension to Patrick Collins. July 27, 1868, ch. 356 419
Kate Higgins. An act granting a pension to Kate Higgins. July 27, 1868, ch. 357 420
Barbara Weisse. An act granting a pension to Barbara Weisse. July 27, 1868, ch. 358 420
Sarah J. Rogers. An act granting a pension to Sarah J. Rogers. July 27, 1868, ch. 359 420
Louisa M. Williston. An act granting a pension to Louisa M. Williston. July 27, 1868, ch. 360 420
Esther Graves. An act granting a pension to Esther Graves. July 27, 1868, ch. 361 420
Frederick Denning. An act granting a pension to Frederick Denning. July 27, 1868, ch. 362 420
Joseph B. Rodden. An act granting a pension to Joseph B. Rodden. July 27, 1868, ch. 363 421
Mark Howard. An act authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to adjust the accounts of Mark Howard. July 27, 1868, ch. 364 421
Eliza Mathews. An act granting a pension to Eliza Mathews. July 27, 1868, ch. 365 421
William F. Nelson. An act granting a pension to William F. Nelson. July 27, 1868, ch. 366 421
Julia A. Barton. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Barton. July 27, 1868, ch. 367 421
Julia Carroll. An act granting a pension to Julia Carroll. July 27, 1868, ch. 368 422
Cornelia Peaslee. An act granting a pension to Cornelia Peaslee. July 27, 1868, ch. 369 422
Mary Cover. An act granting a pension to Mary Cover, widow of Samuel Cover, deceased, late a private in company G, of the fifty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 370 422
William F. Moses. An act granting a pension to William F. Moses. July 27, 1868, ch. 371 422
Malinda Ferguson. An act granting a pension to Malinda Ferguson, widow of James Ferguson, late a private in company C, of the first regiment of Kentucky cavalry. July 27, 1868, ch. 372 422
Mary Merchant. An act granting a pension to Mary Merchant, mother of Timothy H. Pittsford, deceased, late a private in company G, of the first regiment of the United States veteran engineer corps. July 27, 1868, ch. 373 423
Frederica Brielmayer. An act granting a pension to Frederica Brielmayer. July 27, 1868, ch. 374 423
Mary A. Falardo. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Falardo, widow of Onesimus Falardo, deceased, late a private in company K, of the one hundred and twenty-fifth regiment of New York volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 375 423
Phœbe McBride. An act granting a pension to Phœbe McBride, mother of Thomas McBride, deceased, late a private in company B, of the eighty-seventh regiment of Illinois volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 376 423
Harriet E. Shears. An act granting a pension to Harriet E. Shears, widow of John T. Shears, deceased, late a private in company H, of the fifty-seventh regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. July 27, 1868, ch. 377 424
William H. Blair. An act granting a pension to William H. Blair, late a private in company G, of the twelfth regiment of Maine volunteers. July 27, 1868, ch. 378 424
Christopher M. Cornmesser. An act granting a pension to Christopher M. Cornmesser, late a private in the Independent Iowa Home Guards. July 27, 1868, ch. 379 424
Johannah Connolly. An act granting a pension to Johannah Connolly. July 27, 1868, ch. 380 424
Michael Travis. An act granting a pension to the minor children of Michael Travis. July 27, 1868, ch. 381 425
James Cox. An act granting a pension to the widow and minor children of James Cox. July 27, 1868, ch. 382 425
Lavinia A. Gittings. An act granting a pension to Lavinia A. Gittings, mother of Andrew J. Gittings. July 27, 1868, ch. 383 425
Owen Griffin. An act granting a pension to Owen Griffin. July 27, 1868, ch. 384 425
Margaret Lewis. An act granting a pension to Margaret Lewis. July 27, 1868, ch. 385 425
Mary Brown. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Brown. July 27, 1868, ch. 386 426

Page

Esther Fisk. An act granting a pension to Esther Fisk. July 27, 1868, ch. 387 426

William O. Dodge. An act granting a pension to William O. Dodge. July 27, 1868, ch. 388 426

Solomon Gause. An act granting a pension to the widow of Solomon Gause. July 27, 1868, ch. 389 426

Emily B. Bidwell and Sarah Hackleman. An act granting an increase of pension to Emily B. Bidwell, widow of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Bidwell, and to Sarah Hackleman, widow of Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackleman. July 27, 1868, ch. 390 426

Samuel Tibbetts. An act for the relief of Samuel Tibbetts. July 27, 1868, ch. 391 427

Chauncey D. Rose. An act granting a pension to Chauncey D. Rose, father of Alvin J. Rose, late a sergeant veteran in company A, second regiment of Ohio cavalry volunteers, who was killed in action at Five Forks, Virginia, April one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. July 27, 1868, ch. 392 427

Nelson Tift. An act to relieve Nelson Tift, of Georgia, of disabilities. July 27, 1868, ch. 393 ... 427

A. W. Ballard. An act for the relief of A. W. Ballard. July 27, 1868, ch. 394 427

PRIVATE RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 6.] *Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher.* A resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands. January 11, 1868 429

[No. 21.] *Israel S. Diehl.* A resolution for the relief of Israel S. Diehl. March 12, 1868 429

[No. 22.] *James McIntosh.* A resolution instructing the superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia, to admit James McIntosh on the same footing as indigent insane persons of the district. March 12, 1868 429

[No. 26.] *Major A. L. Brewer.* A resolution for the relief of the heirs of Major A. L. Brewer, late a paymaster in the United States army. March 30, 1868 429

[No. 27.] *Beals and Dixon.* Joint resolution for the relief of Beals and Dixon. April 11, 1868 430

[No. 29.] *George W. Doty.* A resolution for the relief of George W. Doty, a commander in the United States navy, on the retired list. May 19, 1868 430

[No. 35.] *Captain James F. Armstrong.* Joint resolution for the restoration of Captain James F. Armstrong, United States navy, to the active list from the retired list. June 16, 1868 .. 430

[No. 36.] *John M. Palmer.* Joint resolution for the relief of John M. Palmer. June 17, 1868. 430

[No. 44.] *Robert L. Lindsay.* Joint resolution for the relief of Robert L. Lindsay. June 25, 1868 431

[No. 45.] *National Association of American Sharpshooters.* Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties on certain articles contributed to the National Association of American Sharpshooters. June 25, 1868 431

[No. 46.] *Hygeia Hotel.* Joint resolution to authorize the enlargement of the Hygeia Hotel, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. June 25, 1868 431

[No. 50.] *George W. Doty.* A resolution for the relief of George W. Doty, a commander in the United States navy, on the retired list. July 3, 1868 432

[No. 53.] *John Sedgwick.* Joint resolution for the relief of John Sedgwick, collector of internal revenue, third district California. July 7, 1868 432

[No. 57.] *Accounts of certain Officers and Agents.* Joint resolution in relation to the settlement of the accounts of certain officers and agents who have disbursed public money under the direction of the chief of engineers. July 13, 1868 432

[No. 65.] *Henry B. Ste. Marie.* Joint resolution for the relief of Henry B. Ste. Marie. July 20, 1868 433

[No. 66.] *Z. M. Hall.* Joint resolution for the relief of Z. M. Hall. July 20, 1868 433

[No. 70.] *Aaron K. Hughes.* A resolution for the restoration of Commander Aaron K. Hughes, United States navy, to the active list from the retired list. July 23, 1868 433

[No. 71.] *Peter M. Carmichael.* Joint resolution for the relief of Peter M. Carmichael, surveyor of the port of Albany. July 23, 1868 433

[No. 85.] *Andrew S. Core.* A resolution to construe an act entitled, "An act to authorize the accounting officers of the treasury to settle the accounts of Andrew S. Core." July 27, 1868 433

[No. 86.] *Jonathan S. Turner.* A resolution for the relief of Jonathan S. Turner. July 27, 1868 434

[No. 87.] *Martha E. King.* Joint resolution for the relief of Martha E. King. July 27, 1868 .. 434

STATUTE III. — 1868 - 69.

Page

Franklin J. Moses. An act to relieve from disabilities Franklin J. Moses, a citizen of South Carolina. December 11, 1868, ch. 1 435

Gustavus G. Cushman. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to adjust the claim of Gustavus G. Cushman for office rent while commissioner under the reciprocity treaty. December 15, 1868, ch. 3 435

Removal of Disabilities. An act to relieve certain persons of all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. December 22, 1868, ch. 5 435

Joseph Moorehead. An act for the relief of Joseph Moorehead. January 6, 1869, ch. 6 436

John G. Stokes. An act to relieve from disabilities John G. Stokes, a citizen of Alabama. January 8, 1869, ch. 8 436

Emma Wilson. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emma Wilson, of the State of Indiana. January 14, 1869, ch. 10 436

W. T. Coggeshall. An act to provide for the removal of the remains of Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, late minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States. January 18, 1869, ch. 11 436

William H. Bagley. An act to relieve William H. Bagley, of Wake County, North Carolina. January 18, 1869, ch. 12 437

R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips. An act to relieve from disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina. January 22, 1869, ch. 14 437

Rufus M. Hollister. An act for the relief of Rufus M. Hollister, of Janesville, Wisconsin. January 30, 1869, ch. 17 437

Jonathan L. Pierce, Jr. An act confirming title to "Little Rock Island," in the Mississippi River. January 30, 1869, ch. 18 437

John L. Davis. An act for the relief of Commander John L. Davis. February 2, 1869, ch. 22 .. 438

John H. Osler. An act for the relief of John H. Osler, of Guernsey County, Ohio. February 9, 1869, ch. 25 438

Pueblo of Santa Ana. An act to confirm the title to certain land to the pueblo of Santa Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico. February 9, 1869, ch. 26 438

Jane McMurray. An act for the relief of Jane McMurray. February 16, 1869, ch. 27 438

Margaret Whitt. An act granting a pension to the widow and child of Martin Whitt, deceased. February 16, 1869, ch. 28 439

Anne Dycher. An act granting a pension to Anne Dycher, widow of Matthew D. Dycher. February 16, 1869, ch. 29 439

Elizabeth J. Miller. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Miller, widow of General John Miller. February 16, 1869, ch. 30 439

Daniel Hauser. An act granting a pension to Daniel Hauser, a citizen of North Carolina, and a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. February 19, 1869, ch. 39 439

William Grant Powers. An act for the relief of William Grant Powers. February 19, 1869, ch. 40 439

Sally Phillips. An act for the relief of the estate of Isaac Phillips, deceased, who was a private in the revolutionary war. February 19, 1869, ch. 41 440

Nott and Company. An act for the relief of Nott and Company. February 22, 1869, ch. 44 440

Cornelio Vigil, and Cram St. Vrain. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the territory of New Mexico." February 25, 1869, ch. 47 440

Walter D. Plowden. An act for the relief of Walter D. Plowden. March 1, 1869, ch. 58 441

Goldman Bryson. An act providing for the payment of Captain Goldman Bryson's mounted company. March 1, 1869, ch. 59 442

Moses F. Shinn. An act to confirm an entry of land by Moses F. Shinn. March 1, 1869, ch. 60. 442

Charles Mains. An act granting a pension to Charles Mains, of Tennessee. March 1, 1869, ch. 61 442

Joseph M. Hudson. An act granting a pension to Joseph M. Hudson. March 1, 1869, ch. 62 442

William M. Simpson. An act granting a pension to William M. Simpson. March 1, 1869, ch. 63 442

Mrs. Susan Carson. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Carson. March 1, 1869, ch. 64 ... 443

Mrs. Naomi Adams. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Naomi Adams. March 1, 1869, ch. 65 .. 443

Charlotte Webster. An act granting a pension to Charlotte Webster, widow of Timothy Webster, deceased. March 1, 1869, ch. 66 443

Mary R. Brown. An act granting a pension to Mary R. Brown. March 1, 1869, ch. 67 443

William H. Johnson. An act to increase the pension of William H. Johnson. March 1, 1869, ch. 68 444

Page

Edmund W. Wandell. An act granting back pension to Edmund W. Wandell, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. March 1, 1869, ch. 69 444

Katharine Dreyer. An act granting a pension to Katharine Dreyer, widow of Sylvester Dreyer, deceased, late private of company H, of the tenth regiment of Minnesota volunteers. March 1, 1869, ch. 70 444

Catharine O'Conners. An act granting a pension to Catharine O'Conners, widow of Timothy O'Conners, deceased, late private company C, of the thirty-third regiment Massachusetts volunteers. March 1, 1869, ch. 71 445

Elizabeth Radigan. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Radigan, widow of John Radigan, deceased, who was a private in company A of the forty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. March 1, 1869, ch. 72 445

Ann Smith. An act granting a pension to Ann Smith, March 1, 1869, ch. 73 445

Mary J. Hutton. An act granting a pension to Mary J. Hutton, widow of John C. Hutton, deceased. March 1, 1869, ch. 74 445

Ellen Green. An act granting a pension to Ellen Green. March 1, 1869, ch. 75 446

Edward W. White. An act granting a pension to Edward W. White. March 1, 1869, ch. 76 446

George W. Short. An act for the relief of George W. Short. March 1, 1869, ch. 77 446

Maria Walters. An act granting a pension to Maria Walters. March 1, 1869, ch. 78 446

William McDonald. An act granting a pension to William McDonald. March 1, 1869, ch. 79 446

Richard Look. An act granting a pension to Richard Look. March 1, 1869, ch. 80 447

Catharine S. B. Spear. An act granting a pension to Catharine S. B. Spear. March 1, 1869, ch. 81 447

Nancy Reed. An act granting a pension to Nancy Reed. March 1, 1869, ch. 82 447

James H. Maguire. An act granting a pension to James H. Maguire. March 1, 1869, ch. 83 447

John R. Ray. An act granting a pension to John R. Ray. March 1, 1869, ch. 84 447

Martha E. McKinney. An act granting a pension to Martha E. McKinney. March 1, 1869, ch. 85 447

Matilda Carney. An act granting a pension to Matilda Carney. March 1, 1869, ch. 86 448

William J. Patton. An act increasing the pension of William J. Patton. March 1, 1869, ch. 87 448

Lorenzo Day. An act granting a pension to Lorenzo Day. March 1, 1869, ch. 88 448

Rachel C. Floyd. An act granting a pension to Rachel C. Floyd. March 1, 1869, ch. 89 448

Allen E. Rector. An act granting a pension to Allen E. Rector. March 1, 1869, ch. 90 448

Jacob Huggins. An act granting a pension to Jacob Huggins. March 1, 1869, ch. 91 449

Lucinda A. Wilder. An act granting a pension to Lucinda A. Wilder. March 1, 1869, ch. 92 449

Richard H. Allen. An act granting a pension to the widow and minor children of Lieutenant Richard H. Allen. March 1, 1869, ch. 93 449

Bridget Hayes. An act granting a pension to Bridget Hayes. March 1, 1869, ch. 94 449

Sarah A. Scherr. An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Scherr. March 1, 1869, ch. 95 449

Mary A. Amer. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Amer. March 1, 1869, ch. 96 450

Julia A. Fisher. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Fisher. March 1, 1869, ch. 97 450

Lucinda Pangle. An act granting a pension to Lucinda Pangle. March 1, 1869, ch. 98 450

Mary Ann Shurlock. An act granting a pension to Mary Ann Shurlock. March 1, 1869, ch. 99. 450

Charles H. B. King. An act granting a pension to Charles H. B. King. March 1, 1869, ch. 100 450

Juliet E. Hall. An act granting a pension to Juliet E. Hall. March 1, 1869, ch. 101 451

Mahala M. Freeman. An act granting a pension to Mahala M. Freeman. March 1, 1869, ch. 102 451

John M. Flynn. An act granting a pension to John M. Flynn. March 1, 1869, ch. 103 451

Harriet M. Mills. An act granting a pension to Harriet M. Mills, widow of Samuel J. Mills, deceased, late a private in company F of second regiment Connecticut volunteers. March 1, 1869, ch. 104 451

Henry Riemann. An act granting a pension to Henry Riemann. March 1, 1869, ch. 105 451

Foster and Tower. An act for the relief of Foster and Tower. March 1, 1869, ch. 106 452

N. A. Shuttleworth. An act for the relief of N. A. Shuttleworth, of Harrison County, West Virginia. March 1, 1869, ch. 107 452

Isaac Watts. An act for the relief of Isaac Watts. March 1, 1869, ch. 108 452

Leonidas Smith. An act for the relief of Lieutenant Leonidas Smith, late of the twenty-second regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. March 1, 1869, ch. 109 452

Betsey S. Jackman. An act granting a pension to Betsey S. Jackman. March 1, 1869, ch. 110 452

H. A. White. An act for the relief of H. A. White. March 1, 1869, ch. 111 453

Cyrus Hall. An act granting a pension to Cyrus Hall. March 1, 1869, ch. 112 453

John Gestiger. An act for the relief of John Gestiger. March 1, 1869, ch. 113 453

John A. Parker. An act granting a pension to John A. Parker, a soldier in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. March 1, 1869, ch. 114 453

Clarissa K. Grant. An act granting a pension to Clarissa K. Grant. March 1, 1869, ch. 115 453

Page

Sarah A. Wilcox. An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Wilcox. March 1, 1869, ch. 116..... 454
Jacob S. Baker. An act granting a pension to Jacob S. Baker. March 1, 1869, ch. 117..... 454
Emily H. Gardner. An act granting a pension to Emily H. Gardner. March 1, 1869, ch. 118... 454
Edwin B. Hoag. An act for the relief of Edwin B. Hoag. March 1, 1869, ch. 119..... 454
George Kaiser. An act for the relief of George Kaiser. March 1, 1869, ch. 120..... 454
Private Land Claims. An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico. March 3, 1869, ch. 152..... 454
Charles Hunter. An act for the relief of Captain Charles Hunter, United States navy. March 3, 1869, ch. 153..... 455
Wright Duryea. An act for the relief of Wright Duryea. March 3, 1869, ch. 154..... 455
Mary A. Filler. An act for the relief of Mary A. Filler. March 3, 1869, ch. 155..... 456
Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. An act for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. March 3, 1869, ch. 156..... 456
Henry Barricklow. An act for the relief of Henry Barricklow. March 3, 1869, ch. 157..... 456
Scouts and Guides. An act for the relief of certain companies of scouts and guides organized in Alabama. March 3, 1869, ch. 158..... 457
Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B Guthrie. An act granting a pension to Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B. Guthrie. March 3, 1869, ch. 159..... 457
Lemuel Bartholow. An act granting a pension to Lemuel Bartholow. March 3, 1869, ch. 160.... 458
John W. Davidson. An act for the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson of the United States army. March 3, 1869, ch. 161..... 458
Charles C. Cook. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Charles C. Cook, deceased. March 3, 1869, ch. 162..... 458
Gabriel, Cerre, and Sophia Bolage. An act to confirm certain private land claims in the State of Missouri. March 3, 1869, ch. 163..... 458
Mary A. Davis. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Davis, widow of William P. Davis, a private of the eighteenth regiment of Indiana volunteers in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. March 3, 1869, ch. 164..... 459
Peter McGough. An act for the relief of Peter McGough, collector of internal revenue, and disbursing agent, twentieth district, Pennsylvania. March 3, 1869, ch. 165..... 459
Sarah E. Haines. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Haines. March 3, 1869, ch. 166..... 459
Horace Peck. An act granting a pension to Horace Peck, of Charlton, Massachusetts. March 3, 1869, ch. 167..... 459
Benjamin T. Raines. An act granting a pension to Benjamin T. Raines, of Indiana. March 3, 1869, ch. 168..... 459
Elizabeth Clarke. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Clarke. March 3, 1869, ch. 169..... 460
Martin N. Slocum. An act granting a pension to the children of Martin N. Slocum, deceased. March 3, 1869, ch. 170..... 460
Benjamin C. Stone. An act granting a pension to Benjamin C. Stone. March 3, 1869, ch. 171.. 460
Mrs. Lydia W. Ford. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia W. Ford. March 3, 1869, ch. 172..... 460
Henry C. Noyes. An act for the relief of Henry C. Noyes. March 3, 1869, ch. 173..... 461
D. Hillhouse Buel. An act for the relief of Reverend D. Hillhouse Buel. March 3, 1869, ch. 174 461
Alpheus C. Gallahue. An act for the relief of Alpheus C. Gallahue. March 3, 1869, ch. 175.... 461
Celestia P. Hartt. An act for the relief of Celestia P. Hartt. March 3, 1869, ch. 176..... 461
George Fowler. An act for the relief of George Fowler, and the estate of De Grasse Fowler, deceased, or their assigns. March 3, 1869, ch. 177..... 462
Charles H. Rodd and Andrew Campeau. An act confirming certain purchases of lands in the Ionia district, Michigan, made by Charles H. Rodd and Andrew J. Campeau. March 3, 1869, ch. 178..... 462

PRIVATE RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 4.] *George W. Lane.* Joint resolution for the relief of George W. Lane, superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, and assistant treasurer of the United States. February 4, 1869..... 463
[No. 6.] *Charles Westmoreland.* A resolution relating to the mileage of Charles Westmoreland. February 9, 1869..... 463
[No. 12.] *Leonard Pierce, Junior.* Joint resolution for the relief of Leonard Pierce, Junior, late United States consul at Matamoras. February 19, 1869..... 463
[No. 13.] *Frederick Schley.* Joint resolution for the relief of Frederick Schley. February 25, 1869..... 464

Page

[No. 18.] *Edward E. Shead.* Joint resolution for the relief of Edward E. Shead, of Eastport, State of Maine. March 1, 1869 464

[No. 29.] *Remission of Duties.* Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duty on certain meridian circles. March 3, 1869 465

[No. 30.] *Henry S. Gibbons, Luther NcNeal, and Seth M. Gates.* Joint resolution for the relief of Henry S. Gibbons, Luther McNeal, and Seth M. Gates. March 3, 1869 465

[No. 31.] *Mrs. Ella E. Hobart.* Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Ella E. Hobart. March 3 1869 465

LIST

OF THE

TREATIES AND POSTAL CONVENTIONS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

Page

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. Treaty between the United States and the Confederated Tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; Made October 1, 1859; Ratified July 9, 1860..... 467

Dominican Republic. 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 Santo Domingo February 8, 1867; Ratified by President of the United States July 31, 1867; Exchanged at Santo Domingo October 5, 1867; Proclaimed by President of United States October 24, 1867..... 473

Madagascar. Treaty between the United States of America and the Queen of Madagascar; Concluded February 14, 1867; Ratified July 8, 1868; Proclaimed October 1, 1868 491

Sacs and Foxes. Treaty between the United States of America and the Tribe of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi; Concluded February 18, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 25, 1868; Amendments accepted September 2, 1868; Proclaimed October 14, 1868..... 495

Sissiton and Warpeton Bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians. Treaty between the United States of America and the Sissiton and Warpeton Bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; concluded February 19, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendments, April 15, 1867; Amendments accepted April 22, 1867; Proclaimed May 2, 1867 505

Senecas, &c. Treaty between the United States of America and the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes; Concluded February 23, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendments, June 18, 1868; Amendments accepted September 1, 7, 8, and 15, 1868; Proclaimed October 14, 1868 513

Pottawatomies. Treaty between the United States of America and the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians; Concluded February 27, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 25, 1868; Amendments accepted August 4, 1868; Proclaimed August 7, 1868..... 531

Russia. Treaty concerning the Cession of the Russian Possessions in North America by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the United States of America; Concluded March 30, 1867; Ratified by the United States, May 28, 1867; Exchanged June 20, 1867; Proclaimed by the United States, June 20, 1867..... 539

Great Britain. 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 545

Nicaragua. Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua; Concluded June 21, 1867; Ratified June 20, 1868; Proclaimed August 13, 1868 549

Hong Kong. Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China, August 10, 1867..... 563

Belgium. Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, August 21, 1867 565

Netherlands. Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands, September 26, 1867..... 569

Swiss Confederation. Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, October 11, 1867 573

North German Union. 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, October 21, 1867 577

Page

Kiowas and Comanches. Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 21, 1867; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 25, 1868 581

Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 21, 1867; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 25, 1868 589

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Treaty between the United States of America and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 28, 1867; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 19, 1868 593

Italy. Articles agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America, represented by John A. Kasson, Esq., 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, November 8, 1867 601

Italy. Convention between the United States of America and the King of Italy, defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls; Concluded February 8, 1868; Proclaimed February 13, 1869 605

Prussia. Treaty between the United States of America and the King of Prussia; Concluded at Berlin, February 22, 1868; Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 27, 1868 615

Ute Indians. Treaty between the United States of America and the Tabegauche, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Ute Indians; Concluded March 2, 1868; Ratification advised, with Amendment, July 25, 1868; Amendment accepted August 15, September 1, 14, 24, and 25, 1868; Proclaimed November 6, 1868 619

Italy. Convention between the United States and the King of Italy for the surrender of Criminals; Concluded at Washington, March 23, 1868; Ratified September 17, 1868; Proclaimed September 30, 1868 629

Sioux Indians. Treaty between the United States of America and different tribes of Sioux Indians; Concluded April 29 *et seq.*, 1868; Ratification advised February 16, 1869; Proclaimed February 24, 1869 685

Crows. Treaty between the United States of America and the Crow Tribe of Indians; Concluded May 7, 1868; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 12, 1868 ... 649

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Treaty between the United States of America and the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Tribes of Indians; Concluded May 10, 1868; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 25, 1868 655

Bavaria. Treaty between the United States and the King of Bavaria, concerning the Citizenship of Emigrants; Concluded at Munich, May 26, 1868; Ratified September 18, 1868; Proclaimed October 8, 1868 661

Navajoes. Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians; Concluded June 1, 1868; Ratification advised July 25, 1868; Proclaimed August 12, 1868... 667

Shoshonees and Bannacks. Treaty between the United States of America and the eastern band of Shoshonees and the Bannack tribe of Indians; Concluded July 3, 1868; Ratification advised February 16, 1869; Proclaimed February 24, 1869 673

Mexico. Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for the adjustment of claims; Concluded July 4, 1868; Proclaimed February 1, 1869 679

Mexico. Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for regulating the citizenship of emigrants; Concluded July 10, 1868; Proclaimed February 1, 1869 687

Great Britain. 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 691

Nez Percé Indians. Amendatory treaty to the treaty of June 9, 1863, between the United States of America and the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians; Concluded August 13, 1868; Ratification advised February 16, 1869; Proclaimed February 24, 1869 693

LIST

OF THE

PROCLAMATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

PROCLAMATIONS. — CERTIFICATES. — APPENDIX.

Page

No. 1. — Cancelling a contract with one Bernard Kock. April 16, 1863 697

No. 2. — Warning all persons against obstructing the execution of the Constitution and laws, enjoining obedience thereto, and directing the officers of the army and navy to assist the courts and civil authorities. September 3, 1867 697

No. 3. — Offering and extending full pardon to all persons participating in the late rebellion, and restoration of rights to all, excepting three classes. September 7, 1867 699

No. 4. — Correcting an error in proclamation of August 20, 1866. October 7, 1867 701

No. 5. — Appointing a day of national thanksgiving and praise. October 20, 1867 701

No. 6. — Proclaiming and declaring full pardon to all persons participating in the late rebellion, those under indictment for treason or felony excepted. July 4, 1868 702

No. 7. — Announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution by North Carolina. July 11, 1868 703

No. 8. — Announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution by South Carolina. July 18, 1868 704

No. 9. — Announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution by Louisiana. July 18, 1868 704

No. 10. — Announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution by Alabama. July 20, 1868 705

No. 11. — Certifying that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted, if, &c. July 20, 1868 706

No. 12. — Announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution by Georgia. July 27, 1868 708

No. 13. — Certifying that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted. July 28, 1868 708

No. 14. — Recommending Thursday, November 26, 1868, as a day of public Thanksgiving. October 12, 1868 711

No. 15. — Granting full pardon and amnesty to all persons engaged in the late rebellion 711

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1867; *was adjourned on Saturday, the thirtieth day of March, A. D.* 1867, *to meet on Wednesday, the third day of July, A. D.* 1867; *met on the said third day of July, and continued in session until Saturday, the twentieth day of said July, on which day it adjourned to meet on Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, A. D.* 1867; *met on the said twenty-first day of November, and ended the second day of December, A. D.* 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act 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,'" approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

March 12, 1867.
1866, ch. 21, § 3.
Vol. xiv. p. 10.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section third of the act to incorporate a national asylum for disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended by striking out the words "not members of Congress."

Members of Congress may be elected managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

APPROVED, March 12, 1867.

CHAP. II. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Expenses of Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian Country.*

March 14, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country.

Appropriation for commissioners to the Indian country.

APPROVED, March 14, 1867.

CHAP. III. — *An Act to repeal a Joint Resolution entitled "A Resolution to provide for the Removal of the Wreck of the Steamship Scotland," approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

March 16, 1867.
Vol. xiv. p. 564.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "A resolution to provide for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland," approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

See *post*, p. 249.

Resolution for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland from the entrance to New York harbor repealed.

APPROVED, March 16, 1867.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to clothe the maimed and destitute Soldiers.*

March 22, 1867.

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 to furnish one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier who is an inmate of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home" in the United States, out of the stock on hand in the quartermaster's department.

Secretary of War to furnish one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier, an inmate of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home."

Clothing, how to be delivered.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such clothing shall be delivered to the managers of such institutions upon their requisition therefor, accompanied with such certificates as to numbers and condition as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

March 22, 1867.

CHAP. V. — *An Act in Relation to a certain Tract of Land in Burlington, Iowa.*

An ordinance adopted by the city council of Burlington, Iowa, made legal.

Interest of the United States in Market Square, Burlington, conveyed to the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain ordinance adopted by the city council of the city of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, of date of December tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An ordinance devoting Market Square to certain public purposes, and providing for the location of certain railroad tracks upon certain streets, and for other purposes," is hereby ratified, approved, and made legal and valid, so far as relates to said public square; and that said ordinance shall operate to convey to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company all right and interest of the United States in the premises known as Market Square, in the said city of Burlington, upon the terms and conditions and for the purposes and uses therein designated, and shall have the same force, operation, and effect as if the fee-simple title to said Market Square and streets were owned by said city at the date of said ordinance.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

March 23, 1867.
1867, ch. 153.
Vol. xiv. p. 428.
Post, pp. 14, 29, 30, 41, 72, 73.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate Restoration.*

Registration to be made of certain male citizens of each military district before September 1, 1867; to include residents of twenty-one years of age, and upwards, qualified to vote for delegates, and who have taken the oath.

Form of the oath.

Post, p. 15.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ———; that I have resided in said State for ——— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ———, or the parish of ———, in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, 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 afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God"; which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Who to administer the oath

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the completion of the

registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

After completion of registration, and upon at least thirty days' notice of the time and places therefor, an election to be held of delegates to a convention to establish a constitution.

The convention to consist of what number of members in certain States, and how apportioned;

of what number in Virginia, and how apportioned.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

At the election, a vote to be taken for or against a convention.

Who to count and return the votes.

See *post*, p. 41.

Convention to be held if a majority of the votes cast are for a convention;

but not unless a majority of all the registered voters vote on the question.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Commanding general to appoint boards of registration to superintend the election and make returns to him;

to ascertain and proclaim the persons elected as delegates;

to notify delegates to assemble, if a majority of the votes are for a convention.

Convention to meet and frame a constitution which shall be submitted to the registered voters for ratification.

Election therefor how to be notified and when to be held, &c.

See *Post*, p. 15.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the

If constitution is ratified by a majority of the votes cast, half of the voters voting, a copy thereof to be

sent to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress.

Congress to approve the constitution if, &c. and to declare the State entitled to representation, &c.

same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

All the elections to be by ballot.

Officers making the registration to take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

Knowingly and falsely swearing in taking the oath to be perjury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office": *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Expenses under this act how to be paid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made, by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Compensation of delegates to the convention, its officers, &c. how to be determined.

Tax to be imposed therefor.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

The word "article" in the sixth section of the act to mean "section."

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean "section."

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., March 23, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

In Senate of the United States,
March 23, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill: —

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. Forney, *Secretary.*

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to provide for a District and a Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, and for other Purposes.* March 25, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Nebraska shall hereafter constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Nebraska; and for said district a district judge, a marshal, and a district attorney of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Nebraska to constitute one judicial district.

Judge, marshal, and attorney to be appointed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said district of Nebraska shall be attached to and constitute a part of the eighth judicial circuit; and a term of the circuit court and district court of the United States for said district shall be held in the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on the first Monday of May, and on the first Monday of November, in each year.

District of Nebraska to be attached to eighth judicial circuit.

Times and places of holding circuit and district courts.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Nebraska, and the judges thereof respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

Jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the circuit and district courts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge appointed for the district of Nebraska shall receive as his compensation the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable in four equal instalments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Salary of district judge.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal and district attorney of the United States, and clerk of the circuit and district courts, for the said district of Nebraska, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall for the services they may perform receive the fees and compensation allowed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Powers and duties of the marshal and district attorney.

Fees and compensation. 1853, ch. 80. Vol. x. p. 161.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all cases of appeal or writ of error, heretofore prosecuted, and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska, or which may hereafter be prosecuted from said court as herein allowed, may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, or to the supreme court of the State of Nebraska, as the nature

Provision as to appeals and writs of error.

of said appeal or writ of error may require, and each of these courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Nebraska Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process thereon. And from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska, prior to its admission as a State, the parties to said judgments and decrees shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the federal courts as they had under the laws of the United States prior to the admission of said State of Nebraska into the Union.

District judge for Iowa to act in Nebraska until a judge is appointed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That until a judge for said district of Nebraska shall be duly appointed, the district judge of the United States for the district of Iowa shall act as the district judge of Nebraska, and shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction and power in the district hereby created as he has in the district of Iowa.

Approved, March 25, 1867.

March 26, 1867. CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to exempt Wrapping-Paper, made from Wood or Cornstalks, from Internal Tax, and for other Purposes.*

Wrapping-paper made of wood, &c. exempt from internal tax.

Ten per cent tax to be paid by banks, bankers, &c. upon notes of cities, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867.

All wrapping-paper to be free from internal tax.

Wooden ladders exempt.

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, wrapping-paper, made of wood or cornstalks, shall be exempt from internal tax.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every national banking association, state bank, or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them after the first day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of state banks is collected.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That wrapping-paper made from any other material than that cited in the first section shall be also exempt from internal tax.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, ladders made wholly of wood shall be exempt from internal tax.

Approved, March 26, 1867.

March 26, 1867. CHAP. IX. — *An Act in Relation to the Acknowledgment of Deeds in the District of Columbia.*

Deeds for the conveyance of real estate in the District of Columbia, how may be acknowledged.

Former conveyances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter acknowledgments of deeds for the conveyance of real estate in the District of Columbia may be taken by the recorder of deeds for said District, or by a single justice of the peace; and any such acknowledgment heretofore taken by a single justice of the peace is hereby made and declared to be a valid acknowledgment: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to impair the title of bona fide purchasers who, by conveyances and formal acknowledgments, have, prior to the passage of this act, acquired paramount titles under existing laws.

Approved, March 26, 1867.

March 26, 1867. 1866, ch. 128. Vol. xiv. p. 68. CHAP. X. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to reimburse the State of West Virginia for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and paying military Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion," approved June twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Money appropriated to reimburse West Virginia, how to be expended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money appropriated by the act to which this is a supplement shall be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 26, 1867.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to authorize the Entry and Occupation of a Portion of Long Island, in Boston Harbor, for military Purposes.* March 28, 1867.

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 to take possession of that portion of Long Island, in Boston harbor, Massachusetts, belonging to James T. Austin, for the purpose of erecting thereon a fort and such other structures as may be needed for military purposes, and there shall be paid for the same, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, as agreed upon between Ivers J. Austin, the agent and representative of the said James T. Austin, and the agent of the United States charged with the negotiation for the purchase of said property: *Provided,* That said amount shall not be paid until the Attorney-General of the United States shall be satisfied that the title of said portion of said island has been fully transferred to the United States free from all encumbrance, and that the person receiving the money is competent to act in the premises.

Part of Long Island, in Boston harbor, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of War for military purposes.

Payment therefor.

Attorney-General to approve the title.

APPROVED, March 28, 1867.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Gover[n]ment Warehouses on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York.* March 28, 1867.

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, in his discretion, to sell the property on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York, being warehouses numbers fifty-four, fifty-six, and fifty-eight, now owned by the government, the sale to be made at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, in ready money, after giving notice thereof six weeks in succession in two daily papers printed in the city of New York. And upon sale being made as aforesaid, the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute, and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title, and interest of the United States.

Government warehouses on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York, may be sold at auction.

Deed.

APPROVED, March 28, 1867.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for contingent Expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other Purposes.* March 29, 1867.

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, namely: —

Deficiencies appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate for the year ending June 30, 1867.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees.

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For salary of the clerk to the committee on appropriations, from the date of his appointment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty-eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Clerk to committee on appropriations.

To pay the expenses incurred under the resolution of the Senate directing the hydration of the atmosphere of the Senate chamber, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated and added to the contingent fund of the Senate.

Hydration of the atmosphere of the Senate chamber.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That section ten of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," passed at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, shall not be construed to allow a greater compensation for the

Construction of act 1867, ch. 167, § 10. Vol. xiv. p. 467.

Pay for publication of the laws, &c. in the papers in the District of Columbia.

Certain newspapers in the ten rebellious States to publish the laws, &c.

publication of the laws passed by Congress and executive proclamations and treaties in the papers of the District of Columbia than is provided by law for such publication in other papers. And the newspapers in the ten rebellious States named in section seven of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," which have been or may be designated in pursuance of the provisions of said section for the publication of the public laws and treaties of the United States, shall publish the public laws and treaties of the Thirty-ninth Congress, authentic copies of which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish as soon as practicable, after receiving notice of such designation; and there is hereby appropriated out of the treasury, from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay for said service: *Provided*, That the accounts therefor shall be settled in the usual manner, and the compensation shall not exceed the rate fixed in section seven aforesaid.

Secretary of State to furnish copies.

Appropriation.

Accounts and rate of pay.

Clerk of the House to select newspapers in the several States and Territories in which the laws, legal notices, &c. are to be published.

Secretary of State to furnish copies.

Three papers in Louisiana.

Rates of pay.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section seven of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as relates to the publication of the treaties and laws of the United States, be and the same is hereby extended to the States not therein designated, and to the Territories; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, upon receiving notice of the designation of newspapers under the act aforesaid and this section, promptly to furnish to such newspapers authentic copies of the treaties and laws of the United States to be published as aforesaid: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful to print the laws and treaties of the United States, as aforesaid, in three newspapers in Louisiana: *And provided further*, That the rates fixed by previous laws shall not be hereby increased.

Appropriations for House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, 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 sixty-seven, namely:—

Stationery.

For stationery for the House of Representatives, nine thousand dollars.

Newspapers.

For newspapers, ten thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Appropriation for salaries of commissioner of education and his clerks;

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for salaries of the commissioner of education and his clerks, twelve thousand four hundred dollars, for the period of three months ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

offices and stationery.

For furnishing offices and for stationery, six thousand dollars.

Repairs of Long Bridge.

For the repair of Long Bridge, District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

Appropriations for expenses of Indian delegations visiting Washington.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses incurred by certain Indian delegations in visiting Washington city for the purpose of negotiating treaties and in their return home, to wit:—

Sioux.

For the Sioux of Lake Traverse, ten thousand dollars.

For the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, fifteen thousand dollars.

Kansas Indians.

For the tribes residing in the State of Kansas, fifteen thousand dollars.

Chippewas.

For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, six thousand dollars.

And all laws allowing the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the commissioner of Indian affairs to enter into treaties with any Indian tribes are hereby repealed, and no expense shall hereafter be incurred in negotiating a treaty with any Indian tribe until an appropriation authorizing such expense shall be first made by law.

Laws allowing the making of treaties with Indian tribes repealed.

Post, p. 18.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money heretofore appropriated to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings be transferred to and may be expended under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, or such officer of the engineer corps as he may direct.

Chief engineer, &c. to expend moneys appropriated to be expended under direction of commissioner of public buildings.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

March 29, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who are not residents of the State of Indiana, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of moneys expended by the State of Indiana in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, and paying such State forces as were called into service in said State since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of rebellion against the United States.

President to appoint three commissioners to ascertain the amount of moneys spent by Indiana in raising, &c. State forces during the rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners so appointed 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 Indiana 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.

Commissioners to do what.

What disbursements to be allowed;

what not to be allowed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in making up said account, for the convenience of the accounting officers of the government, the commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended, respectively, for enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting, and paying said troops.

In making up the account certain items of expenditure to be stated separately.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in the adjustment of accounts under this act, the commissioners 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.

Rates of compensation to be allowed.

SEC. 5. *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 the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be examined by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and said officers shall audit the said accounts as in ordinary cases; and if from said report it shall appear that any sum remains due to the said State, he shall draw his warrant for the same, payable to the governor of said State, and deliver it to him.

Commissioners to make written report to the Secretary of Treasury.

Any sum due the State to be paid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their du-

Commissioners to be sworn.

Compensation of commissioners.

ties, be sworn that they will carefully examine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of Indiana, 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.

Provisions of this act to apply to Ohio.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply in every respect to the State of Ohio, and the same proceedings shall be had for ascertaining the amount due the said State of Ohio, as are herein provided for ascertaining the amount due the State of Indiana, and for the payment of such amount, when ascertained under the limitations and restrictions of this act, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Appropriation.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act to grant to the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, the Right of Way and Privilege to lay, land, and operate a Submarine Telegraph Cable on the Atlantic Coast of the United States, and establish Telegraph Communication between the United States and Europe, via the Bermudas and Azores Islands.*

American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company may lay and operate cables on the Atlantic coast, except, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, be, and are hereby, vested with the right, power, and privilege, having acquired the necessary land therefor, to lay, land, and operate their cable or cables on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the right, power, and privilege so to lay, land, and operate their cable or cables shall be vested in the said American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company for the period of twenty years from the approval of this act: *Provided*, That the said company shall commence active operations within the space of two years from the approval of this act.

to commence operations in two years;

may lay and operate cables in any harbor, &c. on the Atlantic coast, except, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, having acquired the necessary land therefor, shall have the right, power, and privilege to lay, land, and operate their cable or cables within any of the harbors, waters, inlets, towns, and cities on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, offering the most practical and convenient landing, and to construct or erect all the necessary fixtures to accomplish the object of this act.

The government to have the preference in the use of the cables.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the government of the United States shall at all times have the preference in its use, upon terms that may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the said company.

This act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to establish a Port of Delivery at Chester, Pennsylvania.*

Chester, in the district of Philadelphia, made a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Chester, in the district of Philadelphia, shall be a port of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed, who shall reside at said port of delivery and receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act to increase the Force in the Patent-Office.*

Additional principal and assistant exam-

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 authorized from time to time to appoint, in the manner already

provided for by law, such an additional number of principal examiners, first assistant examiners, and second assistant examiners, as may be required to transact the current business of the office with despatch: *Provided*, That the whole number of such additional examiners shall not exceed four of each class, and that the total annual expense of the patent-office shall not exceed its annual receipts.

iners may be appointed in the patent-office.

Proviso.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association.*

March 29, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander H. Randall, James Harlan, Alexander Ramsey, Nathaniel P. Banks, Sidney Perham, John Conness, John T. Wilson, Godlove S. Orth, Delos R. Ashley, Halbert E. Paine, Charles O'Neill, Burt Van Horn, John F. Driggs, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Jacob Benton, John Hill, Shelby M. Cullom, Thomas A. Jencks, Orin S. Ferry, N. B. Smithers, Francis Thomas, Samuel McKee, Horace Maynard, John F. Benjamin, Rufus Mallory, Sidney Clarke, Daniel Polsley, Walter A. Burleigh, John Taffe, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of Washington, commemorative of the great charter of emancipation and universal liberty in America.

See *post*, p. 255.

The Lincoln Monument Association in Washington, D. C. incorporated.

Object of the corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their number, and to add to their number, not exceeding one from each State in the Union.

First trustees.

Vacancies.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to own and control such property as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the association.

Property of corporation.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to collect money, and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary or expedient.

Collection of money.

Rules and regulations.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to appoint a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and also a board of managers, consisting of not less than seven nor more than thirteen, who shall have a general control of the affairs of the association, and who may be selected from persons not included in the list of corporator[*ator*]s. The treasurer shall execute a bond in such penalty as may be required, conditioned for the safe-keeping of the funds of the corporation which may come into his hands, and for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him.

Officers and board of managers of the corporation.

Bond of treasurer.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the property of said corporation held or occupied by them for the uses and purposes of their incorporation shall be exempt from all taxes to be levied under the authority of the United States, or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia.

Property to be held for what uses; to be exempt from taxes.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter repeal, alter, or amend this act.

This act may be altered, &c.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of certain Watchmen, and for other Purposes.*

March 30, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eight watchmen on the dome of the Capitol, at the congressional stables, the gate-keeper, and watchmen of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, be hereafter appointed by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and the sergeant-at-arms of the

Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House to appoint certain watchmen and gate-keeper

House. That the officers aforesaid be also authorized to appoint three additional watchmen, one for each of the eastern porticos and the carriage-ways under the same. Each watchman so appointed shall receive an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, payable on the order of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the House, or either of them, and the amount of money necessary to pay said watchmen from the date of their appointment until the end of the present fiscal year be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Pay of watchmen.

Appropriation for present fiscal year;

for next fiscal year;

For the compensation of said watchmen for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of eleven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

for additional officer and private of Capitol police.

For the compensation of an additional lieutenant and private of the Capitol police, authorized to be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress, from the date of their appointment until the close of the present fiscal year at the rate paid others of the same grade, so much money as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of thirty-three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Sergeant-at-arms of Senate and House to select pattern and furnish uniform to police and watchmen, at what price; belts, arms, &c.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the House are hereby authorized to select a pattern for a uniform for the Capitol police and watchmen, and furnish to each member of the force two suits per year, at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars per suit, and also to furnish said force with the necessary belts, arms, and so forth, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars per man, and the amount of money necessary to carry this provision into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable upon the certificate of the officers above named. One half of the moneys hereinbefore appropriated shall be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate, and the other half into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Appropriations.

Sergeant-at-arms to make rules, &c. to secure the Capitol from defacement, &c.; may arrest and detain persons violating the rules, until, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to preserve the peace and secure the Capitol from defacement and for the protection of the public property therein, and shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating said rules, until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial, without further order of Congress.

Appropriations for Washington aqueduct, &c. how to be expended.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys appropriated for the Washington aqueduct and for the other public works of the District of Columbia shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

This act may be altered.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act amendatory of the organic Act of Colorado Territory.*

Sessions of the legislative assembly of Colorado Territory to be biennial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the sessions of the legislative assembly of Colorado Territory shall be biennial. Members of the council shall be elected for the term of four years, and members of the house for the term of two years, and shall receive the sum of six dollars per day instead of three dollars heretofore allowed, and shall also receive the same mileage now allowed by law.

Term of members of the council and of the house.

Pay and mileage.

Each house may elect an enrolling clerk.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each house shall have authority to elect, in addition to the officers now allowed by law, an enrolling clerk, who shall receive five dollars per day. The chief clerk shall receive six dollars per day, and the other officers elected by said legislature shall receive five dollars per day each.

Pay of clerks and other officers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the legislative

assembly elected at the general election of said Territory in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall compose the first legislature under this act, and said legislature shall meet at the time now fixed by law for the meeting of the legislative assembly of Colorado Territory.

Members elected in 1867 to be the first legislature under this act.

Legislature to meet when.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act for the Support in Part of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home in the District of Columbia.*

March 30, 1867.

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 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support in part of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, in the District of Columbia, organized under an act of the twenty-fifth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amended by the act of the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be expended under the direction of the officers of said institution, five thousand dollars.

Appropriation for the support in part of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, and how to be expended.

1866, ch. 249. 1867, ch. 62. Vol. xiv. pp. 247, 401.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act extending to the State of Nebraska the Provisions of an Act relating to Agricultural Colleges.*

March 30, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant made by law of the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to each State, of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each of its senators and representatives in Congress, for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges, is extended to the State of Nebraska in the same manner as if Nebraska had been a State of the Union at the date of the passage of said law.

Land granted to Nebraska for agricultural colleges.

1862, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 503. 1866, ch. 209. Vol. xiv. p. 208.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to provide in Part for grading the Public Grounds, and for other Purposes.*

March 30, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension, in grading, filling up, removing buildings, and improving the public grounds and streets around the Capitol.

Appropriation for grading public grounds, removing buildings, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all repairs and alterations of the Capitol building shall be made under the direction and supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.

Repairs, alterations, &c. to be made under whose direction.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

July 19, 1867.

1867, ch. 167, § 10. Vol. xiv. p. 467.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the concluding proviso of section ten of the act described in the title hereof shall not be held to prevent the necessary printing, as heretofore done, in the Treasury Department and the bureaus thereof, by their own employees; but the number of persons employed in this service shall not be increased.

Printing in the Treasury Department and its bureaus, how may be done.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

July 19, 1867.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Soldiers and Sailors therein designated.*

Certain soldiers and sailors not to be deemed deserters from the army or navy, so as to lose their citizenship.

Forfeitures of pay, &c. not remitted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no soldier or sailor shall be taken or held to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, did quit his command or refuse to serve after said date; but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor of his pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances, but this act shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship in consequence of his desertion.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

July 19, 1867.

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

Post roads established in Maine.

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 routes:

MAINE.

From Kennebunk, via Kennebunkport, to Cape Neddick.
From Biddeford to Saco Pool.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

July 19, 1867.

1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428. *Ante*, p. 2. *Post*, pp. 29, 30.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Meaning of chap. 153 of acts of 1867, &c. declared.

Governments in certain rebel states declared not to be legal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were not legal State governments; and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Commander of district may suspend or remove any civil or military officer, subject, &c. and may appoint to the vacancy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person, to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

The general of the army invested with power to remove, appoint, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed: *Provided*, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Certain acts of army officers in the military districts confirmed.

Provisions as to removals.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, (to be administered by any member of such board,) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from the list: *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Duties and powers of boards of registration. *Ante*, p. 3.

Race or color not to disqualify for membership of the board.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Intent of the oath prescribed. *Ante*, p. 2.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district be extended to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been

Time of completing registration may be extended.

Registration lists may be revised.

Names of other persons may be added.

Executive pardons, &c. not to remove disqualification from voting.

already registered; and no person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Members of board of registration may be removed, and vacancies filled.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Those elected or appointed to office in the military districts to take the oath.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Opinions of civil officers not to affect action of district commanders, &c.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Provisions of these acts, how to be construed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In the House of Representatives, U. S., July 19th, 1867.

The President of the United States, having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

In the Senate of the United States, July 19, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary,
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to establish Peace with certain Hostile Indian Tribes.* July 20, 1867.

See *post*, p. 80.

Commission to treat with hostile Indians, and make treaties, &c.

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 appoint a commission to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, who, together with N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the Senate, S. S. Tappan, and John B. Sanborn, shall have power and authority to call together the chiefs and headmen of such bands or tribes of Indians as are now waging war against the United States or committing depredations upon the people thereof, to ascertain the alleged reasons for their acts of hostility, and in their discretion, under the direction of the President, to make and conclude with said bands or tribes such treaty stipulations, subject to the action of the Senate, as may remove all just causes of complaint on their part, and at the same time establish security for person and property along the lines of railroad now being constructed to the Pacific and other thoroughfares of travel to the western Territories, and such as will most likely insure civilization for the Indians and peace and safety for the whites.

Commissioners to select a district or districts, subject to the approval of Congress, for a permanent home for certain Indians.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners are required to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations, to which the government has the right of occupation or to which said commissioners can obtain the right of occupation, and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable the said tribes, respectively, to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Said district or districts, when so selected, and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indians to be located thereon, and no person [s] not members of said tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employees of the United States: Provided, That the district or districts shall be so located as not to interfere with travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad Eastern Division, or the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the way of Albuquerque.

Members of tribes only to enter thereon, without, &c.

Districts not to interfere with travel on highways, nor with certain railroad routes.

Appropriation under this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, to wit: To carry out the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to subsist such friendly Indians as may have seperated or may hereafter seperate themselves from the hostile bands or tribes and seek the protection of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation, subsistence, &c. of commissioners.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be required to furnish transportation, subsistence, and protection to the commissioners herein named during the discharge of their duties.

Services of certain mounted volunteers may be accepted, if, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if said commissioners fail to secure the consent of the Indians to remove to the reservations and fail to secure peace, then the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to accept the services of mounted volunteers from the Governors of the several States and Territories, in organized companies and battalions, not exceeding four thousand men in number, and for such term of service as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Pay, subsistence, &c. of such volunteers, if accepted.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all volunteers so accepted shall be placed upon the same footing, in respect to pay, clothing, subsistence, and equipment, as the troops of the regular army.

Commissioners to report to the President.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners report their doings under this act to the President of the United States, including any such treaties and all correspondence as well as evidence by them taken.

APPROVED, July 20, 1867.

July 20, 1867.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Convention with the Republic of Venezuela for the Adjustment of Claims of Citizens of the United States on the Government of that Republic.*

Pay, &c. of commissioner for adjustment of claims upon Venezuela.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention with the Republic of Venezuela, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of that Republic, signed at Caracas on the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the Commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be allowed a compensation in full for his services of three thousand dollars, and ten dollars a day in commutation of travelling expenses for the time actually and necessarily occupied in going from the place of his residence to Caracas, and returning to his home, after the termination of his duties.

Pay of Minister Resident in Venezuela, if appointed Commissioner. 1856, ch. 127, § 9. Vol. xi. p. 56.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the President shall elect to appoint the Minister Resident of the United States in Venezuela to perform the duties of Commissioner under the convention aforesaid, such Minister shall receive a compensation for his services of fifty per centum of the sum hereinbefore mentioned pursuant to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "To regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

Contingent expense of the Commission, and pay of umpire and secretary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the Commission under the convention, including the moiety of the United States for the compensation of the umpire, and of the secretary who may be chosen by the Commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the convention, as he shall deem just and proper.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 20, 1867.

July 20, 1867.
1867, ch. 13, § 6. *Ante*, p. 9.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act amendatory of "An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for contingent Expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other Purposes.*

Repeal of act prohibiting the making of treaties with Indian tribes, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the concluding portion of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in the words following, to wit: "And all laws allowing the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enter into treaties with any Indian tribes are hereby repealed, and no expense shall hereafter be incurred in negotiating a treaty with any Indian tribe until an appropriation authorizing such expense shall be first made by law," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 20, 1867.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution supplementary to other Joint Resolutions to enable the People of the United States to participate in the Advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1867.* March 12, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, I. That the commission of the United States at the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall consist of the commissioner-general and honorary commissioner, whose appointment was approved by the joint resolution of January *twenty-two* [fifteen], eighteen hundred and sixty-six; also of the thirty commissioners whose appointment was provided for by the joint resolution of July five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of twenty commissioners, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for.

The commission of the United States at the Universal Exhibition of Paris to consist of whom.

Vol. xiv. pp. 347, 362.

II. That the commissioner-general shall be the president of the commission thus constituted, with a vote on all questions that may arise.

President of the commission.

III. That the commission shall meet at Paris as early as possible before the opening of the exhibition, upon the call of the commissioner-general, and, when properly organized, shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for efficient action, with power to elect a vice-president from their own number, who, in the absence of the commissioner-general, shall preside at all meetings of the commission, and to appoint committees and chairmen of groups.

Commission to meet in Paris, when and at whose call; to make rules, &c. elect vice-president, and appoint committees and chairmen;

IV. That the commission may designate additional persons, not exceeding twenty in number, being citizens of the United States, known to be skilled in any branch of industry or art, who are hereby authorized to attend the exhibition in behalf of the United States, as honorary commissioners without compensation.

may designate honorary commissioners without compensation;

V. That the commission may employ a secretary and clerks for the commission, the necessary scientific assistants and draughtsmen, and may engage suitable rooms for the commission.

may employ secretary, clerks, and draughtsmen.

VI. That no commissioner shall act as agent for the show or sale of any article at the exhibition, or be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profits from any such article.

No commissioner to act as agent, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes severally specified, are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:—

Appropriation;

For additional freights from New York to Havre.

For transportation and freight from Havre to Paris.

for freights and transportation;

For return freight of articles owned by the United States or lent to the government by individuals.

For marine and fire insurance on the articles thus lent.

for insurance;

For additional steam-power at Paris, in the "palace" and the "annex," or supplemental building, and in grounds adjacent.

steam-power at Paris;

For the exhibition of machines, agricultural and other, and for the erection of buildings to illustrate the education and agriculture of the United States, and for the collection of specimens of agricultural productions, under the joint resolution for that purpose.

exhibition of machines, erection of buildings, &c.

Appropriation for collecting, &c. specimens of mineral wealth; laborers and incidental expenses.

For the necessary expense of collecting, classifying, labelling, and packing mineralogical and metallurgical specimens, to complete the exhibition of the mineral wealth of the United States.

For the necessary expense of laborers and extra service in the offices at Paris and New York, and for the expenses of a secretary, clerks, scientific assistants and draughtsmen, rooms, and other incidental expenses of the commission.

Detailed statement of expenditures to be made to Congress through the Department of State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the general agent at New York, and of the commissioner-general at Paris, to transmit to Congress, through the Department of State, a detailed statement of the manner in which the expenditures herein authorized are made by them respectively.

APPROVED, March 12, 1867.

March 12, 1867. [No. 2.] *A Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.*

Time for completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers extended. 1846, ch. 170, § 3. Vol. ix. p. 83.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time provided for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and a canal connecting the same, by section three of an act of Congress, approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled, "An act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," be, and the same hereby is, extended for the term of five years from and after the approval of this resolution, with all the rights and privileges conferred by said act.

APPROVED, March 12, 1867.

March 16, 1867. [No. 3.] *A Resolution presenting the Thanks of Congress to George Peabody.*

Thanks of Congress to George Peabody.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to George Peabody of Massachusetts, for his great and peculiar beneficence in giving a large sum of money, amounting to two million dollars, for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the southern and southwestern States, the benefits of which, according to his direction, are to be distributed among the entire population without any distinction, except what may be found in needs or opportunities of usefulness.

A gold medal to be presented to Mr. Peabody in the name of the people of the United States. Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the President to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable devices and inscriptions, which, together with a copy of this resolution, shall be presented to Mr. Peabody in the name of the people of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 16, 1867.

March 16, 1867. [No. 4.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Freedmen or Destitute Colored People in the District of Columbia.*

Appropriation for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia; how to be expended.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia, the same to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the bureau of freedmen and refugees.

APPROVED, March 16, 1867.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the refunding of discriminating Duties exacted upon Merchandise imported in Hawaiian Vessels.* March 22, 1867.

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 remit or refund all duties which have been assessed since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on Hawaiian vessels and their cargoes beyond the amount which would have been payable on vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

Discriminating duties exacted upon merchandise imported in Hawaiian vessels to be refunded.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

[No. 6.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to certain Coin and Bullion on special Deposit in the Treasury.* March 22, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout, in coin and bullion, now on special deposit in the treasury of the United States, after said bullion is converted by directions of the treasurer into coin, be paid into the treasury.

Certain coin and bullion on special deposit in the treasury to be converted into coin and paid into the treasury.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

[No. 7.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over certain Property of the United States, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for the Use of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and for other Purposes.* March 22, 1867.

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 hereby is, authorized to turn over the barracks, buildings, and other property of the United States, now at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, to the board of managers of the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, for the use and benefit of such soldiers.

The barracks, &c. at Camp Chase, Ohio, to be turned over to the managers of the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to sell such surplus clothing, quartermaster's and medical stores, as he may deem expedient, at first prices, to the national asylum for the use of disabled volunteer soldiers therein.

Surplus clothing and certain stores may be sold to the asylum at first prices.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

[No. 8.] *Joint Resolution to supply an Omission in the Enrolment of the "Act to provide increased Revenue from imported Wool, and for other Purposes."* March 22, 1867.

1867, ch. 197. Vol. xiv. p. 559.

WHEREAS, in the enrolment of the bill entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the words "Canada long wools" were inadvertently omitted from the paragraph designated under the heading "Class 2. Combing Wools"; and whereas, said words are in the engrossed bill, and were intended as part of the act aforesaid, as passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the "Act to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes," aforesaid, be, and is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "Down combing wools," in the paragraph headed "Class 2. Combing Wools" the words "Canada long wools."

"Canada long wools" to be included in "Class 2. Combing wools."

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

[No. 9.] *A Resolution providing for the necessary Surveys for a Ship Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, for military, naval, and commercial Purposes.* March 22, 1867.

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 cause surveys, with plans and

Surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for a

ship canal to connect lakes Erie and Ontario.
1866, ch. 138.
1867, ch. 144.
Vol. xiv. pp. 70, 418.

estimates of cost, to be made by an officer of engineers for a ship canal to connect lakes Erie and Ontario, or the navigable waters thereof, of suitable location and dimensions for military, naval, and commercial purposes, and that the expenses of the same be defrayed from the sums appropriated in the acts of June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for examinations and surveys relating to the improvement of harbors and rivers on the northwestern lakes.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

March 22, 1867.
1852, ch. 106, § 9.
Vol. x. p. 66.

[No. 10.] *A Resolution amending the ninth Section of "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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.*

Friction-matches may be carried on board passenger steamboats, and how.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth division of the ninth section of an act entitled "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 part by steam and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, is so far amended that inspectors may, in the license therein provided for, exempt a steamer from the obligation to carry in a safe, chest, or apartment, composed of or lined with metal, compact packages of friction-matches, securely packed in strong, tight wooden chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be firmly fastened on by locks, screws, or other fastenings, and which shall be stowed in a safe part of the steamer designated in their license by the inspectors, and at a safe distance from any fire.

APPROVED, March 22, 1867.

March 25, 1867.

[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution fixing the Rate of Duty on Umbrellas, and on Wire Spiral Furniture Springs.*

Duty upon imported umbrellas, sunshades, &c. and on wire spiral furniture springs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this joint resolution, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, no lower rate of duty than that now imposed upon piece and dress silks, namely, sixty per centum ad valorem; and when made of other materials than silk, the duty shall be fifty per centum ad valorem; and that wire spiral furniture springs, imported from foreign countries, manufactured of iron wire, shall be required to pay the same rate of duty as now imposed on iron wire, namely, two cents per pound, and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

APPROVED, March 25, 1867.

March 26, 1867.

[No. 12.] *A Resolution to terminate a Contract of a Member of Congress with the Post-Office Department of the United States of America.*

Preamble.
1808, ch. 48.
Vol. ii. p. 484.

WHEREAS it is declared by an act of Congress, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eight, that "No member of Congress shall directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, hereafter to be made, or entered into, with any officer of the United States * * * or to any benefit to arise therefrom," and so forth; and whereas the present contractor for route No. 14782, from Lincoln, California, to Portland, Oregon, has recently been elected United States Senator: Therefore,

Postmaster-General to cancel a certain contract for conveying the mail,

Be it 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 to cancel the contract between the United States and the present contractor for the transportation of the mail on route No. 14782, between Lincoln, California and Portland, Oregon, an-

nulling the same in the usual way, to take effect on the thirtieth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General, after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids, for the performance of the service, for the residue of the contract term, for at least sixty days, in at least one newspaper published at the seat of government of the State of California; and one newspaper published in Portland, Oregon, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General, in accordance with the usage of the Department, shall have the power to reject any bid which he may deem exorbitant.

and make a new one.

APPROVED, March 26, 1867.

[No. 13.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Importation into the United States of certain Works of Art Duty free, and for other Purposes.*

March 26, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this joint resolution, any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation, as a gift, to the United States government, or to any State, county, or municipal government, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Objects of art imported for presentation to the United States, or to any State, county, or municipal government, to be free of duty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to refund the duties paid on any steam agricultural machinery imported into the United States during the current fiscal year as models or for experimental purposes, and to remit the duties on any steam machinery of like description which may be imported for such purpose prior to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *Provided*, That this section shall apply only to steam ploughs.

Duties paid on certain steam-ploughs may be remitted.

Time extended. *Post*, p. 260.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to discontinue the employment of any officer or person employed under the acts for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, whenever in his judgment their service is no longer needed, and he is hereby authorized to devolve upon any officer or officers of internal revenue in said districts any portion of the duties imposed by said acts, who shall perform such duties without additional compensation.

Employment of persons for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts to be discontinued when, &c.

Such duties to be performed by whom.

APPROVED, March 26, 1867.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution to make valid the Laws of New Mexico passed at the Session of the Legislature held at Santa Fé, from the third Day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

March 26, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, at its last session, which began on the third day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ending on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and signed by W. F. M. Army, acting secretary and acting governor of said Territory of New Mexico, shall have the same force and effect as though the same had been approved and signed by the governor duly appointed, subject to the future revision and approval of Congress.

Certain laws passed by the legislative assembly of New Mexico made valid.

APPROVED, March 26, 1867.

[No. 15.] *A Resolution concerning the Uniform of Persons in the Diplomatic Service of the United States.*

March 27, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons in the diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

Persons in the diplomatic service of the United States not to wear any uniform, &c. unless, &c.

APPROVED, March 27, 1867.

March 28, 1867.
1861, ch. 70, § 2.
Vol. xii. p. 199.

[No. 16.] *A Resolution declaring the Meaning of the second Section of the Act of the second of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relative to Property lost in the military Service.*

Claimants for lost property complying with certain conditions, to be paid the amount of judgments in their favor.
1861, ch. 70, § 2.
Vol. xii. p. 199.
1849, ch. 129.
Vol. ix. p. 414.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Oregon in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six," approved the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be so construed that whenever any claimant for lost property shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, on the subject of property lost in the military service, he, she, or they shall be paid the amount of the judgments in his, her, or their favor, entered by the third auditor and certified by him as required by the last-named act, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 28, 1867.

March 29, 1867.

[No. 17.] *Joint Resolution to furnish Transportation of Provisions to the Destitute in the South.*

The Secretary of the Navy may charter a vessel to convey provisions contributed by the people of Baltimore to Wilmington, for the destitute in the South.

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, upon the application of the contributors or of any person on their behalf, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to charter a vessel to convey provisions contributed by the people from Baltimore, Maryland, to Wilmington, North Carolina, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute of the South, under the direction of the contributors and such regulations as may, by the Secretary of the Navy, be prescribed.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867.

[No. 18.] *Joint Resolution in Reference to the Payment of the Salaries of Members of Congress.*

Members of Congress, who have taken the required oath, may receive their pay at the end of each month.
Appropriation.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each senator, member of the House of Representatives, and delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law, and an amount sufficient to pay their compensation and mileage to the first day of July next is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867.
1867, ch. 197.
Vol. xiv. p. 561.

[No. 19.] *Joint Resolution to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide increased Revenue from imported Wool, and for other Purposes.*

The words "unmixed with silk," stricken out from provision concerning tariff on webbings, beltings, &c.

Be it 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 increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be amended by striking out in the paragraph commencing with the words "on webbings, beltings, bindings, braids," the following words, viz: "unmixed with silk."

Repeal of duty on lastings, &c. not to apply to certain lastings, &c.
Vol. xiv. p. 571.
1864, ch. 171, § 5.
Vol. 13, p. 208.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the joint resolution of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to amend section five of an act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to apply to lasting, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

[No. 20.] *Joint Resolution providing for the necessary Surveys for a Ship Canal around the Falls of the Ohio River, for military, naval, and commercial Purposes.* March 29, 1867.

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 cause surveys, with plans and estimates of cost, to be made by an officer of engineers, for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river on the Indiana side thereof, of suitable location and dimensions for military, naval, and commercial purposes; and also to cause said officer to estimate the expense of completing the Louisville and Portland canal, on the Kentucky side of said falls, according to the plan on which the said canal company is now progressing with said work, and that the expenses of both be defrayed from the sums appropriated in the acts of June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for examination and surveys relating to the improvement of harbors and rivers on the northwestern lakes.

Surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River.

Expense of completing the Louisville and Portland canal to be estimated.

1866, ch. 138. 1867, ch. 144. Vol. xiv. pp. 70, 418.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

[No. 21.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to build Dredge Boats for Use at the Mouth of the Mississippi River.* March 29, 1867.

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 hereby, authorized, on the recommendation of the engineer department, to build and operate two dredge boats for the purpose of deepening and keeping open the channel of one or more of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, and to expend for that purpose so much as may be necessary of the appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, provided for in the "Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Secretary of War to build and operate two dredge boats, to keep open the channel of one or more of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi.

1867, ch. 144. Vol. xiv. p. 418.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

[No. 22.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Second Auditor to Settle the Accounts of Officers of the Army in certain Cases.* March 29, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second auditor be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to audit and settle the accounts of line officers of the army to the extent of their pay for their services as such, due them from the United States, in all cases where such auditor shall be satisfied by affidavit of such line officer or otherwise, of their inability to make their monthly report or returns by reason of their having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or any accident or casualty of war, they have been unable to account for property in their possession.

Second auditor to audit and settle the accounts of line officers of the army in all cases where, &c.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

[No. 23.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Issue of Agricultural College Scrip to the States lately in Rebellion.* March 29, 1867.

Preamble.

1862, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 503.

WHEREAS on the third day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by the authority and direction of the President of the United States, agricultural college scrip, covering nearly two hundred and seventy thousand acres, was issued and delivered to the State of North Carolina, under the act of Congress of July *fifth* [second], eighteen hundred and sixty-two, providing for agricultural colleges; and whereas, by the same authority, the general land office is now preparing to issue scrip in like manner to the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi; and whereas said action of

the President takes for granted that said States are restored to their proper constitutional relation to the Union, and are to be recognized in all respects as entitled to the rights of the other States of the Union, which questions Congress alone can rightfully determine: Therefore,

Further issues or delivery of agricultural college scrip to any State lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, prohibited, until, &c.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further issue or delivery of such scrip to any of the States lately in rebellion against the United States, except the State of Tennessee, or the acceptance of such scrip or of any heretofore issued by the registers or receivers of any of the land offices of said States be, and the same is hereby, prohibited until they shall be fully restored to their rights as States by Congress.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867. [No. 24.] *A Resolution in Relation to the educational Interests of the District of Columbia.*

Commissioner of education to obtain certain educational statistics in the District of Columbia, and report the same to Congress, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of education be directed to ascertain the number of children resident in the District of Columbia over the age of six years and under the age of eighteen years: the number of said children that are blind, and the number that are deaf and dumb; the number and character of public school-houses, number of teachers, and the number of pupils in attendance, number and character of school libraries, character of text-books used, average period per annum each pupil is taught, and cost of tuition, with incidental expenses of said schools, and report the same to Congress at its next regular session, together with his opinion of the relative efficiency of the system now in force in said District, and whether any additional legislation is necessary in order to secure the advantages of said system to all of said children.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867. [No. 25.] *A Resolution in Reference to the Collection and Payment of Moneys due Colored Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, or their Heirs.*

Checks, &c. issued to settle claims for pay, bounty, &c. due colored soldiers, prosecuted by an agent or attorney, to be made payable to the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, &c.

Duty of commissioner.

No money to be paid, except, &c.

No power of attorney, &c. to be recognized.

The payment, &c. of the claimants to be facilitated.

Commissioner responsible for the custody and disbursement of these funds; to adhere to scale of fees.

Vol. xiv. p. 368.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all checks and treasury certificates to be issued in the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, who shall pay the said agent or attorney his lawful fees and expenses, and shall hold the balance subject to the order of the claimants on satisfactory identification; but no money shall be paid to any person except the claimant or his or her legal representatives, if deceased; nor shall any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment of the amount of said claims, or any part thereof, be recognized or allowed by the commissioner, or by any officer or agent acting under him; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioner, the officers and agents of the freedmen's bureau, to facilitate as far as possible the discovery, identification, and payment of the claimants.

SEC 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau shall be held responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the funds hereby entrusted to him. In settling with the attorney or agent of the claimant strict compliance with the scale of fees prescribed by the second section of a joint resolution approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "Joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers and the pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heirs," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will in every case be required

and enforced; and if any attorney or agent shall, in addition to notarial fees and expenses of collecting such claim, demand repayment for money loaned or advanced to any claimant, he shall be required to make oath to the date and amount of such loan or advance, or payment of the fees and expenses shall be withheld; and when the claimant shall have been properly identified, and his account is ready for settlement, the balance due shall be paid in current funds, and not in checks or drafts.

If agent demands repayment of money advanced.

Balance due claimants to be paid in current funds.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army.

Disbursements to be made under rules governing disbursing officers of the army.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

[No. 26.] *A Resolution relative to the Payment of Expenses incurred by the Judges of Election for the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia.*

March 29, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, required to pay, or cause to be paid, all necessary expenses, including printing, clerk hire, room rent, stationery, and a per diem compensation to each of the judges of election in the respective cities, appointed under the act of Congress entitled "An act to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, of five dollars per day for every day they shall be actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and the certificate of the judges of election of either city, or a majority thereof, of the correctness of any account arising out of the action of said judges, shall be deemed sufficient to constitute the same a legal debt against the city to which the judges so certifying shall belong. And it shall be lawful for any of the said judges of election to administer oaths in all cases relating to the duties assigned them by law, and any person wilfully making a false statement under oath, before any of said judges, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for the term of not less than one nor more than five years.

Compensation and expenses of the judges of election in Washington and Georgetown in the District of Columbia, to be paid.

1867, ch. 31. Vol. xiv. p. 390.

Certificate of the judges or of either as to the correctness of an account to make it a legal debt against the city.

Any judge of election may administer oaths

Any wilful false statement to be perjury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall appoint three commissioners of election in each voting precinct in said cities of Washington and Georgetown, who shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the ballot-boxes at the polls at each election, to receive and deposit in said boxes the ballots of legalized voters in their respective precincts, to count the votes after the polls are closed, and declare the result, and make returns thereof as now provided by law. And the said commissioners of election shall receive the votes of all persons whose names are on the list of voters in said precinct, prepared by the judges of election aforesaid, and none others; they shall have power to administer oaths, and to examine persons offering to vote, and other witnesses as to the identity of voters, and shall receive from their respective cities the same compensation for their services as is now paid to the commissioners of election in said cities; and any person swearing falsely relative to the same shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to imprisonment for the term of not less than one nor more than five years. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commissioners of election in each voting precinct in Washington and Georgetown.

Term of office, duties, powers, compensation.

Perjury in oaths before them.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

March 29, 1867. [No. 27.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Execution of Surveys of Rivers ordered by Congress.*

Chief of engineers may employ not exceeding five civil engineers to make the surveys, &c. of western and northwestern rivers.

Compensation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chief of engineers may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, employ such civil engineers, not exceeding five in number, for the purpose of executing the surveys and improvements of western and northwestern rivers, ordered by Congress, as may be necessary to the proper and diligent prosecution of the same, and the persons so employed may be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

March 30, 1867. [No. 28.] *A Resolution for the Relief of the Destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States.*

Secretary of War to issue, through the freedmen's bureau, supplies of food to prevent starvation and extreme want to any class of destitute and helpless people in the southern and southwestern States.

Appropriation of unexpended balances.

Expenditure not to exceed appropriations.

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 empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons of the people in those southern and southwestern States where a failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned wide-spread destitution; that the issues be made through the freedmen's bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. And to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations: *Provided,* That the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriations already made for the freedmen's bureau.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

March 30, 1867. [No. 29.] *A Resolution authorizing the Transfer of certain Funds, and providing for the Purchase of Seeds and their Distribution in the Southern States.*

Transfer of certain funds to the department of agriculture, for the purchase and distribution of seeds in the southern States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby transferred from the funds in charge of the commissioner of the bureau of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, and placed to the credit of the department of agriculture; and that said sum shall be used, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, for the purchase of seeds of improved varieties of vegetables and cereals, and their distribution in the southern States.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

March 30, 1867. [No. 30.] *A Resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain Arms and Equipments to the State of Tennessee.*

Secretary of War to furnish certain arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee.

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 furnish arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee, sufficient for ten thousand militia, to be accounted for by the State of Tennessee to the government of the United States.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

[No. 31.] *Joint Resolution suspending all Proceedings in Relation to Payment for Slaves drafted or received as Volunteers in the military Service of the United States.* March 30, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all further proceedings under the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "to award compensation to the masters of slaves drafted into the military service of the United States, and award compensation to persons to whom colored volunteers may owe service," and under the second section of the act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, "making appropriation for payment to persons claiming service or labor from colored volunteers or drafted men," be, and the same are hereby suspended. And the Secretary of War is directed to dissolve the commissions appointed under the said sections, and make payment to the commissioners and clerks for the services rendered, upon their making report of their proceedings to the War Department.

Proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers to be suspended. 1864, ch. 13, § 24. Vol. xiii. p. 11. 1866, ch. 296, § 2. 1867, ch. 7. Vol. xiv. pp. 321, 376. Commissions to be dissolved, and the commissioners and clerks paid.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

[No. 32.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Expenses of carrying into full Effect an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States."* March 30, 1867. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sufficient money is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of carrying into full effect in all its parts an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with all its supplementary acts: *Provided,* That the amount shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Post, p. 30.

Appropriation for expenses of carrying into effect the act for the government of the rebel States. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

[No. 33.] *A Resolution to authorize the commanding General of the Army to permit Traders to remain at certain military Posts.* March 30, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commanding general of the army shall be authorized to permit a trading establishment to be maintained after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at any military post on the frontier, not in the vicinity of any city or town, and situated at any point between the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, and the eastern boundary of the State of California, when, in his judgment, such establishment is needed for the accommodation of emigrants, freighters, and other citizens: *Provided,* That after the commissary department shall be prepared to supply stores to soldiers, as required by law, no trader, permitted to remain at such post, shall sell any goods kept by the commissary department to any enlisted men: *And provided further,* That such traders shall be under protection and military control as camp followers.

Traders may be permitted to remain at certain military posts, and be deemed as camp followers.

Such traders not to sell certain goods to enlisted men, after, &c.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

[No. 34.] *A Resolution for the Purchase of Lands adjoining the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.* March 30, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the New York navy-yard, known as the Ruggles property, without the previous assent of the State of New York: *Provided,* The title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General.

The Ruggles property adjoining the New York navy-yard may be purchased without the previous assent of the State of New York. Title to be approved.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

July 19, 1867. [No. 38.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to Examination Morris Rice Evans for Admission to the Naval Academy in September next.*

Morris Rice Evans to be admitted to examination for admission to the Naval Academy.

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized to examine for admission to the Naval Academy, in September next, Morris Rice Evans, in the same manner as though he had presented himself in June, as provided by regulation.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

July 19, 1867. [No. 39.] *Joint Resolution to carry into Effect the several Acts providing for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States.*

Appropriation to carry into effect the acts for the more efficient government of the rebel States. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428. *Ante*, pp. 2, 14, 29.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above-named acts, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million dollars.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In the House of Representatives, U. S., July 19th, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the joint resolution do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: Edwd. McPherson,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

In the Senate of the United States, July 19, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

July 20, 1867. [No. 40.] *Joint Resolution authorizing Extensions of the Mail Steamship Service between the United States and China and Japan.*

Mail steamship service between the United States and China and Japan. 1865, ch. 37. Vol. xiii. p. 430.

Be it 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 to extend and improve the mail steamship service to Japan and China, authorized by act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by establishing regular mail con-

nections with such other seaports in China and Japan as will, in his judgment, promote the usefulness and efficiency of the mail service established by said act: *Provided*, That such extensions and improvements of the service are made without additional expense to the government.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 20, 1867.

[No. 41.] *A Resolution declaring Sympathy with the suffering People of Crete.*

July 20, 1867.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States feel a strong sympathy with the people of Crete, constituting a part of the Greek family to which civilization owes so much; that they are pained by the report of the present sufferings of this interesting people; and they unite in the hope that this declaration, which they feel it their duty to make, will be favorably considered by the government of Turkey in determining its policy towards Crete.

Declaration of the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Crete.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to communicate this resolution to the government of Turkey.

The President to communicate this resolution to Turkey.

APPROVED, July 20, 1867.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 second day of December, A. D. 1867; *was adjourned on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D.* 1868, *to meet at Washington, on Monday, the twenty-first day of September, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washington on said twenty-first day of September, and was, on that day, adjourned to meet at Washington on Friday the sixteenth day of October, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washington on said sixteenth day of October, and was, on that day, adjourned to meet at Washington on Tuesday the tenth day of November, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washington on said tenth day of November, and was then adjourned without day.*

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I.—*An Act granting a certain Right of Way to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company.* Dec. 14, 1867.

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 Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company to locate, construct, and operate its railroad on the Shore line, across the property belonging to the government at West Point, in the State of New York, upon such location and under such regulations as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

Right of way to Hudson, &c. R. R. Co. over government property at West Point, New York.

APPROVED, December 14, 1867.

CHAP. II.—*An Act to provide for changing of Names of Persons in the District of Columbia.* Dec. 20, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Samuel Chase Barney, Jr., of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, authorized to change his name to Samuel Chase De Krafft, and that this act shall take effect from December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Samuel Chase Barney, Jr. may change his name.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person being a resident of the District of Columbia, being desirous to have his or her name changed, may file a petition in the supreme court of the said District of Columbia, setting forth therein the reasons therefor, and also the name desired to be assumed; notice of the filing of such petition containing the substance and prayer thereof shall be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation published in said District, prior to the hearing of said petition. The said supreme court, or the justice holding the civil term thereof, on proof of such notice, and upon such showing as may be deemed satisfactory, may change the name of such applicant according to the prayer of such petition.

Residents in the District of Columbia may have their names changed; mode of procedure.

APPROVED, December 20, 1867.

Jan. 11, 1868.

CHAP. III. — *An Act to prevent Frauds in the Collection of the Tax on distilled Spirits.*

Full tax to be paid on distilled spirits, before they are taken from warehouse, for any purpose.

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 distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation, redistillation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

See ch. 73, *Post*, p. 78.

Approved, January 11, 1868.

Feb. 3, 1868.

CHAP. V. — *An Act to provide for the Exemption of Cotton from internal Tax.*

Cotton exempt from internal tax after, &c.; imported, to be free of duty, after, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all cotton grown in the United States after the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall be exempt from internal tax; and cotton imported from foreign countries on and after November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be exempt from duty.

Approved, February 3, 1868.

Feb. 4, 1868.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to suspend further Reduction of the Currency.*

Power of Secretary of Treasury to reduce currency by, &c. suspended.

Mutilated United States notes, may be replaced.

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 authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency, by retiring or cancelling United States notes, shall be, and is hereby, suspended; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received January 23, 1868."

[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. 10, 1868.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act in Relation to taxing Shares in national Banks.*

Shares in national banks to be taxed where; 1864, ch. 106, § 41. Vol. xiii. p. 111. how to be taxed.

Shares of non-residents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section forty-one of the "act to provide a national currency," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located; and the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banks located within said State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: *And provided always,* That the shares of any national bank owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

Approved, February 10, 1868.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Execution of the Reconstruction Laws, and for the Service of the Quartermaster's Department of the Government, for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes.* Feb. 12, 1868.

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 moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, namely: Deficiency appropriation.

To provide for the expenses of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States": for the first military district, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; for the second military district, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars; for the third military district, the sum of ninety-seven thousand dollars; for the fourth military district, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for the fifth military district, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; making, in all, the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. Reconstruction expenses. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428 Military districts.

To supply deficiencies in the service of the quartermaster's department, to wit: Quartermaster's department.

For regular supplies, three million five hundred thousand dollars. Regular supplies.

For incidental expenses, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Army.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, four hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, seven million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; making, in all, the sum of twelve million dollars.

Office of the chief of engineers: Engineers.

To supply deficiencies in the office of the chief of engineers, for blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets: Building corner of F and 17th Streets.

To supply deficiency for fuel, compensation of fireman, and miscellaneous items, eight thousand dollars.

Legislative. — For increased compensation to congressional printer, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, one thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents. Congressional printer.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year, the following sums, namely: House of Representatives.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no senator or representative shall receive any newspapers except the Congressional Globe, or stationery, or commutation therefor, exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any one session of Congress. Senators and representatives limited in newspapers and stationery.

For furniture, repairs, and packing-boxes for members, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, fifty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent expenses of the Senate for the present fiscal year, namely: Senate.

For clerks to committees, and pages, horses, and carryalls, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

For additional messengers and laborers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For labor and materials in the folding-room, to be provided by the sergeant-at-arms, five thousand dollars.

Judiciary. — For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States from April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, four thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents. Judiciary

Department of education.

Department of Education.—For amount required for salary of commissioner to March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Transfers of appropriations between different branches of any department, prohibited. 1809, ch. 28, § 1. Vol. ii. p. 535.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," as authorizes the President, on the application of the secretary of any department, to transfer the moneys appropriated for a particular branch of that department to another branch of expenditure in the same department, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and all acts or parts of acts authorizing such transfers of appropriations be and the same are hereby repealed, and no money appropriated for one purpose shall hereafter be used for any other purpose than that for which it is appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received Friday, January 31, 1868."

[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. 21, 1868.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act to facilitate the Collection of the direct Tax in the State of Delaware.*

Direct tax in Delaware, provisions as to collection of. 1861, ch. 45, §§ 13, 53. Vol. xii. pp. 297, 311.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the valuation enumerated in the assessment list for direct tax in the State of Delaware, completed April nineteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, being the valuation of real estate as owned at or near the time of the completion of said assessment, is hereby declared and made a lawful assessment of the direct tax of seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents, apportioned to the State of Delaware by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, upon the valuation therein enumerated, with the same force and effect as if made with reference to the date mentioned in the thirteenth section of said act; and that all existing provisions of law for the collection of said direct tax in the loyal States, except as provided in the fifty-third section of said act, shall be applicable to the collection of the tax therein assessed. The notification of the time and place where appeals would be received and determined relative to said assessment, given by the assessor immediately after said completion, shall be deemed a lawful notice, and all proceedings under said notice, and in general in relation to said assessment, are hereby made as valid and legal as they would have been had the assessment been valid from its commencement.

Assessment list when to be delivered to collector.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the time within which the assessor is required to deliver the assessment list to the collector shall be within twenty days from the passage of this act.

Lien for how long. Vol. xii. p. 303.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the lien provided for by the thirty-third section shall be and remain in force during two years after the taxes assessed in accordance with the first section of this act shall become due and payable.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all necessary expenses in procuring copies of the State assessment lists and for advertising connected with the assessment and collection of the tax shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the accounts for such expenses being first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Expenses, how to be paid.

Approved, February 21, 1868.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to construct and maintain a Bridge across the Mississippi River and establish a Post Route.*

Feb. 21, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, between the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and a point opposite, in the State of Minnesota, with the consent of the legislatures of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and said bridge by this act authorized to be constructed is hereby declared a post route and subject to all the terms, conditions, restrictions, and requirements, and entitled to all the privileges, named in an act approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as post roads."

Southern Minnesota R. R. Co. may bridge the Mississippi, at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Bridge made a post route.

1866, ch. 246. Vol. xiv. p. 244.

Approved, February 21, 1868.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act in Relation to additional Bounty.*

Feb. 21, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections twelve and thirteen of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall have died or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldiers as designated in said act in the order therein named, and to none other.

Additional bounty to certain enlisted soldiers, may be paid to heirs, if, &c.

1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

Approved, February 21, 1868.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act for the Protection in certain Cases of Persons making Disclosures as Parties, or testifying as Witnesses.*

Feb. 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery, or evidence obtained by means of any judicial proceeding from any party or witness in this or any foreign country, shall be given in evidence, or in any manner used against such party or witness, or his property or estate, in any court of the United States, or in any proceeding by or before any officer of the United States, in respect to any crime, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture by reason of any act or omission of such party or witness: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any party or witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in discovering or testifying as aforesaid.

The testimony of a witness, or the disclosure of a party in judicial proceedings, not to be used against him in criminal cases in United States courts, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from its passage, and shall apply to all pending proceedings, as well as to those hereafter instituted.

Act to apply to pending proceedings, &c.

Approved, February 25, 1868.

March 2, 1868.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act to establish and declare the Railroad and Bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, as hereafter constructed, a Post-Road, and for other Purposes.*

The New Orleans, Mobile, & Chattanooga R. R. Co. may construct bridges across certain navigable waters.

Roads and bridges declared lawful structures, &c. a post road.

Drawbridges to be maintained in channels;

when to be opened.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, build, and maintain bridges over and across the navigable waters of the United States on the route of said railroad between New Orleans and Mobile, for the use of said company and the passage of its engines, cars, and trains of cars, passengers, mails, and merchandise thereon; and said railroad and its bridges aforesaid, when constructed, completed, and in use, in accordance with this act and the laws of the several States through whose territory the same shall pass, shall be deemed, recognized, and known as lawful structures and a post road, and are hereby declared as such: *Provided, however,* That the said company, in the construction of its bridges over and across the waters known as the East Pascagoula river, and the Bay of Biloxi, [and] the Bay of St. Louis, shall construct and maintain draw-bridges in the channels thereof, which, when open, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than eighty feet in the channels of the East Pascagoula, and of the Bay of Biloxi, and of the Bay of St. Louis, and of not less than one hundred feet in the channel of the Great Rigolet; and said company shall at all times open the said draw-bridges, and shall provide reasonable and necessary facilities for the passage of all vessels requiring the same, except during and for ten minutes prior to and after the time of the passage of the mail and passenger trains of said company.

Right to amend act expressly reserved.

Sec. 2. *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 said rivers, growing out of the construction of said bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

March 2, 1868.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.*

Time for completing the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad extended.

1856, ch. 28. Vol. xi. p. 9.

1864, ch. 103. Vol. xiii. p. 95.

Route of road.

Rate of completion.

Road to be one line.

Limitation to disposal of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for completing a line of railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, for the construction of which lands were granted in alternate sections to said State by act entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same is, extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, subject to the reverter mentioned in said act at the expiration of the time herein limited: *Provided,* [That] said road shall be constructed on the most practical route by way of Webster City and Fort Dodge to Sioux City, which route shall be at all points within the limits of said land grant, and the same shall be completed to Fort Dodge on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and there after at the rate of not less than forty miles each year; and the said road shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as one continuous and unbroken line of road from Dubuque to Sioux City; and no lands shall be disposed of, or patented, or certified for said purposes more than forty miles in advance of the point to which said road may be constructed from time to time.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act in Relation to Islands in the Great Miami River.* March 2, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the case of such islands in the Great Miami river, in the State of Ohio, as are undisposed of, or any vacant public lands adjacent thereto, which are in the actual and exclusive occupancy of any persons who have made improvements thereon, or of their heirs or assigns, such occupants thereof shall have the preference right to enter the same at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, on making proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office, and paying for the land within twelve months from the passage of this act, and patents shall issue for the tracts so entered as usual in entries of public lands.

Islands in the Great Miami river.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act authorizing the Sale of an unoccupied military Site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.* March 4, 1868.

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 his discretion to sell to the highest and best bidder the military site of three acres of land at Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, belonging to the United States, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States.

Military site at Waterford, Pa., may be sold.

Approved, March 4, 1868.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act restoring Lands to Market along the Line of the Pacific Railroads and Branches.* March 6, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, 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," and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement and entry, under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws, the even-numbered sections along the routes of the several roads therein mentioned which have been or may be hereafter located: *Provided,* That such sections shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and subject only to entry under those laws; and the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to homestead settlement, pre-emption, or entry, according to existing laws, all the even-numbered sections of land belonging to the government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific railroad and branches, wherever said road and branches have been definitely located.

Lands on line of Pacific railroads and branches restored to market.
1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489.
1864, ch. 216. Vol. xiii. p. 356.
1866, ch. 156. Vol. xiv. p. 79.
Vol. xiv. pp. 355, 367.
Price of lands.
Homestead and pre-emption rights.

Approved, March 6, 1868.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota.* March 6, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers, who have duly filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws with the register of the proper local land office, upon the unsold lands now included within the limits of the late Sioux Indian reservation, in the State of Minnesota, shall be allowed two years from and after the passage of this act within which to make proof and payment for their claims, in accordance with the provisions of the second and third sections of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, providing for the disposal of said reservation.

Actual settlers on the late Sioux reservation in Minnesota, who have filed statements under pre-emption laws, to have two years to make proof and pay.
1863, ch. 119. Vol. xii. p. 819.

Approved, March 6, 1868.

March 9, 1868.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act in Relation to the Promulgation of the Laws of the United States.*

Duty of Secretary of State in furnishing congressional printer with copy of acts and resolutions.

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 be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the congressional printer with a correct copy of every act and joint resolution as soon as possible after its approval by the President of the United States, or after it shall have become a law in accordance with the Constitution without such approval. And so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to expedite and regulate the printing of the public documents, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as requires the secretary of the Senate to furnish such copy, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of. 1864, ch. 155, § 7. Vol. xiii. p. 185.

Congressional printer to do what.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the congressional printer, on receipt of the copy provided for in the foregoing section, shall in every case immediately cause an accurate printed copy of the act or resolution, as it shall have been furnished to him, to be prepared and sent in duplicate to the Secretary of State for revision, and on return of one of the revised duplicates the congressional printer shall at once have the marked corrections made, should there be any, and cause to be printed and sent to the Department of State fifty copies, and also cause to be printed separately the usual number for the use of the two Houses of Congress: *Provided,* That on request of the Secretary of State the congressional printer shall furnish to the Department of State any additional number of copies of any act or resolution, not exceeding five hundred copies.

Number of copies.

Additional copies.

List of newspapers authorized to publish laws, to be furnished printer, who shall send to them copy of public laws and resolutions.

Secretary of State to designate such laws as are of a private character.

Letters, &c. to be free of postage.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the congressional printer, at the beginning of each session of Congress, and thereafter when necessary, a list of all newspapers authorized by law to publish the laws of the United States, with their respective post-offices, so far as the same shall have been communicated to him by the clerk of the House of Representatives; and it shall be the duty of the congressional printer, on the printing of each act or resolution, excepting those which are of a private character, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State, to transmit a copy thereof to each of the editors of such newspapers for prompt publication; and the number of copies of the public acts and resolutions requisite for this purpose are hereby authorized and required to be printed; and all letters and documents to and from the congressional printer, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail, free of postage, under such regulations as may be established by the Postmaster-General.

Provisions of this act to apply to treaties and postal conventions. 1851, ch. 20, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 589. 1851, ch. 48, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 645. *Post*, p. 347.

Proviso as to postal conventions.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of this act which apply to public acts and resolutions shall in like manner apply to treaties between the government of the United States and foreign governments, after they shall have been duly ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States; and shall also apply to postal conventions made between the Postmaster-General, by and with [the] advice and consent of the President, on the part of the United States, and equivalent officers of foreign governments on the part of their respective countries, under the authority of the second section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one: *Provided,* That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to transmit a copy of each of said conventions to the Secretary of State, for this purpose, and that the printed copy of said conventions shall be revised by the Post-Office Department.

Repeal of inconsistent laws.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws requiring the Secretary of State to send the laws first directly to news-

papers for publication, as well as all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 9, 1868.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act for the temporary Relief of destitute People in the District of Columbia.*

March 10, 1868.

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 the temporary relief of the destitute population in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands: *Provided,* That as far as *practical* [practicable] said sum shall be expended in the employment of persons upon the public grounds and works in the District of Columbia for which appropriations have been heretofore made by Congress, such laborers to be under the direction of the officer acting as commissioner of public buildings and grounds.

Appropriation for relief of the destitute in the District of Columbia;

how to be expended.

1869, ch. 31. *Post,* p. 269.

Approved, March 10, 1868.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to amend the Act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act supplementary to 'An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their Restoration."*

March 11, 1868.

1867, ch. 6. *Ante,* p. 2. Vol. xiv. p. 428.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March *two,* [second,] eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

Elections in the States lately in rebellion to be determined by a majority of the votes cast.

Who may vote.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

Provision may be made for voting for representatives to Congress and elective officers under the constitution, at time of voting upon ratification of constitution.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 28, 1868."

[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 12, 1868. CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act to revive an Act to constitute Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, Ports of Delivery.*

Hannibal, Mo. and Peoria, Ill. made ports of delivery. 1856, ch. 12. Vol. xi. p. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to constitute the cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of delivery," is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and effect for the term of two years from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

March 12, 1868. CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act providing for holding a circuit Court at the City of Erie, Pennsylvania.*

A term of the circuit court of the United States to be held at Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, in addition to the terms now held, shall be held at the city of Erie, in said western district, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the district court for said western district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Erie.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

March 16, 1868. CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act to facilitate the Settlement of Paymasters' Accounts.*

Army paymasters to be allowed credits for certain over-payments.

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 accounts of paymasters of the army, to allow such credits for over-payments made in good faith on public account since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the passage of this act, as shall appear to them to be just, by such vouchers and testimony as they shall require.

Approved, March 16, 1868.

March 16, 1868. CHAP. XXX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Military academy 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 support of the military academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Subsistence.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five thousand eight hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty six dollars.

Current expenses. Repeal of. 1864, ch. 45, § 2. Vol. xiii. p. 39.

For current and ordinary expenses, fifty-six thousand eight hundred and five dollars: *Provided,* That the second section of the act approved April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five," is hereby repealed.

Library.

For purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars.

Board of visitors. Number of, not to exceed seven. 1846, ch. 96. Vol. ix. p. 71.

For expenses of board of visitors, two thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the second section of the act approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be amended by striking out the first proviso in said section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: *Provided,* That the whole number of visitors each year shall not exceed seven.

Military academy appropriation.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars.
For horses for artillery and cavalry practice, four thousand dollars.
For repairs of officers' quarters, five thousand dollars.
For targets and batteries for artillery practice, one hundred dollars.
For furniture for cadets' hospital, two hundred dollars.
For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, six hundred dollars.
For purchase of fuel for cadets' mess-hall, three thousand dollars.
For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars.
For breast-high walls of water battery, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same shall complete the work.
For reflooring academic building and barracks, fifteen hundred dollars.
For addition to soldiers' hospital, two thousand dollars.

Limitation upon expenditure of appropriations. 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

For contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be expended in violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *And provided further*, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received March 4, 1868."

[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. XXXI.—*An Act to facilitate the Payment of Soldiers' Bounties under Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.* March 19, 1868.

Additional clerks authorized to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties. 1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

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 employ, for not more than one year, fifty additional clerks in the division of the second auditor's office of the Treasury Department, to expedite furnishing information to the paymaster-general in regard to soldiers claiming bounty under the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of the act entitled "An 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-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, giving in all cases preference in said employment to soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

See *post*, p. 64.

Preference to certain soldiers and sailors.

Convenient rooms to be procured.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure and to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all clerks employed in the examination of the muster-rolls in said office.

Assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco to pay duplicate checks upon notice, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant treasurers of the United States in the cities of New York and San Francisco be, and they are hereby, directed to pay duplicate checks, for bounties granted under the said act, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Second comptroller and auditor each to detail a clerk to sign certain papers.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second comptroller and second auditor are each hereby authorized to detail one clerk in his bureau, who may sign all certificates and papers issued under any of the several bounty acts for such comptroller and auditor, and such signature shall be as valid in all respects as if signed by the said comptroller and auditor, who shall be responsible respectively for the official acts of said clerks.

Approved, March 19, 1868.

March 27, 1868.

1789, ch. 20. Vol. i. p. 73.

Certain final judgments in circuit courts, in civil actions against revenue officers may be re-examined in Supreme Court without regard to sum in controversy.

Act authorizing certain appeals from judgment of circuit courts to Supreme Court of the United States repealed.

1867, ch. 28. Vol. xiv. p. 385.

Supreme Court not to exercise jurisdiction in any such appeal.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judiciary Act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That final judgments in any circuit court of the United States in any civil action against a collector or other officer of the revenue for any act done by him in the performance of his official duty, or for the recovery of any money exacted by or paid to him, which shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, may, at the instance of either party, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon writ of error, without regard to the sum or value in controversy in such action.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved February five, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,' approved September twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine," as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of the circuit court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by said Supreme Court on appeals which have been or may hereafter be taken, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In the Senate of the United States, March 26, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,'" with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, U. S., March 27, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,'" returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill, —

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk of the H. R. U. S.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.* March 30, 1868.

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-roads established in

ALABAMA. Alabama.

From Russellville to Fayette.

From Basham's Gap, via Jones Chapel and Crooked Creek, to Arkadelphia.

From Fayette Court-house, via Hide, Tierce's Store, Fairview, Waldrop, Jordany, to Elyton.

CALIFORNIA. California.

From Trinity Centre, in Trinity county, via Summersville, Petersburg, Cecilville, Centreville, and Black Bear, to Sawyer's Bar, in Klamath county.

From Oroville, via La Porte and Gibsonville, to Quincey.

From San Juan to Picacho Mines.

From Oroville, via Humbug Valley and Taylorsville, to Susanville.

COLORADO TERRITORY. Colorado Territory.

From Denver City to Cheyenne.

From Denver City, via Littleton, to Colorado City.

From Golden City to Mount Vernon.

From Frankstown, via Running Creek and Keowa, to Bijou.

From Boonesville, via Fort Reynolds, Fields, Doyles, Hermosville, Saint Marie's, to Badita.

From Fairplay, via Salt Works, Helena, Cash Creek and Dayton, to Oro City.

From Sawacho City via San Luis Valley, and Puncha Divide, and Arkansas River, to Canon City.

From Trinidad, via Purgative River, to Virginia City, in New Mexico.

From Pueblo, via Saint Marie's, to Trinidad.

DAKOTA TERRITORY. Dakota Territory.

From Fort Totten or Devil's Lake to Saint Joseph's, on the Pembina River.

DELAWARE. Delaware.

From Frankford, via Andy, to Tunell's Store.

From Fredonia, via Willow Grove, to Mount Moriah.

From Wyoming to Hazlettville.

From Mount Pleasant Station, via McDonough's, to Port Penn.

FLORIDA. Florida.

From Smyrna, via Halifax River and Matanzes river, to Saint Augustine, Florida.

IOWA. Iowa

From Monroe to Knoxville.

From Melrose to Centreville.

From Newton, via Monroe, Red Rock, and Knoxville, to Albia.

From Vinton, via Urbana and Spencer's Grove, to Quasqueton.

From Sac City to Carroll City.

From Sand Spring, via Golden Prairie, to Manchester.

From Nashan, via Bradford, Chickasaw, North Washington, and Busti, to Cresco.

From Worthington, via Sheffield, to Cascade.

From Mitchell, Iowa, via Staceyville, Iowa, to Adams, Minnesota.

Iowa.

From Sigourney, via Webster, North English, Millersburg, and Genoa Bluff, to Marengo.

From Glidden, via Lake City, to Twin Lakes.

From Carrollton, via Sac City, Buena Vista, and Douglass, to Spirit Lake.

From Toledo to Brooklyn.

From Sidney, via Bartlett, to Plum Hollow.

From Agency City to Bladensburg.

From Montezuma to Malcomb.

From Vinton to Buckingham.

From Lyons to Maquoketa.

From Orleans to Wells' Mills.

From Vinton, via Belle Plaine, to Victor.

From Ottumwa to Sigourney.

From Northwood to Austin, in Minnesota.

From Austin to Northwood.

Idaho Territory.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

From Silver City to Oro.

From Boise City, via Salmon City and Leesburg, to Virginia City.

From Rocky Bar to Atlanta City.

From Boise City to Malade City.

From Lewiston to Collville.

From Lewiston to Helena, via Deer Lodge.

Indiana.

INDIANA.

From Crawfordsville, via Sunny Side, Steam Corners, and Van Doran's Mill, to Perrysville.

From Parkersburg to Cairo.

From Thornton, via Dover, Shannondale, and Orth, to Mace.

From Elizaville, via Millwood, to Noblesville.

From Brownstown, via Freetown, Houston, and Elkins, to Nashville.

From Nashville, via New Belleville, Christiansburgh, Buffalo, Houston, and Freetown, to Brownstown.

From Bloomfield to Buena Vista.

From Medora, via Clear Spring, Houston, and Elkinsville, to Nashville.

From Decatur to Monroeville.

From LaClair to Clayton.

From Colburn, via Pyrmont and Prince William's, to Wild Cat.

From Kirk's Cross Roads to King's Corner.

From Mount Carmel to Harrison in Ohio.

From St. Mary's, via New Goshen, Toronto, and Quaker Point, to Newport.

From Indianapolis to Gosport, via Mooresville and Martinsville.

Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

From Iroquois to Leadersville.

From Mattoon to Majority.

From Mason, via Winterwood and Gibbon's Store, to Newton.

From Sullivan to Union Store.

From Hutton, via Dione, to Union Centre.

From Perotum, via Park's Mills, to Sadorus.

From Bement, via Mockville and Reuben, to Arcola.

From Sullivan, via Union Prairie, to Arcola.

From Decatur, via Mount Zion, Lovington, and Union Store, to Sullivan.

From Wenona, via Struter, to Ottawa.

From Auburn, via Wanly, to Alexander.

Illinois.

From Erie, via Kingsbury, to Morrison.
From Winchester, via Exeter and Oxville, to Naples.
From Dongola to Thebes.
From Roaring Springs, via Linton, to Murray.
From Rock Island to Galesburg.
From Paris to Oakland.
From Golconda to Metropolis.
From Hamburgh to St. Louis, in Missouri.
From Pontiac to Chatsworth.
From Clinton, via Nixon, to Monticello.
From Cairo to Vienna.
From Vienna to Harrisburg.
From Harrisburg to Carmi.
From Du Quoin to Benton.
From Albion, via Bone Gap, to West Salem.
From Harrisburg to Elizabethtown.
From Baxton to Chatsworth.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

From Louisa, via Wayne and Logan counties, West Virginia, to mouth of Pond Creek, Pike County, Kentucky.
From Barboursville to Boston.
From Olive Hill, via Epperhart's and Blair's Mills, to West Liberty.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Oswego, via Cherokee City, Centralia, Pleasant View, to Carthage.
From Pleasant Grove to Twin Falls.
From Twin Springs, Kansas, via Brooklyn, Trading Post, to Butler, Missouri.
From Burlingame, via Onion Creek, Marias des Cygnes, to Neosho Rapids.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Cedar, Bames, and Towanda, to Gates.
From Marion Centre, via Moore's Branch and Sharp's Creek, to Ellsworth.
From Towanda to mouth of Little Arkansas River.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Middle Creek, to Lincolnville and Clear Creek, to Salina.
From Union to Spring Creek.
From Monmouth, via Lewistown, to Oswego.
From Baxter Springs, via Centralia, to Lewistown.
From Iuka to Jackson.
From Junction City, via Quimby, Cains Creek, Five Creeks, Mulberry, and Elm Creek, to Lake Sibley.
From Humboldt, via Belmont, Pleasant Grove, Eureka, Eldorado, Whitewater Junction, to the mouth of Little Walnut.
From Amenia City to Centralia.
From Cedar Point, via Bill's Creek, Joseph Adams, and Towanda, to Whitewater Junction.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana.

From Lake Charles to Ville Platte.

MAINE.

Maine.

From Kennebunk, via Kennebunkport, to Cape Porpoise.
From Biddeford to Saco Pool.
From Brunswick, Maine, to Orr's Island.
From Moose River to Canada Line.
From Forks of Kennebeck to Canada Line.

Maryland.

MARYLAND.

From Havre de Grace to Lapidum.
From Accident to Davis's Mill.
From Spenceville to Colesville.
From West Friendship to Sykesville.
From Barkettsville to Broad Run.

Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Bane to West Brookfield.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

From Newaygo to Big Prairie.
From Battle Creek to Athens.
From Big Rapids, via Chippewa Lake, to Mill Brook.
From Manistee, via Portage Lake, Huntington's Dock, Henning Lake, Frankfort, Platte, and Empress Dock, to Glen Arbor.
From Port Huron to Minden, via Davisville.
From Saginaw to Saint Louis.
From Isabella to Midland.
From Pine Plains, via Fenn's Mills, to Ganges.
From Watervliet to Deerfield, in Van Buren County.
From Coldwater, via Bethel and East Gilead, in Michigan, and Nevada Mills, in Indiana, to Flint, Indiana.
From Bridgeton to Whitehall.
From Traverse City, via Rootville, south arm of Pine Lake, east arm of Pine Lake, and Bear River, to Duncan.
From Battle Creek to Nashville.
From Elk Rapids, via Dunbar, Rootville, east end of Pine and Waloon Lakes, to Bear Creek Mission.
From Pierson to Cedar Spring.
From Lowell to Smyrna.
From Petersburg, via Dundee, East Milan, and West Milan, to Lake Ridge.
From East Saginaw to Alma, via St. Louis, Gratiot county.
From Midland City to Isabella.
From Marquette to Sault St. Marie.
From East Saginaw to Vassar, via Bloomfield.
From Cedar Springs to Mitchell's Prairie.
From Chesaning to Birch Run.
From Hubbardstown, Ionia County, via North Shade, to Elm Hall, Gratiot County.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

From New Auburn, via Transit, Eagle City, and Lafayette, to New Ulm.
From Rushford to Winnesheik, in Iowa.
From Rochester, via Pleasant Grove and Spring Valley, to Le Roy.
From Hutchinson, via Lynn, Collins, Lake Preston, and Beaver Falls, to Redwood Falls.
From Richmond, via Lake Ellen and Maple Lake, to Holmes City.
From Lansing, via Newry, to Geneva.
From Minneapolis to Big Stone Lake.
From Waverly, via Lake Mary, Winstead, and Bergen, to Glencoe.
From Glencoe, via Penn, Collins, and Preston Lake, to Greenleaf.
From Madelia, via Linden and Cottonwood, to New Ulm.
From New London to Burbank.
From Madelia to Antrim.
From Redwood Falls to Lynd, McPhail County

From Pleasant Grove, via Hamilton and Spring Valley, to Le Roy. Minnesota.
From Sauk Centre to Holmes City.
From Rochester to Pleasant Grove.
From Hastings, via Cottage Grove, Gilbert's Mill, to Afton.
From Cottage Grove, via Woodbury, thence by the northern road, via McCattis Corners, to Saint Paul.
From Le Sueur, via Cleveland and Jefferson Lake, to Elysian.
From Lake Graham to Lake Shetek.
From Sauk Centre, via east end of Grove Lake, to Lake Johanna.
From New London, via Green Lake, to Christiania.
From Sauk Rapids to Maywood.
From Maywood to Saint Cloud.
From Prescott, in Wisconsin, via Point Douglas, Cottage Grove, and Newport, to Saint Paul, in Minnesota.
From Cottage Grove, via Woodbury and German Settlement, to Saint Paul.
From Saint Cloud, via Santiago, to Princeton.
From Sauk Rapids to Gilmanton.
From Moore's Prairie to Rice City.
From Painesville to Sauk Centre.
From Saint Cloud to Rockville.
From Sauk Rapids, via Princeton, to Taylor's Falls.

MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi.

From Iuka to Baldwin.

MISSOURI. Missouri.

From Johnstown, via Hudson, Johnson City, Chalk Level, to Osceola.
From Butler, via Belvoir, to Nevada City.
From Tuscumbia, via Little Gravois post-office, to Bliss post-office, Miller County.
From Holden, via Dayton, to Butler.
From Patterson to Doniphan.
From California, via High Point and Pleasant Mount, to Tuscumbia.
From Bethany, via Burr Oak and New Castle, to Gentryville.
From Warrenton, via Pinkney and Holstein, to Hopewell Academy.
From Cap au Grés, via Burr Oak Valley and Drydensville, to Old Alexandria.
From Bloomfield, via Indian Ford, Poplar Bluff, and Little Rock, to Doniphan.
From Pilot Knob to Doniphan.
From Farmington to Hazel Run.
From Brown's Shop to Shady Grove.
From Galena, via Curran and Marionville, to Mount Vernon.
From Rolla to Batesville.
From Morrison's Station to Fredericksburg.
From Macon City to Clifton.
From Rolla to Jefferson City.
From Rolla, via Cambell Mill, Plumpoint, Dodds, and Rowden Mill, to Rocktown.
From Holden, via Index, Dayton, and Altoona, to Butler.
From Dresden, via Elmwood, to Waverly.
From Lexington, via Knobnoster and Wall's Store, to Calhoun.
From Warrensburg, via Columbus and Mount Hope, to Greenton.
From New Haven, via Beauf Creek and Strong Hill, to Drake.

MONTANA TERRITORY. Montana Territory.

From Virginia City, via Red Mountain City, Butte City, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Phillipsburg, to Bear Town.

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Montana Territory.

From Beaverhead Canyon, down Beaverhead River to its junction with Big Hole or Wisdom River, thence up said river to Divide Creek, thence up said creek and through Deer Lodge Pass to Silver Bow, and thence down Deer Lodge River to Deer Lodge City.

From Fleecer's Station to Red Mountain City.

From Silver Bow, by the mouth of German and French Gulches, to the mouth of Warm Spring Creek, thence up said creek to Cable City, thence down Flint Creek to Phillipsburg, thence down said Flint Creek to Emmettsburg, and thence to Bear Town.

From Blackfoot City to Washington Gulch, thence to Jefferson Gulch, thence to McClellan Gulch, and thence to Lincoln Gulch.

From Helena, via Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln Gulches, to Reynolds City.

From Helena, via French Bar, Cave Gulch, and New York, to Ruby City.

From Cave Gulch, via Eldorado Bar, to Helena.

From Virginia City, via Sterling, Willow Creek, Springville, to Helena.

From Gold Creek, via Emmettsburg, Phillipsburg, and Cable City, to Helena.

From Helena, via Radersburg, Gallatin City, Morse's Store, to Bozeman City.

From Bannack City, in the Territory of Montana, via Fort Lemhi, Idaho City, Salmon City, to Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho.

From Helena, via Silver City, Trinity Gulch, Gravelly Range, and Piegan Gulch, to Atlantic City.

From Helena to Unionville.

From Bannack, via Fort Lemhi, Salmon City, to Idaho City.

From Virginia City, via Red Mountain City, Butte City, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge City, Phillipsburg, Cable City, and Emmettsburg, to Bear Town.

Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

From Tecumseh, via Helena, to Lincoln City.

From Lincoln, via the Oak Groves and Seward, to the mouth of Douglas creek, in Butler county.

From Elkhorn Station, via Forest City, Salt Creek ferry, and Ashland, to Lancaster.

From Lincoln, via Milford, to Beaver Creek and Fort Kearney.

From America, Kansas, via Pawnee City, Table Rock, Tecumseh, Latrobe, Saltillo, Saline City, and Lancaster, Nebraska, to Columbus, Nebraska.

From Padonia, Kansas, via Falls City and Ellmore, to Nemaha City, Nebraska.

From Little Sioux, Iowa, via Arizonia, Tekama, Nebraska, to West Point, Nebraska.

From Beatrice, in Gage county, via Swan City and Camden, to Milford, in Seward County.

From West Point to Dakota City.

From Nebraska City, via Bartlett's Mill, Snyders, McClure's Settlement, and Morton's Ford, to Table Rock.

From Weeping Water, via Stone Creek and Shirley's Station, to Lincoln City, Nebraska.

From Bartlett City, Iowa, to Lincoln City, Nebraska.

From West Point to Norfolk.

From Beatrice, via Clatonia and Randall, to Camden.

From Ashland, via Waho Ranch and Raccoon Fork of Oak Creek, to Ulysses, in Butler County.

NEVADA.

Nevada.

From Dayton, via Hot Springs, to Pine Grove.

From Virginia, via Oreana, Unionville, Star City, and Dun Glen, to Boise City, in Idaho Territory.

From the mail station on the overland mail route in Ruby Valley, to Camp Halleck.

From Wellington's, via Pine Grove, and Washington, to Aurora

From Aurora, via Masson's Ranch and Fort Churchill, to lower crossing of Truckee River, in Washoe County.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey.

From Penn's Grove to Woodstown.

From Andover to Gratitude.

From Dickerstown to Mount Salem.

From Warwick to North Vernon.

From Rockaway to Hibernia.

From Burriton, via Stoney Brook, to Bloomingdale.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico.

From Santa Fé, via Pojuaque, to Abiquiu.

From Abiquiu, by El Rito, Ojo Caliente, Servietta, Los Conejos, to Fort Garland.

From Cimarron to Taos.

From Santa Fé, via Real de Dolores, Tuerto, and San Antonio, to Albuquerque.

From Cimarron, via Virginia City, to Taos.

From Santa Fé, via Las Trampas, Peñasco, and Rio del Pueblo, to Taos.

From Las Vegas, via Antonchico, Cañones, and Puerto de Luna, to Fort Summer.

From San José, via San Miguel, La Cuesta, to Antonchico.

NEW YORK.

New York.

From Fabius to Pitcher.

From Rochester, via West Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush, to Honeoye Falls.

From Mina to Wattsburg, in Pennsylvania.

From Dundee, via Crystal Springs and Wayne, to Hammondsport.

From Chapelsburg to Humphrey Centre,

From Towanda, via Collins Centre and Newton's Corners, to Springfield.

From Pillar Point to Dexter.

From Greenpoint to Orient.

From Randolph to Little Valley.

From Lowville to Rodman.

From Syracuse to Euclid.

From Marathon to Smithville Flats.

From South Valley to East Worcester.

From Whitney's Point, via Lamb's Corners and Ketchamville, to New Ark Valley.

From Damascus, via West Damascus and New Lebanon, to Relayville.

From Oswego Falls, via Bowen's Corners and South Hannibal, to Hannibal Centre.

From Richland Station, via Orwell, to Molino.

From East Sandy Creek to State road.

From Greenport, via East Marion, to Orient.

New York.

From Roslyn to Port Washington.
From Little Neck, via Great Neck, to Manhassett.
From Fabius, via Cuyler, to Pitcher.

North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Newport, via Sanders' Store and Pettiford, to Peletier's Mills.
From Newport to Pettiford's Creek.

Ohio.

OHIO.

From Zaleski to New Plymouth.
From West Union, via Cedar Run and Mineral Springs, to Locust Grove.
From Dunbarton to Mineral Springs.
From West Union, via Wheat Ridge and Newport, to Tranquility.
From Colpey to New Portage, via Bates' Corners and Clark's Mills, in Summit county, and from Dennison to Bates' Corners in same county.
From Cumberland to Caldwell.
From Barnesville, via Temperanceville, to Miltonsburgh.
From North Georgetown, via Beloit and North Benton, to Deerfield.
From Copley to New Portage.
From Shadesville to Genoa.
From Greensburgh Cross Roads to West Mill Grove.
From Berne Station, via Hartzler, to West Rushville.
From New Bremen to Anna Station.
From Hornersville, via Maple, to Freesburg.
From Van West to Celina.
From Urbana, via Spring Hills, to De Graff.
From London, via Lafayette, Somerford, and Tradersville to Rosedale.
From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamsburg and Fidelity, to Union.
From New Bremen to Dinsmore.
From Hillsborough, via Samantha and Careytown, to Vienna.
From Frazeysburg to Bladensburg.
From Long Run to Fallsburg.
From Hanover, via P[e]rryton, to Fallsburg.
From Findley, via Benton Ridge, Bluffton, and Beaverdam, to Lima.
From New Holland, via Clarksburgh and Greenland, to Chillicothe.
From Anna to Minster.

Oregon.

OREGON.

From Brownsville, via Peoria, Corvallis, Summers, in King's Valley, Haptonstalls, at the foot of Yaquima Hills, Elk City, at the Yaquima Bay, Military Wagon Road and Oysterville, to Newport, on the Bay of Yaquima.
From Portland, via Brideport and Chehalem Gap, to Dayton.
From Albany, via Boston Mills, to Brownsville.
From Corvallis, via Reeder's Mill, King's Valley, and Pioneer, to Yaquima.
From Dalles, Oregon, via Rockland, Washington Territory, Block House, and Simcoe, to Yaquima.
From Corvallis, via Somers, in King's Valley, Haptonstalls, at the foot of Yaquima Hill, Pioneer City, Elk City, and Oysterville, to Newport.
From Express Ranch, in Rye Valley, to Humboldt Basin.
From Umatilla, via the county seat of Yaquima and the Snoqaulmia Pass, to Seattle, Washington Territory.

From Armagh to Heshbon.
From Richland, via Millbach and Kleinfeltersville, to Scheafferstown.
From Conestoga to Lancaster City.
From Shelocta, via Advance, Hosack's Mills, and Atwood, to Barnard.
From Indiana, via Utah, to Minta.
From Lycippus to Ridge View.
From West Alexander to Independence.
From Scotland to Green Village.
From Schellsburg, via New Paris, Alum Bank, and Spring Meadow, to Saint Clairsville.
From Wittenberg, via Pocohontes, to Frostburg, in Maryland.
From Mill Run, via Draketown, to Harnedsville.
From York Sulphur Springs, via Idaville, to Wenks.
From New Hope, via Buckmansville, to Pineville.
From Fannettsburg, via Carrick Furnace, to London.
From Hinkletown to Reamstown.
From Waynesburg, Mount Morris, Dunkard, and Wiley, to Greensboro'.
From Greensboro', via Mapletown, Willow Tree, Whitely, to Waynesburg.
From Jamestown to Royalton.
From Ercildown to Gum Tree.
From Bridgewater, via Oakford, Feasterville, and Rocksville, to Richborough.
From Embreeville, via Mortonville, to Coatesville.
From Guthrievill[e], via Lindsey's Store, to Coatesville.
From Cochranton to Wayne Centre.
From Mount Carmel to Danville.
From Rockton to Penfield.
From Cochranton to Wilson's Mills.
From Bealsville to Monongahela City.
From Dummingsville, via Vanceville, to Scenery Hill.
From Catawissa, via Mendenhall's Mills, Valentine Vaughts, to Elysburg.
From Brockwaysville to Reynoldsville.
From Waterloo to Shade Valley.
From New Wilmington, via Volant, to Leesburg.
From Union Station to Church Station.
From Troxelsville to Beaver Springs.
From Smith's Mills to Maderia.
From Brookville to Knoxdale.
From Allegony to Prentissvale.
From Clarrington to Tylersburg.
From Maxelville to Beaver Springs.
From Fallbrook to Allenboro'.
From Carmichael, via Ceylon and Willow Tree, to Davistown.
From Harlansburg, via Plaingrove and West Liberty, to Centreville.
From Enon Valley to Marvin.
From Darlington to Elder's Mills.
From Freedom to Knob.
From Baden, via Wall Rose and Blair, to Perrysville.
From Claysville, via Atchison, to West Middletown.
From Dunningsville, via Vanceville, to Yortisville.
From Scrubgrass Station to Nicklesvilled.
From Damascus, via West Damascus and East Lebanon, to Cold Spring.

Pennsylvania.

From Saegersville, via Germanville and Oswaldville, to Jacksonville.

From Catasaqua, via Saples, Goods, South Whitehall, Trextertown, and Albert's Station, to Rittenhouse Gap.

From Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County, via Ringgold and Mountain Post Office, to Steinsville, in Lehigh County.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

From East Barnard to South Royalton.

From West Danville to Hardwick.

From North Ferrisburgh to Monkton.

Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Dalles, via Simcone, to Sharps.

West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Bulltown, via mouth of Oil Creek, to Glenville.

From West Milford, via Kinchelon Creek, to Coldwater.

From Weston, via Beall's Mills and Batton's Mills, to mouth of Sand Fork Creek.

From Holly Meadows, via Black Fork, Pleasant Run, and Taylor's Mill, to New Interest.

Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

From Menomonee, via Washburn Farm and Pine Creek, to John Quarter's Camp, in section twenty-eight, township thirty-four, range twelve east.

From Neilsville, via Hunsicker's to John Graves'.

From Neilsville to Graves' Mills.

From Menomonee, via Sheridan, to John Quarter's.

From Chilton, via Rantoul and Brillion, to Wrightstown.

From Westfield to Harrisville.

From Monroe, via Twin Grove and Duncanon, in Illinois, to Dakota.

From Excelsior, via Brady's to Sylvanus.

From Lone Rock to Ironton.

From West Lima to West Branch.

From Cassville, via North Andover, to Bloomington.

From Rolling Ground to Sugar Grove.

From Grovesville, via Rantoul and Potter's Mills, to Kasson Port.

Approved, March 30, 1868.

March 30, 1868.
1817, ch. 45.
Vol. iii. p. 366.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt Settlement of public Accounts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen.*

Heads of departments not to modify balances certified to them by, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," shall not be construed to authorize the heads of departments to change or modify the balances that may be certified to them by the commissioner of customs or the comptroller of the treasury, but that such balances, when stated by the auditor and properly certified by the comptroller as provided by that act, shall be taken and considered as final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government, and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts: *Provided*, That the head of the proper department, before signing a warrant for any balance certified to him by a comptroller, may submit to such comptroller any facts in his judgment affecting the correctness of such balance, but the decision of the comptroller thereon shall be final and conclusive as hereinbefore provided.

Proviso.

Approved, March 30, 1868.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.* March 30, 1868.

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 sixty-nine, 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: Appropriation for post-office department. 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For inland mail transportation, including pay of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messengers, ten million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. Inland mails.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, under the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act relating to the postal laws." Foreign mails. 1865, ch. 89. Vol. xiii. p. 504.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars. Ship, &c. letters.

For compensation to postmasters, four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Postmasters, clerks, and letter carriers.

For clerks for post-offices, two million dollars.

For payments to letter-carriers, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, seventy thousand dollars. Paper and twine.

For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand five hundred dollars. Blank agents.

For office furniture, three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be paid to any papers published in the District of Columbia except for advertising mail routes in Virginia and Maryland. Advertising. Proviso.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Postage stamps and envelopes.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred thousand dollars. Special agents.

For mail bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Mail bags, locks, and keys.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment of balances to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Foreign balances.

For miscellaneous payments, including allowances to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, fixtures, stationery, envelopes, and so forth, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

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 sixty-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Steamship service.

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars. Japan and China.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Brazil.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars. Sandwich Islands.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars. Post-route maps.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid Appropriation if revenue is deficient.

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 thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, March 30, 1868.

March 30, 1868.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other Purposes.*

Consular and diplomatic 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 hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, namely:

Envoys, ministers, and commissioners.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Republic of Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Greece, Ecuador, United States of Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation and assistants.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, and Mexico, eighteen hundred dollars each.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

Interpreters.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

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.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall be expended for purposes of foreign intercourse only.

Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

American seamen.
1803, ch. 9.
1811, ch. 28.
Vol. ii. pp. 203, 651.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per acts of February *eighteen*, [twenty-eight] eighteen hundred and three, and February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eleven, two hundred thousand dollars.

Rescuing seamen.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crew[s] of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Blank books, stationery, &c.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, thirty thousand dollars.

Office rent.

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, forty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

I. CONSULATES-GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.

II. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Candia, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, *Demarara*, [Demerara,] Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguayra, Lahaina, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) Newcastle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paris, Pernambuco, Pictou, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, 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 John, (Newfoundland,) Saint Petersburg, Saint Pierre, (Martinique,) Saint Thomas, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tampico, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE B.

Balize, (Honduras,) Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Lanthala, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, Saint Catharine, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Spezzia, Stettin, Tabasco, *Tahita*, [Tahiti,] Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Zanzibar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Commercial agents.

SCHEDULE C.

Salary of consul at Guaymas established.

Moneys in excess of $1,000 received by consuls, &c. from vice-consuls, &c. to be paid into treasury.

Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de *Loando*, [Loanda,] including loss by exchange thereon, four hundred thousand dollars, and the salary of the consul at Guaymas shall be one thousand dollars per annum: *Provided*, That all moneys received for fees at any vice-consulates or consular agencies of the United States, beyond the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year, and all moneys received by any consul or consul-general from consular agencies or vice-consulates in excess of one thousand dollars in the agregate from all such agencies or vice-con-

sulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States, and no greater sum than five hundred dollars shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice-consulate or consular agency for any one year: *Provided*, That hereafter the compensation of consuls whose annual salaries do not, under existing law, exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and the fees collected at the consulates where they are located and paid into the treasury of the United States amount to three thousand dollars, shall be two thousand dollars per annum.

Expenses of vice-consulate not to exceed $500 a year.

Pay of certain consuls.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

Persons charged with crime.

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, nine thousand dollars.

Marshals for consular courts.

For the salaries of the consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, whose salaries are hereby fixed at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Salaries of certain consuls in Japan.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

Prisons.

For salaries of ministers resident and consuls-general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Hayti and Liberia.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave-trade, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Suppression of slave-trade. 1862, ch. 140. Vol. xii. p. 531.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

Neutrality. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447.

For the payment of the fourth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States towards the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, to fulfil the stipulations contained in the fourth article of the convention between the United States and Belgium of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the sum of fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars in coin, and such further sum as may be necessary to carry out the stipulation of the convention providing for payment of interest on the said sum and on the portion of the principal remaining unpaid.

Scheldt dues. Vol. xiii. p. 649.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the army or navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the government, shall be considered as having resigned his said office, and the place held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same.

Officers of army or navy holding any diplomatic office to be considered as having resigned, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no diplomatic or consular officer shall receive salary for the time during which he may be absent from his post by leave or otherwise, if such absence shall exceed sixty days in any one year.

Diplomatic, &c. officers not to receive salaries, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repealed. See *post*, p. 321. Immigration. Repeal of 1864, ch. 246. Vol. xiii. p. 385.

Approved, March 30, 1868.

March 31, 1868.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act to exempt certain Manufactures from internal Tax, and for other Purposes.*

Certain manufactures exempted from internal tax.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections ninety-four and ninety-five of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to sup-

port the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material; on illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, on wines therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots: *Provided*, That the products of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one half the rates fixed by the said section ninety-four.

Repeal of 1864, ch. 173. §§ 94, 95. Vol. xiii. pp. 264-272. 1865, ch. 78. Vol. xiii. pp. 475-478. 1866, ch. 184, § 9 Vol. xiv. pp. 128-133. 1867, ch. 169, § 9 Vol. xiv. pp. 474, 475. except as to tax on gas, certain oils, wines, snuff, tobacco, cigars, &c. Tax on petroleum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation, or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under existing laws, may accrue before the first day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

This act not to apply to taxes accruing before April, 1, 1868. Tax on certain machinery, &c. not repealed. See *post*, p. 336.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the first day of June next, no drawback of internal taxes paid on manufactures shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation; nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue, that the tax had been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, actually purchased or actually manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation; and no claim for such drawback, or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations made prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid unless presented to the commissioner of internal revenue before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Drawback not to be allowed after June 1, 1868, on exportation of articles on which there is no tax at time of exportation; nor in any case unless, &c.; claim for must be presented before Oct. 1, 1868.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares, or merchandise, (breadstuffs and unmanufactured lumber excepted,) not otherwise specifically taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages with his own name or trade-mark thereon any articles or compound not otherwise specifically taxed, and whose annual sales exceed five thousand dollars, shall pay for every additional thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars, two dollars, and the amount of sales in excess of the rate of five thousand dollars per annum shall be returned quarter-yearly to the assistant assessor, and the tax on the excess of five thousand dollars shall be assessed by the assessor and paid quarter-yearly in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid. And the first assessment herein provided for shall be made in the month of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the three months then next preceding.

Manufacturers, &c. of articles not specifically taxed, except, &c. whose annual sales exceed $5,000, to pay tax on excess. *Post*, p. 168. Rate of tax, returns, &c. First assessment to be in July, 1868.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person engaged in carrying on the business of a distiller who shall defraud or attempt to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits and all raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more

Penalty upon distiller for defrauding, or attempting to defraud, the United States of the tax on spirits distilled by him. Forfeiture

fine, and imprisonment.

than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Penalty upon revenue officers or agents for gross neglect of duty, for conspiring, or making opportunity to defraud, for signing false certificates, and failing to report frauds.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of any of the duties of his office, or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, or shall do, or omit to do, any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report, in writing, such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the commissioner of internal revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Fine and imprisonment.

Prosecutions not to be discontinued, &c. without, &c.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no compromise, or discontinuance, or *nolle prosequi* of any prosecution under this act shall be allowed without the permission in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

Approved, March 31, 1868.

May 19, 1868.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Expenses of the Trial of the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson and other contingent Expenses of the Senate for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations for expenses of impeachment trial, &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 the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and other contingent expenses of the Senate of the United States for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

Capitol police.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the Capitol police, and for additional policemen and incidental expenses thereof, seventeen thousand dollars.

Additional Messengers.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of additional messengers, fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved, May 19, 1868.

May 20, 1868.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act to grant the Right of Way to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company.*

Whitehall and Plattsburgh R. R. Co. to have certain right of way.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company be, and is hereby, authorized to locate, construct, and operate its railroad across the land belonging to the United States at Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, upon a line commencing in the highway leading from Plattsburgh to Peru, at a point one hundred feet north from the north line of the enclosure surrounding the government buildings, running thence in a northeasterly direction about sixteen hundred feet to the bank of Lake Champlain, thence northwardly along the bank of said lake to the north line of the land belonging to the United States, such line of said road being designated on a map of survey of the same, made by James P. Campbell, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, that the right of way herein granted shall

Proviso.

be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States: *And provided further*, That no more than four rods in width of the government land shall be occupied under the provisions of this act.

Limit of grant.

Approved, May 20, 1868.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act to extend the Charter of Washington City, also to regulate the Selection of Officers, and for other Purposes.*

May 28, 1868.

Repealed, except §§ 1 and 6. Vol. xvi. p. 8. Act of 1848, ch. 42, Vol. ix. p. 223, continued in force one year, or, &c. See vol. xvi. p. 8.

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 continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the several amendments thereof now in force, are hereby continued in force for the term of one year from the date hereof, or until Congress shall by law determine otherwise.

Mayor, aldermen, and council to meet in convention, and elect certain officers by ballot.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the board of aldermen, and the board of common council thereof, to assemble in joint convention at the city hall in said city on the first Tuesday of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proceed to select by ballot all officers whose appointments, upon the nomination of the mayor, are now authorized by the charter, or by any law of the United States, or act or ordinance of said city, or which may hereafter be authorized thereby, who shall hold their offices respectively for one year, and until a successor is appointed; and on the same day of the month in each year thereafter the joint convention shall proceed to a new selection: *Provided*, That no person shall be regarded as incompetent to hold any of said offices, or be disqualified therefor, who is a qualified elector in said District.

Time of meeting; term of office. Future elections. Qualifications for such offices.

Proceedings while in convention.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all meetings of the mayor of the city of Washington and of the boards of aldermen and common council for the purposes mentioned in the second section of this act, the mayor or the president of either of said boards shall preside, and the secretaries of said boards shall act as tellers, and keep a record of the proceedings, and the mayor, or any member of either of said boards may nominate one or more persons for the offices required to be filled, and the person having the highest number of votes shall be publicly declared selected, and a certificate of his election shall within five days be made out and be signed by the presiding officer and secretaries, and be transmitted to the person selected, who shall within ten days thereafter enter on the discharge of the duties of his office, which shall be immediately vacated by any person then holding the same.

Certificates of election. Persons elected, when to enter on office.

Questions arising in the convention to be determined by a majority vote. Adjournments. Vacancies.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all questions arising in the joint convention authorized by this act shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members thereof present at any of its meetings, and it shall have power to adjourn from time to time until all the duties imposed upon it shall be completed, and to require of the persons selected for any office such security as may be deemed necessary. And in the event of any vacancy from disability, death, or resignation, it shall be the duty of the mayor to call a meeting of the joint convention to select a successor for the unexpired term of service.

Bank for the deposit of moneys of the city to be designated in the convention.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the mayor, the board of aldermen, and the common council shall be assembled in joint convention, as provided for in this act, they shall, by a majority vote, designate a bank in which the various moneys of the city of Washington shall be deposited, and they shall make such regulations in relation to the mode in which such funds shall be kept and paid out as shall be deemed advisable for the interests of the city; and within five days after such designation a certificate of the bank selected shall be made out and placed in the

Certificate of selection to be given president

or cashier of bank.

City funds not to be elsewhere unless, &c.

hands of the president or cashier thereof, and thereafter it shall not be lawful to retain or deposit the funds of the city, or any part thereof, in any other bank or place, unless by order of the board.

Amendment of, 1867, ch. 6, § 1. Vol. xiv. p. 375.

Electors to reside in ward fifteen days before offering to vote.

Elective franchise not conferred on officers, soldiers, sailors, &c. unless, &c.

Persons claiming to be naturalized not to be registered, &c. unless papers are produced, &c.

Correction of voting lists.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed January eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to require electors in the city of Washington to reside in the ward or election precinct in which they shall offer to vote fifteen days prior to the day of any election, instead of three months: *Provided*, That said section shall not be construed as conferring the elective franchise in said city on non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines in the regular service of the United States, stationed or on duty in said city, except such as may have become actual residents with their families in said city for one year previous to any election: *Provided further*, That no person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be registered as an elector, nor shall the name of any such person be retained on the list of voters, without the production of his naturalization papers or duly certified copies thereof, or satisfactory proof of the loss of the same; and for the purpose of correcting said list as regards the aforesaid classes of persons, and in all other respects, the judges of election shall meet in some proper place in said city between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and seven o'clock, P. M., on three days instead of two days, as now required: *Provided further*, That all the original lists of voters both before and after their correction shall remain in the custody of the member of the board of judges first named in their appointment by the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and, in the event of his removal or resignation, in the custody of his regularly appointed successor, except when being copied for publication and for the use of the commissioners of elections, and said original lists shall at all times be open for the use and inspection of either of said judges: *Provided further*, That no property qualification shall be required for any of the officers of said city, and that three days prior to any election each board of commissioners of election shall appoint two clerks to assist them in registering the names of voters in their respective election precincts, and in making returns of the elections, who shall be sworn before the clerk of the supreme court of said District truly and faithfully to perform their duties, and for any misconduct in office be subject to the same penalties to which said commissioners are now subject: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the judges of election to make any regulations and give any notice which may be proper or necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this section.

Original voting lists to remain in whose custody.

This section continued in force one year. Vol. xvi. p. 8.

No property qualification required for officers.

Clerks to board of commissioners of elections.

Judges of election to make regulations.

Repeal of inconsistent laws.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and ordinances, or parts thereof, or parts of the charter of the city of Washington inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received May 16, 1868.

[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 Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Execution of the Reconstruction Laws in the third military District for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.* May 30, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum, 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 carrying out the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz. To provide for the expenses of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for the third military district, the sum of eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and one dollars and fifty-five cents.

Appropriation for deficiency in carrying into effect the reconstruction laws in the third military district. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received May 19, 1868."

[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. L. — *An Act declaring Saint George, Boothbay, Bucksport, Vinalhaven, and North Haven, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, in the State of Texas, Ports of Delivery.* June 5, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Saint George and Boothbay, in the State of Maine, in the collection districts of Waldoboro' and Wiscassett, respectively, and San Antonio, Texas, in the collection district of Saluria, and Bucksport and Vinalhaven and North Haven, in the State of Maine, in the districts of Castine and Belfast, respectively, be, and the same are hereby, declared ports of delivery: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall occasion additional expense to the government of the United States.

Ports of delivery established in Maine and Texas.

APPROVED, June 5, 1868.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act to partially supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.* June 8, 1868.

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 sixty-eight, viz.

Deficiency appropriation for 1868.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

House of Representatives.

For folding documents, including materials, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, for the half year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Collecting revenue from customs.

Payment of soldiers' bounties.
1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.
1868, ch. 31. *Ante*, p. 43.

To facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, in accordance with provisions of acts of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for salaries of fifty clerks of class one, sixty thousand dollars.

Paymaster-general's office.

To supply a deficiency in the office of the paymaster-general for blank books, stationery, binding, and other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Hydration of Senate chamber, &c.

For deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expense of hydration of the Senate chamber, three thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for stationery, ten thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for furniture and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

Pension office.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the Pension Office, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other Purposes.*

Army 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 support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

Recruiting.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred thousand dollars.

Pay.

For pay of the army, fifteen million dollars.

Commutation of subsistence and forage.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, twenty thousand dollars.

Payments in lieu of clothing.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

Medical, &c. department.
Proviso.
1867, ch. 170. Vol. xiv. p. 485.

For medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all sums that have accrued to the credit of the medical and hospital department from the sale of medical and hospital stores, or from any other source, except appropriations made by act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, are hereby directed to be covered into the treasury at the close of the current fiscal year.

Medical museum and works.

For army medical museum, five thousand dollars.

For medical and other necessary works for the library of surgeon-general's office, two thousand dollars.

Commanding-general's office.

For expenses of commanding-general's office, five thousand dollars.

Quartermasters' department.

For regular supplies of the quartermasters' department, to wit:

For the regular supplies of the quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermasters' departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, five million dollars.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermasters' department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters authorized by the act of July fifth, 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, two million dollars.

Incidental expenses quartermasters' department.

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136. 1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488. 1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army, for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, escort, or supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

Mileage.

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.

Transportation.

Public transports.

Water.

Obstructions in roads, rivers, and harbors.

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 construc-

Hire or commutation of quarters, huts, &c.

tion of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, two million dollars.

Heating and cooking stoves.

For heating and cooking stoves, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance service.

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, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small-arms.

No part to pay for new cannon or small-arms.

Purchase of land for Springfield armory.

For purchasing three acres of land adjoining Federal Square at Springfield armory, three thousand dollars.

Armories and arsenals.

FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Rock Island.

Proviso.

For arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Illinois, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That eighty thousand dollars of said sum shall be devoted to the development of the water-power to carry out existing contracts.

Watervliet.

For Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

St. Louis.

For arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

Augusta.

For Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

Baton Rouge.

For Baton Rouge arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Benecia.

For Benecia arsenal, Benecia, California, ten thousand dollars.

Vancouver.

For Vancouver arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory, five thousand dollars.

Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama, five thousand dollars.

Watertown.

For Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

Allegheny.

For Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Frankford.

For Frankford arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Kennebec.

For Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine, two thousand dollars.

Leavenworth.

For Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas, five thousand dollars.

New York.

For New York arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, three thousand dollars.

Pikesville.

For Pikesville arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland, eight hundred dollars.

Preservation and repairs of works of defence.

For the preservation and necessary repairs of the fortifications and the works of defence, two hundred thousand dollars.

Appropriation for medical, &c. history of rebellion, how to be applied.

1866, ch. 296.

Vol. xiv. pp. 310, 311.

Medical statistics of provost marshal general's bureau.

How to be compiled.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars for publishing the medical and surgical history of the rebellion and the medical statistics of the provost marshal general's office, made in an act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty thousand dollars shall be devoted to the preparation and publication of five thousand copies of the medical statistics of the provost marshal general's bureau, and that the work shall be compiled and completed by assistant medical purveyor J. H. Baxter, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, and without the interference of any other officer.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act to amend 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.*

June 8, 1868.
1867, ch. 177.
Vol. xiv. p. 541.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of any town located on the public land of the United States may avail themselves, if the town authorities elect so to do, of the provisions of the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands:" *Provided*, This act shall not prevent the issuance of patents to persons who have made, or may make, entries and elect to proceed under existing laws: *And provided further*, That no title under said act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be acquired to any valid mining claim or possession held under the existing laws of Congress: *Provided also*, That in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the provisions of this act and "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there shall be paid by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts all costs of surveying and platting any such town site, and expenses incident thereto, incurred by the United States, before any patent shall issue therefor.

Inhabitants of towns, &c. may enter public lands occupied as town sites at minimum price, &c. if authorities so elect to do.

Patents to issue to those making entries under existing laws.

No title given to valid mining claim.

Costs of survey, &c. to be paid.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act to extend the Time for completing the military Road authorized by an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the Construction of a military Road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Kewenaw County, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin."*

June 8, 1868.
1863, ch. 104.
Vol. xii. p. 797.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asssembled, That the time for completing the military road, and for the sales of lands, authorized by an act entitled "An act granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Kewenaw county, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, extended to March first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Time of completing military road, &c. extended.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to further provide for giving Effect to the various Grants of public Lands to the State of Nevada.*

June 8, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Nevada is authorized to select the alternate even-numbered sections within the limits of any railroad grant in said State, in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of the several grants made in the following acts of Congress, to wit: the act organizing the Territory of Nevada, passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; the act admitting the State of Nevada into the Union, passed March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the act concerning certain lands granted to Nevada, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, That this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption and homestead laws: *And provided*, That if lands be selected, the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That the lands granted in the eighth and ninth sections of the said act admitting Nevada into the Union shall be selected within four years from the passage of this act, and the period for the selection of said lands is hereby so extended.

Selection of lands by Nevada under railroad grants by Congress.
1864, ch. 36.
Vol. xiii. p. 30.
1866, ch. 166.
Vol. xiv. p. 85.

Pre-emption and homestead.

Land taken at minimum price of $2.50 per acre to equal two acres at $1.25 per acre.

Certain selections when to be made.

Agricultural college lands. 1862, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 503. 1866, ch. 209. Vol. xiv. p. 208.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands known and designated for the establishment of an agricultural college by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts amendatory thereto, shall be selected in the same manner and of the same character of lands as may be selected in satisfaction of any other grants referred to in the first section of this act. But this act shall not authorize the selection of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, or copper.

Land district created.

Location of office.

Boundaries and locations of land office may be changed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the county of Esmeralda, in the State of Nevada, and the counties of Mono and Inyo, in the State of California, are hereby created a land district; and the land office for such district shall be located at Aurora, in Esmeralda county; and the President shall be authorized hereafter, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of any and all of the land districts in said State, and change the location of the land office from time to time, when the same shall be expedient.

Selection of agricultural college lands by California.

Limitation upon such selection.

Sec. 4. *And be it 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 and sale: *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, each acre so selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *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.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

June 17, 1868.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Navy 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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

Pay of officers and seamen.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, eight million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Preservation of vessels, materials, stores, repairs, &c.

For preservation of wood and iron vessels and ships in ordinary, and for those that are on the stocks; vessels for the naval academy; for purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yards; tools, transportation of material, repair of vessels, and maintenance of the navy afloat, three million dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks.

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.

For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes; for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for coal and other fuel; for water tax and for rent of stores, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Navy yard at Portsmouth;

Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. — For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

Boston.

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 New York;

Navy Yard at Philadelphia. — For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. Philadelphia;

Navy Yard at Washington. — For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars. Washington;

Navy Yard at Norfolk. — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. Norfolk;

Navy Yard at Pensacola. — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. Pensacola;

Navy Yard at Mare Island. — For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars. Mare Island.

Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor. — For repairs and the general care of the public property, two thousand dollars. Naval station at Sackett's Harbor;

Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois. — For the necessary repair of the levee and yard buildings, twenty-seven thousand dollars. Mound City;

Naval Station at Key West. — For necessary repairs of wharves and buildings, three thousand dollars. Key West.

Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. — For furniture and repairs of same, one thousand dollars. Naval Asylum.

For house cleaning and white-washing, eight hundred dollars.

For furnaces, grates, and ranges, six hundred dollars.

For gas and water rent, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For general improvement and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks, and at the navy asylum, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the civil engineer and naval storekeeper at the several navy yards shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the persons employed at the several navy yards to superintend the mechanical departments, and heretofore known as master mechanics, master carpenters, master joiners, master blacksmiths, master boiler-makers, master sail-makers, master plumbers, master painters, master caulkers, master masons, master boat-builders, master spar-makers, master block-makers, master laborers, and the superintendents of rope-walks, shall be men skilled in their several duties and appointed from civil life, and shall not be appointed from the officers of the navy. Civil establishment at navy yards, &c. Appointment of civil engineer and naval storekeeper at navy yards. Superintendents of mechanical departments to be skilled in their duties and appointed from civil life.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For the purchase of hemp and other material for the navy; for the purchase of coal and the transportation and other expenses thereon; for the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz. wire rope and machinery for its manufacture, hides, cordage, canvass, leather, iron cables and anchors, furniture, galleys, and hose, and for the payment of labor for equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, one million dollars. Bureau of equipment and recruiting.

For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.

For freight and transportation of materials and stores for bureau of equipment and recruiting, expenses of recruiting, transportation of enlisted men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, and stationery for the bureau of equipment and recruiting, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, eighteen thousand dollars.

Bureau of Navigation. — For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for the purposes incidental to navigation, viz. Bureau of navigation.

For compass stations and for repairs and care of same, four thousand dollars.

For services and materials for correcting compasses on board of vessels, and for testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

Bureau of navigation.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, for nautical books, maps and charts, and sailing directions, and for repairs of instruments for vessels of war, ten thousand dollars.

For books for libraries for vessels of war, and for books and stationery for naval apprentices, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For binnacles, pedestals, and other appurtenances of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards, three thousand dollars.

For bunting and other materials for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds for the navy, seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

For navy signals other than signal flags, namely, signal-lanterns, lights, rockets, and apparatus of all kinds for signal purposes, for drawings and engravings for signal-books, six thousand dollars.

For logs, log lines, log reels, log paper, and sand-glasses, for lead, lead reels, lead lines, armings for leads and other sounding apparatus, and for running lights, (side and head lanterns prescribed by law,) eight thousand dollars.

For musical instruments for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For commanders' and navigators' stationery for vessels of war, five thousand dollars.

For oil for vessels of war, other than for engineer department, fifty thousand dollars.

For local and foreign pilotage for vessels of war, sixty thousand dollars.

For lamps and lanterns of all kinds for binnacles, standard-compasses, and tops, for lamps for cabins, wardroom, and other quarters for officers, and for decks, holds, and storerooms, and for lamp-wicks, chimneys, shades, and other appendages, six thousand dollars.

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores, postage on public letters, telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing boxes and material, blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Naval academy.

For expenses of naval academy, viz.

For pay of professors and others, seventy-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For contingent expenses, sixty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For necessary repairs of quarters, ten thousand dollars.

For support of department of steam enginery, and for payment of mechanics and laborers, five thousand dollars.

Naval observatory.

For expenses of naval observatory, viz.

For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, one porter, and three watchmen; for keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, light, and office furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of three aids, four thousand dollars.

American Nautical Almanac.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, namely:

For pay of computers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Visitors to naval academy.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the naval academy, two thousand dollars.

Bureau of ordnance.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, magazine and laboratory stores, and equipments of all kinds; for gunpowder, small-

arms, equipments, and ammunition; for fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Bureau of ordnance;

For the necessary repairs of the magazine at Chelsea; for the dwellings at the nitre depot, Malden; for repairs to buildings on ordnance dock, and also repairs to tugs and lighters, and for repairs of ordnance dock at Ellis Island, New York; for repairs of magazine at Fort Mifflin; for repairing crane and wharf at Norfolk, and for repairs of magazine at Mare Island, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs. — For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, thirty-nine thousand dollars. of construction and repairs;

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars. of steam engineering;

For stores and materials, tools, repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, and labor at navy yards, and repairs of the machinery, and purchase of stores and materials for vessels of squadrons on foreign stations; and for transportation of materials, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, and at the naval asylum, twenty-six thousand dollars. of provisions and clothing;

For provisions and clothing, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

To meet the demands upon the bureau for freight and transportation of stores, for candles, fuel; for tools and repairing same at eight inspections; for books and blanks; for stationery; for furniture and repairs of same in offices of paymasters and inspectors; for telegrams and postage; tolls and ferriages; and for ice, one hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For necessary repairs and improvements of hospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, walls, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers', and masons' work; for furniture, thirty thousand dollars. of medicine and surgery.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau, at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, sixty thousand dollars.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward, nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants, additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Marine corps.

For provisions, one hundred thousand dollars. Provisions, clothing, fuel.

For clothing, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, viz. Pay of mechanics; repair of arms; purchase of accoutrements; ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, five thousand dollars. Military stores.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars. Transportation.

For repair of barracks, and for rent of offices where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars. Repair of barracks.

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 ship-board; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; re- Contingencies.

Marine corps.

pairs 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 handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Number of enlisted persons in navy limited to 8,500 men.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of persons authorized to be enlisted into the navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and mechanics, and including apprentices and boys, is hereby fixed and established at eight thousand five hundred, and no more.

Certain unexpended appropriations to be carried to surplus fund, unless, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all unexpended appropriations existing on the first day of July next, for any of the several heads of appropriation provided for in this act, shall be carried to the surplus fund, unless the same is necessary to pay expenditures made during the current fiscal year, or unless the same is necessary to execute contracts made before said date.

Secretary of Treasury in next annual estimates to state balances of appropriations, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed in his next annual estimates of appropriations to state all the balances of appropriations made prior to the present session of Congress, for each branch of the public service, and remaining unexpended on the first day of July next, and designate the amounts necessary to execute contracts or pay expenditures properly chargeable to each of such balances.

Approved, June 17, 1868.

June 22, 1868.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to Representation in Congress.*

Preamble. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428. *Ante*, pp. 2, 14, 41.

Whereas the people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government, which is republican, and the legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen: Therefore,

Arkansas admitted to representation in Congress.

Fundamental condition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the constitution of Arkansas 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 effect may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Arkansas.

In the House of Representatives U. S., June 20, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON, *Clerk H. R. U. S.*

In Senate of the United States, June 22, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM, *Secretary of the Senate.*

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to Representation in Congress.* June 25, 1868.

Preamble. 1867, ch. 153. Vol. xiv. p. 428. *Ante*, pp. 2, 14, 41.

Whereas the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: Therefore,

North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to be admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c. Conditions. Constitutions not to be so changed as, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof 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 may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the general assembly of said State by solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

What alterations may be made. Further condition to the admission of Georgia.

First meeting of the legislatures of such States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

First section of this act when to take effect as to other States; when as to Georgia.

Proceedings thereupon.

Who not eligible to office.

Duty of President as to proclaiming ratification, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and as to the State of Georgia when it shall in addition give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the legislature of either of said States to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In the House of Representatives, U. S., June 25, 1868.

The President of the United States, having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

In Senate of the United States, June 25, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act to provide for Appeals from the Court of Claims, and for other Purposes.* June 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed on behalf of the United States from all the final judgments of the said court of claims adverse to the United States, whether such judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of the general or any special power or jurisdiction of said court under the limitations now provided by law for other cases of appeal from said court.

Appeal allowed to Supreme Court, from all judgments of court of claims adverse to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said court of claims, at any time while any suit or claim is pending before or on appeal from said court, or within two years next after the final disposition of any such suit or claim, may, on motion on behalf of the United States, grant a new trial in any such suit or claim and stay the payment of any judgment therein, upon such evidence (although the same may be cumulative or other) as shall reasonably satisfy said court that any fraud, wrong, or injustice in the premises has been done to the United States; but until an order is made staying the payment of a judgment, the same shall be payable and paid as now provided by law.

New trials, within what time and for what cause.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be material in any suit or claim before any court to ascertain whether any person did or did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, the claimant or party asserting the loyalty of any such person to the United States during such rebellion, shall be required to prove affirmatively that such person did, during said rebellion, consistently adhere to the United States, and did give no aid or comfort to persons engaged in said rebellion; and the voluntary residence of any such person in any place where, at any time during such residence, the rebel force or organization held sway, shall be prima facie evidence that such person did give aid and comfort to said rebellion and to the persons engaged therein.

Party asserting the loyalty of any person during the rebellion to prove the same affirmatively.

Voluntary residence in rebel State to be prima facie evidence of giving aid, &c. to the rebellion.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no plaintiff or claimant, or any person from or through whom any such plaintiff or claimant derives his alleged title, claim or right against the United States, or any person interested in any such title, claim, or right shall be a competent witness in the court of claims in supporting any such title, claim, or right, and no testimony given by such plaintiff, claimant, or person shall be used: *Provided,* That the United States shall, if they see cause, have the right to examine such plaintiff, claimant, or person as a witness under the regulations and with the privileges provided in section eight of the act passed March third, 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-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Claimants and persons interested in claims to be incompetent witnesses;

may be examined by the United States. 1863, ch. 92, § 8. Vol. xii. p. 766.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Attorney-General of the United States for the time being shall, with his assistants, attend to the prosecution and defence of all matters and suits in the court of claims on behalf of the United States. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant attorneys-general, who shall hold their offices for four years respectively, unless sooner lawfully removed, and whose salaries shall be four thousand dollars each, per year, payable quarterly, and who shall be in lieu of the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of the court of claims, and of the assistant attorney-general now provided for by law; and the existing offices of solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor, of the court of claims, and of assistant attorney-general, are hereby abolished from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The Attorney-General shall have power to appoint two

Attorney-general and assistants to prosecute, &c. all suits in court of claims for the United States.

Two assistant attorneys-general authorized; term of office, salary, &c.

Offices of solicitor, assistant and deputy solicitor, and assistant attorney-general abolished.

Attorney-general may appoint two additional clerks.

additional clerks of the fourth class, and one clerk at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, in his office.

Attorney-general and assistants in certain suits against the United States in court of claims to call on departments, &c.

Departments, bureaus, &c. to furnish statement upon call of attorney-general.

Statement to contain what;

official documents and papers;

decisions of department, &c.;

if upon acts of Congress;

upon regulations of an executive department.

One statement to suffice for a class of cases.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the said Attorney-General and his assistants, in all cases brought against the United States in said court of claims founded upon any contract, agreement, or transaction with any executive department, or any bureau, officer, or agent of such department, or where the matter or thing on which the claim is based shall have been passed upon and decided by any department, bureau, or officer intrusted by law or department regulations with the settlement and adjustment of such claims, demands, or accounts, to transmit to said department, bureau, or officer, as aforesaid, a printed copy of the petition filed by the claimant in such case, with a request that the said department, bureau, or officer to whom the same shall be so transmitted as aforesaid, will furnish to said Attorney-General all facts, circumstances, and evidence touching said claim as is or may be in the possession or knowledge of the said department, bureau, or officer; and it shall be the duty of the said department, bureau, or officer to whom such petition may be transmitted and such request preferred as aforesaid, without delay, and within a reasonable time, to furnish said Attorney-General with a full statement of all the facts, information, and proofs which are or may be within the knowledge or in the possession of said department, bureau, or officer, relating to the claim aforesaid. Such statement shall also contain a reference to or description of all official documents or papers, if any, as may or do furnish proof of facts referred to in said statement, or that may be necessary and proper for the defence of the United States against the said claim, together with the department, office, or place where the same is kept or may be procured. And if the said claim shall have been passed upon and decided by the said department, bureau, or officer, the statement or answer to be transmitted to said Attorney-General, as hereinbefore provided, shall succinctly state the reasons and principles upon which such decision shall have been based. In all cases where such decision shall have been made upon any act of Congress, or upon any section or clause of such act, the same shall be cited specifically. And if any previous interpretation or construction shall have been given to such act, section, or clause, by the said department or bureau transmitting such statement, the same shall be set forth succinctly in said statement, and a copy of the opinion filed, if any, shall be annexed to such statement and transmitted with the same to the Attorney-General aforesaid. And where any decision in the case shall have been based upon any regulation of an executive department, or where such regulation shall or may, in the opinion of the department, bureau, or officer transmitting such statement, have any bearing upon the claim in suit, the same shall be distinctly referred to and quoted in extenso in the statement transmitted to said Attorney-General: *Provided, however*, That where there shall be pending in said court more than one case, or a class of cases, the defence to which shall rest upon the same facts, circumstances, and proofs, the said department, bureau, or officer shall only be required to certify and transmit one statement of the same, and such statement shall be held to apply to all such classes of cases as if made out, certified, and transmitted in each case respectively.

Heads of departments in certain cases may send claim, &c. to court of claims, to be proceeded in as though originally voluntarily commenced there by claimant.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the head of any executive department, whenever any claim is made upon said department involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States, to cause such claim,

with all the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to be transmitted to the court of claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in as if originally commenced by the voluntary action of the claimant. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the certificate of any auditor or comptroller of the treasury, direct any account, matter, or claim of the character, amount, or class described or limited in this section to be transmitted, with all the vouchers, papers, documents, and proofs pertaining thereto, to the said court of claims, for trial and adjudication: *Provided, however*, That no case shall be referred by any head of a department unless it belongs to one of the several classes of cases to which, by reason of the subject-matter and character, the said court of claims might, under existing laws, take jurisdiction on such voluntary action of the claimant. And all the cases mentioned in this section which shall be transmitted by the head of any executive department, or upon the certificate of any auditor or comptroller, shall be proceeded in as other cases pending in said court, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules and regulations; and appeals from the final judgments or decrees of said court therein to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed in the manner now provided by law. The amount of the final judgments or decrees in such cases so transmitted to said court, where rendered in favor of the claimants, shall in all cases be paid out of any specific appropriation applicable to the same, if any such there be; and where no such appropriation exists, the same shall be paid in the same manner as other judgments of said court.

Secretary of Treasury may send accounts, &c. to court of claims for trial, &c.

Cases only to be referred, over which the court would have jurisdiction, if commenced by claimant.

Proceedings in these cases.

Final judgments and decrees, how paid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall file or prosecute any claim or suit in the court of claims, or an appeal therefrom, for or in respect to which he or any assignee of his shall have commenced and has pending any suit or process in any other court against any officer or person who, at the time of the cause of action alleged in such suit or process arose, was in respect thereto acting or professing to act, mediately or immediately, under the authority of the United States, unless such suit or process, if now pending in such other court, shall be withdrawn or dismissed within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Claims pending in other courts not to be prosecuted in court of claims, unless prior suit is withdrawn, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said court of claims to transmit to Congress, at the commencement of every December session, a full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the said court for the previous year, stating the amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which said judgments have been rendered.

Clerk of court of claims to transmit to Congress statement of judgments rendered by said court, &c.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all provisions of any act incompatible herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal of inconsistent laws.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act constituting eight Hours a Day's Work for all Laborers, Workmen, and Mechanics employed by or on Behalf of the Government of the United States.*

June 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Eight hours to constitute a day's work for mechanics, laborers, &c. employed by the United States.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Exporters of Rum.*

Construction of act 1868, ch. 3. *Ante*, p. 34. See *post*, p. 256.

Certain rum may be withdrawn for exportation;

to be exported within sixty days.

Proof required.

Tax to be due, if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of January eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to prevent frauds in the collection of tax on distilled spirits," be so construed as to permit rum, which at the date of the passage of said act was already distilled or redistilled and intended for export and actually contracted for to be delivered for exportation, to be withdrawn, removed, and exported from the United States under such transportation and export bonds and regulations as were required therefor immediately prior to the passage of said act, and as shall be provided for hereafter: *Provided*, That all such spirits shall be actually exported within sixty days from the passage of this act; and that before any such exportation shall be permitted, proof in writing shall be furnished by sworn evidence, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue, that such rum was in fact at the date mentioned intended for export and distilled or redistilled for that purpose or actually contracted for to be so exported. And upon failure to so export the same within said sixty days, the tax thereon shall become due and payable, and the bonds given for the transportation and export thereof shall be forfeited and collected, as in case of such bonds not cancelled according to law.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act to re-establish the Boundaries of the Collection Districts of Michigan and Michilimackinac, and to change the Names of the Collection Districts of Michilimackinac and Port Huron.*

Collection district of Michigan extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection district of Michigan shall be extended so as to embrace all the territory and waters of the State of Michigan lying west of the principal meridian and south of the latitudinal line dividing townships number forty-three from townships number forty-four, north of the base line of said State, excluding the territory bordering Green Bay and including the island of Bois Blanc.

District of Michilimackinac to be called Superior, and to include what.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collection district of Michilimackinac shall hereafter be called the district of Superior, and shall embrace all that part of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan lying east of the principal meridian, all the islands in, and bordering upon, the Saint Marie river, and all that part of the State of Michigan lying west of the principal meridian and north of the latitudinal line dividing townships number forty-three from townships number forty-four, north of the base line of the said State, including the territory in said State bordering Green Bay, together with all the islands, waters, and shores of Lake Superior and the adjacent territory unto the headwaters of all the rivers and streams tributary thereto and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

District of Port Huron to be called Huron.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collection district of Port Huron, in the State of Michigan, shall hereafter be called the district of Huron.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Collection District of Philadelphia so as to include the whole consolidated City of Philadelphia.*

Port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia to include whole consolidated city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is hereby extended so as to include within its boundaries the whole consolidated city of Philadelphia.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for carrying the Mails from the United States to foreign Ports, and for other Purposes," approved March twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

June 25, 1868.
1864, ch. 40, § 4.
Vol. xiii. p. 36.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the fourth section of an act to provide for carrying the mails of the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes, approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall cease and determine on and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Postage on mail matter between Kansas and California.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act relative to filing Reports of Railroad Companies.*

June 25, 1968.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reports required to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of July of each year, by the corporations created by or entitled to subsidies under the provisions of 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, and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be made to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of October of each year. Said reports shall furnish full and specific information upon the several points mentioned in the twentieth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and shall be verified as therein prescribed, and on failure to make the same as herein required, the issue of bonds or patents to the company in default shall be suspended until the requirements of this act shall be complied with by such company. And the reports hitherto made to the Secretary of the Treasury under the said act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be transferred and delivered by him to the Secretary of the Interior to be filed by him.

Reports of certain railroads to be made on or before October 1st in each year to Secretary of Interior; 1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489. 1864, ch. 216. Vol. xiii. p. 356. 1865, ch. 88. Vol. xiii. p. 504; to contain what.

Former reports.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporations created by the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and known as the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, shall make reports to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first of October of each year, as are required to be made by the Union Pacific railroad and branches, under the provisions of the first section of this act, and on failure so to do, shall be subject to the like suspension.

Reports of Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern Pacific, to be made when, &c. 1864, ch. 216. Vol. xiii. p. 356. 1866, ch. 278. Vol. xiv. p. 292.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the reports required from the commissioners appointed to examine and report in relation to the road of any of the corporations whereto reference is made in this act, shall be addressed to and filed in the Department of the Interior; and all such reports heretofore made shall be transferred to and filed in said Department of the Interior; and so much of any and all acts as requires any reports from such companies, or any officers thereof, to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby repealed.

Reports of commissioners to be made to Department of the Interior.

Repealing clause.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the eight subjects referred to in section twenty of the act of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be reported upon, there shall also be furnished annually to the Secretary of the Interior all reports of engineers, superintendents, or other officers who make annual reports to any of said railroad companies.

Reports of engineers and other officers who make reports to be furnished.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act appropriating Money to sustain the Indian Commission, and carry out Treaties made thereby.*

Appropriation for Indian commission and treaties.
1867, ch. 32.
Ante, p. 17.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying out treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and defraying the expenses and disbursements made by the commission authorized by the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight," the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of said commission.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to change the Times of holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the several Districts in the State of Tennessee.*

Terms of circuit and district courts in Tennessee.

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 for the district of East Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Knoxville, on the second Mondays of January and July in each year; and for the district of Middle Tennessee, at Nashville, on the third Mondays of April and October of each year; and for the district of West Tennessee, at Memphis, on the fourth Mondays of May and November, of each year; and that all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending or returnable in said courts, shall be entered in court and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided. This act shall take effect from and after the first Monday in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

When act takes effect.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.
1866, ch. 242, §6.
Vol. xiv. p. 241.

CHAP. LXXX. — *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.*

Time of completion of railroad and telegraph.

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-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be so amended as to provide that instead of the times now fixed in said section, the first section of twenty miles of said railroad and telegraph shall be completed within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and at least twenty miles in each two years thereafter, and the whole on or before the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act relating to the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Senior justice of the Supreme Court to act as Chief Justice in case of his inability or of vacancy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of his inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the associate justice of said court whose commission is senior in time, until such inability shall be removed or another appointment shall be duly made and the person so appointed shall be duly qualified, and this act shall apply to every person succeeding to the office of Chief Justice pursuant to its provisions.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of certain Vessels.* June 25, 1868.

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 change the name of the yacht "W. W. Abell," owned by James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, Connecticut, administrator of the estate of Benjamin D. Greene, late of said Norwich, deceased, and John Jeffries, jr., of Boston, Mass., to that of "Ethel;" and also to change the name of the yacht "L'Hirondelle," owned by James Gordon Bennette, jr., of the city of New York, to that of "Dauntless," and to grant said vessels registers in said respective names; the said vessels being pleasure yachts only, and not engaged in commercial or other business.

The yacht "W. W. Abell," to be called "Ethel," and the "L'Hirondelle" to be named "Dauntless."

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act relating to contested Elections in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.* June 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person has received or shall hereafter receive a certificate from the register of the city of Washington, based upon satisfactory evidence furnished by the commissioners of election, notifying him of his election to any elective office of said city, the person receiving such notification shall be entitled to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and the certificate of the register shall be prima facie evidence of his election to, and right to discharge the duties of, said office.

Persons receiving a certificate of election from register of city of Washington, to be entitled to enter upon duties of office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall hinder or obstruct a person holding the certificate of election mentioned in the foregoing section from entering upon or discharging the duties of such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Penalty for hindering or obstructing such persons from entering upon or discharging duties of office.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or any judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction to enforce, by mandamus, or otherwise, the right of any person holding the certificate mentioned in the first section of this act.

Rights of persons holding certificates may be enforced by mandamus.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who claims, or shall hereafter claim, to be elected to any elective office in said city, may commence proceedings before the said supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition setting forth the facts upon which he relies, and shall serve a copy on the incumbent or person who has received the certificate of election; and the person so served shall make answer to said petition within five days; and said court shall thereupon try the rights of the parties to said office in a summary manner; and for that purpose a special session shall be called and held whenever necessary for the purposes of such trial; and the decision of said court in any case so brought before it shall be final and conclusive. And when the legal organization of the board of aldermen or board of common council shall be delayed on account of any contest in relation to the election of any member of either of said boards, the mayor of said city is hereby authorized to make temporary appointments of all subordinate officers whose appointment or election is authorized by the said mayor and members of said boards

Persons claiming to be elected to any office in city of Washington, may apply to supreme court of District, &c.

Proceedings.

Mayor may make temporary appointments, when legal organization of certain boards is delayed.

under existing laws, to continue until said boards shall be legally organized.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received June 16, 1868."

[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.]

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act for holding Terms of the District Court of the United States for the southern District of Illinois at the City of Cairo, in said State.*

Terms of district court in southern district of Illinois.

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 southern district of Illinois, now required by law to be held at the city of Springfield, terms of said court shall hereafter be held at the city of Cairo, in said State, commencing on the first Mondays of March and October in each year.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 4, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act confirming the Title to a Tract of Land in Burlington, Iowa.*

Title of the United States to certain land in Burlington, Iowa, confirmed to the "Independent School District."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the title of the United States in and to a certain tract of land in the city of Burlington, Des Moines county, in the State of Iowa, described as being west of lot number nine hundred and seventy-eight in said city, south of Valley Street, west of Boundary Street, and north of Market Street, and which was originally reserved from sale by the United States and dedicated to public burial purposes, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to and vested in the "Independent School District" of said city, to be forever dedicated to and used by said school district for public school purposes and for no other use or purpose whatever.

Approved, July 4, 1868.

July 6, 1868.

CHAP CXXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge over the Black River, in Lorain County, Ohio.*

Bridge across Black River in Lorain County, Ohio.

Draw.

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 county commissioners of the county of Lorain and State of Ohio to build a bridge across the Black River near the village of Black River, in said county, at the point where the county road leading east from said village crosses said stream: *Provided,* That there shall be placed in said bridge a draw of not less than one hundred and forty feet in width, with a centre abutment not to exceed twenty-five feet wide and ten feet above the water-line, leaving a passage on each side of the abutment of not less than fifty-seven feet in width, and so constructed as not to impede the navigation of said river, and allow the easy passage of vessels through said bridge.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 2. *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 said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 6, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act to continue the Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other Purposes.* July 6, 1868.

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 establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the act entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees,' and for other purposes," passed on the sixteenth of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall continue in force for the term of one year from and after the sixteenth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, excepting so far as the same shall be herein modified. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to re-establish said bureau where the same has been wholly or in part discontinued: *Provided,* [That] he shall be satisfied that the personal safety of freedmen shall require it.

Bureau for relief of freedmen and refugees continued for one year and re-established where discontinued, if, &c.

1865, ch. 90. Vol. xiii. p. 507. 1866, ch. 200. Vol. xiv. p. 173.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the bureau in any State whenever such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations with the government of the United States, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, unless, upon advising with the commissioner of the bureau, and upon full consideration of the condition of freedmen's affairs in such State, the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that the further continuance of the bureau shall be necessary: *Provided, however,* That the educational division of said bureau shall not be affected, or in any way interfered with, until such State shall have made suitable provision for the education of the children of freedmen within said State.

Bureau to be discontinued in any State, when, &c.

Educational division not affected until, &c

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That unexpended balances in the hands of the commissioner, not required otherwise for the due execution of the law, may be, in the discretion of the commissioner, applied for the education of freedmen and refugees, subject to the provisions of laws applicable thereto.

Unexpended balances how applied.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That officers of the veteran reserve corps or of the volunteer service, now on duty in the freedmen's bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other capacities, who have been or may be mustered out of service, may be retained by the commissioner, when the same shall be required for the proper execution of the laws, as officers of the bureau, upon such duty and with the same pay, compensation, and all allowances, from the date of their appointment, as now provided by law for their respective grades and duties at the dates of their muster-out and discharge; and such officers so retained shall have, respectively, the same authority and jurisdiction as now conferred upon "officers of the bureau" by act of Congress passed on the sixteenth of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Officers of Veteran Reserve Corps and of volunteers now on duty, &c. may be retained, when, &c.

"Authority," &c. of such officers.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner is hereby empowered to sell for cash, or by instalments with ample security, school buildings and other buildings constructed for refugees and freedmen by the bureau, to the associations, corporate bodies, or trustees who now use them for purposes of education or relief of want, under suitable guarantees that the purposes for which such buildings were constructed shall be observed: *Provided,* That all funds derived therefrom shall be returned to the bureau appropriation and accounted for to the treasury of the United States.

School buildings, &c. may be sold.

Proceeds of sales.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received June 24th, 1868."

[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.]

July 7, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act to incorporate the Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.*

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Francis H. Smith, N. P. Chipman, Otis C. Wight, A. D. Robinson, Zenas C. Robbins, and their associates, who are now, or may hereafter become members of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, in the District of Columbia, under the rules, regulations, or by-laws of the same, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of "The Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington," and as such shall have perpetual succession, may purchase, hold, and convey personal and real estate, make contracts, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and may generally exercise and enjoy all such powers as are usually vested in corporations, and as may be necessary or incident to sustaining religious worship, Sabbath schools, missionary, and charitable enterprises in the District of Columbia, and no others; and said corporation shall be exempt from any taxes to be assessed upon their corporate property under the authority of Congress, or of the city or county of Washington: *Provided*, That the value of all property so exempt shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Powers and duties.

Exemption from taxes.

Proviso.

Title to certain lands and buildings.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the title to any lands, buildings, and property heretofore conveyed to said congregation, or to any person or persons for the use and benefit of the same, or of the said First Presbyterian Church, is hereby vested in and confirmed to said corporation.

By-laws.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said congregation, at its first meeting subsequent to the passage of this act, to be held at such time and place as the persons named in the first section of this act may designate, by a majority of the members present, to adopt such by-laws as they may deem expedient, regulating the government of said corporation, prescribing the number, character, and duties of their officers, and the manner of their election, defining the terms on which persons may become, or cease to be, members of said corporation, and providing in all things for the holding and disposal and conveyance of its real and personal estate, and for the management of said congregation, which by-laws may be amended or repealed from time to time, under such regulations as said congregation may adopt: *Provided*, That no by-laws shall be adopted or remain in force inconsistent with the government and laws of the United States, or with the constitution and authority of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

Officers and their election.
Membership.
Holding, &c. of real estate.
Amendment and repeal.
Proviso.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or abolish this charter at pleasure.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

July 7, 1868.
1792, ch. 1, § 5. Vol. i. p. 290.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act to amend section five of an Act entitled "An Act concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels," approved December thirty-one, seventeen hundred and ninety-two.*

Repeal of law requiring oath of other owners than the applicant for certificate of registry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an act entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," approved December thirty-one, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act prescribing an Oath of Office to be taken by Persons from whom legal Disabilities shall have been removed.* July 11, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two thirds of each house, has been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., 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 well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Form of oath of office to be taken by those from whom legal disabilities have been removed. 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502

See *post*, p. 344.

Approved, July 11, 1868.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act to incorporate the Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company in the District of Columbia.* July 13, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augustus B. Stoughton, John Little, John L. Kidwell, George H. Plant, Le Roy Tuttle, G. W. Hopkins, R. M. Hall, and their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company," with authority to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues, streets, and highways: Commencing at the intersection of Seventeenth Street west and Pennsylvania Avenue, along the west side of Seventeenth Street to its intersection with H Street north, thence along Seventeenth Street west to its intersection with Connecticut Avenue, thence along said Avenue to Boundary Street; also, from the intersection of Boundary Street and Connecticut Avenue along the county road from such intersection, thence on any road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of the Fourteenth Street road to within or through the proposed public park, or to the county line of Washington County, 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: *Provided,* That should a majority of stockholders so elect, said road, after reaching the intersection of Boundary Street and Connecticut Avenue, instead of continuing from said intersection up the county road now opened, may be constructed along Boundary Street in the direction of Meridian Hill to any county road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of Sixteenth Street west, and thence along said county road by the most practicable route to the terminus near, at, in, or through the proposed park, as hereinbefore provided.

Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company incorporated.

Route of road.

Rate of fare.

Part of route may be changed

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said road 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.

Property of road liable to taxation, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said railway shall be laid in the centres of the avenues and streets in the city (excepting Seventeenth Street, there it shall be laid as hereinbefore provided for), as near as may be without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes,

Track to be laid in centre of streets, &c. except, &c.

in the most approved manner adapted for street railways, with 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, when 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 Washington and Georgetown railroad. That the railway in the county shall be laid in such manner as will least interfere with the ordinary travel of the roads on which the said track shall be laid.

Gauge.

Corporation to keep tracks and part of road in repair, &c.

Sec. 4. *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, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States, the city or county of Washington.

Grade of streets may be altered, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the *the* government at any time, at their option, from altering the grade or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington from so altering or 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.

Company to make their road conform to changed grade.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. *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 not to issue notes, &c. as currency.

Sec. 7. *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, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Capital stock.

Par value of shares, and transfer.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

Cars to be first-class, and run how frequently.

Sec. 9. *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 as often as every ten minutes, between Pennsylvania Avenue and Boundary Street, and through the day and night on the entire road, or such portions as may be completed, as often as the public convenience may require.

Passenger-rooms, depots, stables, &c.

Connecting tracks.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall procure such passenger-rooms, ticket-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 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.

Articles left in the cars.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said company shall be taken to their 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.

Books of subscription to capital stock to be opened and notice given.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect 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 in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until

three o'clock in the afternoon, for a period, to be fixed by said corporators, not less than two days, and said corporators shall give public notice by advertisement in the 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 one 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 corporators, 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 corporators 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 to the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the corporators 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 directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in 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.

Subscribers to be stockholders.

Limit to subscription.

Twenty-five per cent to be paid in currency at time of subscription.

Apportionment of stock, if, &c.

First meeting of stockholders.

Notice.

Voting; proxy.

Sec. 13. *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 be 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 surety to said company, in such sum as the said directors may 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.

Directors, number and term of office.

Quorum.

President and treasurer.

Vacancies.

Sec. 14. *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, tending 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 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 corporation, or may sue for or collect the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Power of directors.

By-laws.

Shares of delinquent stockholders to be sold.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an annual

Annual meeting.

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 and to the stockholders.

Report to Congress, &c.

City or county officers not to delay or obstruct the construction, &c. of railway.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the mayor, 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.

Company to have free use of road-way.

Penalty for obstructing, &c.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of the road-way. And if any person or persons shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage or destroy 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 or 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.

Suits to be begun in sixty days.

Railway to be completed within what time;

if not, act to be void.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railway or railways between Pennsylvania Avenue and Boundary Street within eight months after the company shall have been 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 within four years to its proposed terminus in the county of Washington.

Color not to exclude from cars.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no regulations excluding any person from any car on account of color.

Individual liability of stockholders.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the stockholders in the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company" shall be individually liable for all the debt[s] and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholder.

Tickets to be sold by package, and at what rate.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said company, when said road is completed between Pennsylvania Avenue and Boundary Street, to have prepared tickets for passengers on their cars, and to keep them at their office for sale by the package, at the rate of ten for fifty cents, and twenty for one dollar.

Provisions of charter of Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. as to reports to apply to this road.

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.

1862, ch. 73. Vol. xii. p. 388.

Repealing clause.

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, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act to incorporate the National Hotel Company, of Washington City.*

National Hotel Company incorporated in Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Calvert, R. C. Weightman, James C. McGuire, Zeph English, George H. Calvert, jr., and Charles B. Calvert, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the National Hotel Company, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia,

and by that name they are made capable of taking, holding, managing, improving, purchasing, leasing, for the sole purpose of erecting and maintaining a hotel as aforesaid, real and personal estate within said city of Washington, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in value; said corporation to have a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; may prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; may make and ordain by-laws for the government of said corporation, and may have and enjoy all of those privileges and be subject to all of the liabilities which corporations for the holding, management, and improvement of real estate in the city of Washington, in the United States, usually enjoy or are made subject to.

Officers of corporation; powers, privileges, &c.

By-laws.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, [That] the capital stock of the said company shall not be less than two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal estate, and be transferable upon the books of the said corporation.

Capital stock.

Shares, and how transferable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, [That] the officers of the said corporation shall consist of a president and treasurer, with a board of directors, of whom the president and treasurer may be members, but the number of the directors may be fixed by the shareholders in the by-laws of the corporation. The president shall preside at the meetings of the corporation, sign certificates of the stock issued to stockholders, and shall have a general oversight over the business and affairs of the corporation; the treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all of the moneys of the corporation under the direction of the board of directors; the directors shall manage and control the property of the corporation, and make contracts in relation thereto; the treasurer, or other officer appointed by the by-laws, shall keep the records of the transactions of the corporation, and shall countersign the certificates of stock issued to the stockholders.

Officers of corporation. Directors.

President and treasurer and their duties.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, [That] all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act, unless they shall be sooner removed by the directors. The first meeting of the corporation may be called by any person named herein by giving previous notice of not less than five days, to all the other persons herein named, of the time and place of such meeting. The annual meetings hereafter shall be called by the treasurer or other officer designated by the board, and be held in the city of Washington, at the National Hotel building, on the first Wednesday in January in each year, notice of which shall be sent to the post-office address of each stockholder for ten days before the time for the holding of such meeting; and special meetings of the corporation may be called in the manner and time to be prescribed by the stockholders.

Term of office of officers.

First meeting.

Annual meetings.

Special meetings.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each stockholder shall be individually liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of stock held by each respectively; and Congress hereby reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this charter at pleasure.

Individual liability of stockholders.

Charter may be altered, &c.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act to amend the Act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, providing for the Construction of certain Wagon Roads in Dakota Territory.*

July 13, 1868.
1865, ch. 99.
Vol. xiii. p. 516.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the unexpended balance of an appropriation made March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the construction of certain wagon roads in the Territory of Dakota, as shall not exceed the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, applied to the completion of the bridge over the Dakota river, on the line of the government road leading

Unexpended balance to be used to complete bridge over the Dakota river, &c.

from Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, to the mouth of the Cheyenne river, in Dakota Territory.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act to provide for certain Claims against the Department of Agriculture.*

Payment of claims against the Department of Agriculture.

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 to audit the claims included in the schedule following, to wit: W. L. Ellison, one dollar and fifty cents; C. C. Anderson, seven dollars and fifty cents; M. W. Beverage, one hundred and fifty dollars; W. O. Berry, six dollars and forty-seven cents; J. H. Bourne, thirty-five dollars; John Bell, twenty-two dollars; C. J. Brewer, eighty-five dollars; E. Baker, seven dollars; T. L. Boggess, four dollars and fifty cents; J. A. Blake, four dollars; Baltimore Journal of Commerce and Price Current, fifteen dollars; George Brown, one dollar and thirteen cents; L. C. Campbell, two hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents; G. B. Carrow, eighty-five dollars; Cruit and Campbell, twenty dollars; Carter, Yates, and Wiswell, sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; F. W. Christern, two dollars; H. L. Chapin, six dollars and fifty cents; Craigen and Clever, five dollars; Collins, Alderson, and Company, eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and eleven cents; William B. Dana, five dollars; R. P. Eaton and Company, one dollar and fifty cents; Espey and Burdoff, sixty-two dollars; Samuel S. Foss, two dollars; Fisher and Schaeffer, ten dollars and ninety cents; Nathaniel B. Fugitt, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-one cents; Fowler and Company, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents; Z. D. Gilman, twenty-two dollars; William Hacker, six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty cents; Hovey and Company, eighty-three cents; International Exchange, (J. Mudie, agent,) two dollars; Irving and Willey, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents; Journal of Commerce, seventeen dollars; A. J. Joice and Company, forty-eight dollars and thirteen cents; Aug. Jordan, twenty-five dollars; J. Knox, fifteen dollars and fifty cents; J. M. Kuester, two dollars; J. F. Luhme and Company, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents; Linton and Company, forty-five dollars; A. M. Lawza, six dollars in gold; D. T. Moore, three dollars; Pascal Morris, thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-six cents; J. Markriter, ten dollars; W. B. Moses, three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-five cents; Myers and McGhan, twenty five dollars and twenty-five cents; J. W. Marlin, eighty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents; E. Matlack, twenty-five cents; Munn and Company, three dollars; National Intelligencer, sixteen dollars; Plant and Brother, two dollars; Z. Pratt, ten dollars; Philp and Solomons, fifteen dollars; F. and J. Rives, five dollars; William Smith, six dollars; John Saul, forty-five dollars and sixty-five cents; H. A. Swasey and Company, three dollars; Schaeffer and Karadi, sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents; W. B. Smith and Company, four dollars; E. W. Stewart, sixty dollars; E. Slade, thirty dollars; Stevens Brothers, (London,) fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents; Sibley and Guy, forty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents; J. Turner, one dollar; R. O. Thompson, fifteen dollars; Charles S. Taft, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents; J. E. Tilton and Company, three dollars; Andrieux, Vilmorin, and Company, twelve dollars and seventy cents; T. B. Winner, one dollar and fifty cents; William Wood and Company twenty-nine dollars; J. B. Ward, thirty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents; G. E. Woodward, two dollars and fifty cents; Samuel Wagner, two dollars; J. F. Wright, one dollar; A. H. Young, forty-

eight dollars and seventeen cents; Paschall Morris, twenty dollars; A. S. Yorke, sixty-five dollars and twenty cents; Stevens and Brother (London magazine), eighty dollars; James Sheehy, six dollars and fifty cents; R. O. Thompson, eighty dollars; W. C. Lodge, thirty-five dollars; James S. Lippencott, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars; J. F. Walfinger, forty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Samuel Ringwalt, one hundred and four dollars; William H. Gardner, twenty dollars; G. Hubart Bates, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; William W. Bates, two hundred and four dollars; H. D. Dunn, two hundred and thirty-two dollars; X. A. Willard, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; N. B. Cloud, twenty-eight dollars; S. F. Baird, twenty dollars; H. F. French, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; C. W. Howard, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents; John White, fifteen dollars and fifty-six cents; Henry A. Dreer, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents; Israel S. Diehl, nine hundred dollars; and to allow so much of the same as shall appear upon due proof under oath to be due and unpaid for goods delivered and services rendered to the Department of Agriculture upon contracts made by the commissioner prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, [and] for the payment of the same, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment of claims against the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioner or other officer of the Department of Agriculture shall hereafter, in the name of the United States, or in the name of said department, contract for any goods or services for the use thereof beyond the amount of money appropriated and remaining in his or their hands unexpended at the time of such contract, the officer so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty upon any officer of the Department of Agriculture contracting for goods or services beyond appropriation, &c.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXV.—*An Act to create the Office of Surveyor-General in the Territory of Utah, and establish a Land Office in said Territory, and extend the Homestead and Preemption Laws over the same.*

July 16, 1868.

See ch. 263, § 1. *Post*, p. 234.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice [and consent] of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the Territory of Utah, 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, not exceeding what is now allowed by law to the surveyor-general of Oregon.

Surveyor-general for Utah Territory authorized.

Salary, power, and allowances.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the public lands of the United States within said Territory of Utah, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Utah district; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public money for said district, who shall be required to reside at the places at which said offices shall be located, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories.

Utah land district constituted.

Register and receiver, and their powers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to locate said offices of surveyor-general and register and receiver of public moneys at some suitable place or places in said Territory.

Land offices, how to be located.

Pre-emption and homestead laws to apply.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pre-emption, homestead, and other laws of the United States applicable to the disposal of the public lands, are hereby extended over said district.

Approved, July 16, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *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 sixty-nine.*

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, 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 sixty-nine, namely: —

LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative. Pay and mileage of senators, officers, clerks, &c.

Senate. — For compensation and mileage of senators three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in addition to any unexpended balance of appropriation for that purpose in the treasury.

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; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; eight 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, two thousand four hundred dollars: assistant doorkeeper, two thousand and forty 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 boys, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; clerk or 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 to the committee on printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the 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; laborer in charge of private passages, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; two laborers, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; making one hundred thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents.

Contingent expenses; stationery, newspapers.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz. —

For stationery, ten thousand dollars.

For newspapers and stationery for seventy-four senators, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Globe and Appendix.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, twenty thousand dollars.

For reporting and printing the proceedings in the Daily Globe for the third session of the fortieth Congress, fifteen 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 fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Payment to publishers of Globe.

For paying the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding fifteen hundred, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Heating and ventilation.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, including coal, wood, and labor, twenty thousand dollars.

For plumbing, gas-fitting and labor, five thousand dollars.

For packing boxes for senators, one thousand dollars.

For furniture and carpets, ten thousand dollars.

For additional laborers and messengers, five thousand dollars.

For folding documents and materials, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pay and mileage of representatives;

House of Representatives.—For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

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 one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each, five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars; twelve assistant clerks, (including the librarian,) at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; one chief messenger, and clerk to the speaker, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each, four thousand two hundred and four dollars and eighty cents; for three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; one engineer, eighteen hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; six firemen, at two dollars and forty cents each per day, five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars; 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 the committee on public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to committee on claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; messenger to the 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; five messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; two mail boys, 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, four thousand two hundred and five dollars and eighty cents; eleven messengers, five at eighteen hundred dollars, and six at fourteen hundred and forty dollars; twelve messengers during

the session, at the rate of fourteen hundred and forty dollars per annum, six thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Capitol police.

Capitol Police. — For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; two lieutenants, at eighteen hundred dollars each, thirty-six hundred dollars; thirty privates, at fifteen hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; twelve watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars; one superintendent in the crypt, fourteen hundred and forty dollars; uniforms, forty-six hundred dollars; contingent expenses, five hundred dollars; making in all, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars; one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate and the other half into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, members of the capitol police shall furnish at their own expense each his own uniform, which shall be in exact conformity to that required by regulations; and all provisions of law requiring an appropriation for such uniforms are hereby repealed.

Police to furnish their uniforms after June 30, 1869.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz.—

For cartage, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Clerks to committees.

For clerks to committees and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

Globe and Appendix.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the third session of the fortieth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House library, twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For paying the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding fifteen hundred, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Statutes at Large, vol. xiv.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown, and Company two thousand copies of the fourteenth 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.

Folding.

For folding documents, including materials, forty-two thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

For fuel and lights, including plumbing, gas-fitting, repairs, and materials, fifteen thousand dollars.

Furniture, repairs, &c.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes, thirty thousand dollars.

Horses and carriages.

For horses and carriages for the transportation of mails and for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

Laborers and miscellaneous.

For laborers, eight thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.

Stationery and newspapers.

For stationery and newspapers for two hundred and fifty members and delegates, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pages and mail-boys.

For twenty-five pages and three temporary mail-boys, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Daily Globe.

For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, sixteen thousand dollars.

Stationery. Proviso.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the postmaster of the House shall account to the clerk of the House, at the end of each session of Congress, for all stationery by him received and distributed.

Additional compensation to reporters.

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 fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Public Printing. — For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and *and* messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the foreman of binding in the government printing office shall hereafter be eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Public printing. Congressional printer, clerks, &c. Salary of foreman of binding.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz. For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For the public printing, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Printing, &c. *Post*, p. 343. Vol. xvi. p. 54.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred thousand dollars.

Paper.

For the public binding, three hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-two cents.

Binding.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the female employees in the government printing office shall be entitled to twenty per centum additional upon their present pay, and the necessary amount is hereby appropriated to pay the same.

Lithographing and engraving. Female employees to have twenty per cent. additional pay.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of the librarian, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Library of Congress.

For three assistant librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For two assistant librarians, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, and one at one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars, two thousand three hundred and fifty-two 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 fourteen 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.

Purchase of books and newspapers.

For purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred 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 four hundred dollars.

Botanic garden and greenhouses.

For pay of superintendents and assistants in botanic garden and greenhouses, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For the expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, as provided by resolution approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

Exchange of public documents. Vol. xiv. p. 573.

Court of Claims. — For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy-solicitor, chief clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Court of claims.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Expenses of taking testimony.

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, one hundred thousand dollars.

Payment of judgments.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Executive. President.

For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, from March fourth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

Vice-President.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary to sign land patents.

Private Secretary, &c.

For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary, who shall be a short-hand writer, two clerks of class four, steward and messenger of the President of the United States, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the fourth section of the act of July twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a clerk of pardons, and one clerk of the fourth class, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of act authorizing clerk of pardons, &c. 1866, ch. 208, § 4. Vol. xiv. p. 207.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, three thousand dollars.

Public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

Warden of jail.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Laborers.

For compensation of four laborers in the capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Gardener.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Watchmen.

For compensation of two watchmen at the President's House, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, five thousand dollars.

Drawkeepers at bridges.

For compensation of draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil and lamps, one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Furnace-keeper.

For compensation of furnace-keeper 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.

Clerk and messenger.

For clerk in the office of Public Buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, one thousand dollars.

Policemen at President's.

For two policemen at the President's House, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, and Supreme Court room, one thousand dollars.

Electrician.

For electrician for the capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Department of State.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, second assistant secretary of state, and examiner of claims: *Provided*, That the office of examiner of claims shall be abolished on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and assistant secretary of state, for chief clerk, eight clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and seven laborers, sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That the third section of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act requiring foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress,' approved August sixteen, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

Office of examiner of claims abolished.

Repeal of 1856, ch. 170, § 3. Vol. xi. p. 139, authorizing a superintendent of statistics.

For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of the Department of State. — For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses. Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.

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.

For stationery, blank books, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, five thousand dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Building occupied by the State Department. — For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Building occupied by State Department.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz. For rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two assistant secretaries of the treasury, chief clerk, eleven clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, twelve clerks of class three, fourteen clerks of class two, two clerks of class two, (transferred from the third auditor's office,) fifteen clerks of class one, (two of whom were transferred from the third auditor's office,) one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers, one hundred and one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. Pay of secretary, assistants, &c.;

In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand dollars; for two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; for four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks of class one, two thousand four hundred dollars; and one messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars; and the clause in act of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, providing for the officers, clerks, and messengers in the construction branch of the Treasury Department, is hereby continued in force until July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and no longer.

supervising architect, &c.; assistant, clerks, &c.

Clause of act of 1864, ch. 30, § 6, continued until July 1, 1869. Vol. xiii. p. 27.

For first comptroller of the treasury, chief clerk, six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, seven clerks of class two, (three of them transferred from third auditor's office,) two clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers, in all, forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Pay of 1st comptroller, &c.;

For second comptroller of the treasury, chief clerk, twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, (one of them transferred from the third auditor's office,) twenty-one clerks of class one, twelve copyists, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers, in all, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars.

of 2d comptroller, &c.;

For commissioner of customs, chief clerk, two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, in all, forty thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

of commissioner of customs;

For first auditor of the treasury, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, five clerks of class one; also two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and eight clerks of class one, (transferred from the offices of the third auditor and the solicitor,) one messenger and one assistant messenger, and one laborer, in all, fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

of 1st auditor, &c.;

For compensation of the second auditor, chief clerk, six clerks of class four, fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and eight clerks of class two, two hundred and twelve clerks of class one; also, one clerk of class

of 2d auditor &c.

two and one clerk of class one, (transferred from the third auditor's office,) one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers, in all, five hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Pay of 3d auditor, &c.;

For compensation of the third auditor, chief clerk, thirteen clerks of class four, for additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-seven clerks of class two, one hundred and twenty clerks of class one, ten copyists, three messengers, two assistant messengers, and seven laborers, employed in his office, in all, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

of 4th auditor, &c.;

For compensation of the fourth auditor, chief clerk, five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, sixteen clerks of class two, thirty-six clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all, one hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

of 5th auditor, &c.;

For compensation of the fifth auditor, chief clerk, two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, seven clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, six copyists, one messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

of auditor for Post-office Department,

For compensation of the auditor of the treasury, for the Post-Office Department, chief clerk, nine clerks of class four, (additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk,) 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, employed in his office, in all, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

of treasurer, assistant treasurer, &c.;

For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, five chiefs of division, two principal bookkeepers, two tellers, one chief clerk, two assistant tellers, fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one, sixty female clerks, fifteen messengers, five male and seven female laborers, employed in his office, in all, one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

of register of treasury, &c.;

For compensation of the register of the treasury, assistant register, chief clerk, five clerks of class four, thirteen clerks of class three, twenty-five clerks of class two, (one of which transferred from third auditor's office,) eleven clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two laborers, employed in his office, in all, eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

of solicitor, assistant solicitor, &c.;

For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, assistant solicitor, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, (one of which transferred from the third auditor's office,) one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all, twenty-two thousand one hundred dollars.

of lighthouse board;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the lighthouse board, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all, nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

of comptroller of currency;

For comptroller of the currency, deputy-comptroller, clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in his office, in all, eighty thousand dollars.

For paper, special dies, printing circulating notes, express charges, and all expenses necessarily incurred in procuring the same, in above office, one hundred thousand dollars.

of commissioner of internal revenue.

For commissioner of internal revenue, three deputy-commissioners, one solicitor, seven heads of divisions, thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-five clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, fifty-five female clerks, five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers, employed in his office, in all, three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided,*

Proviso.

That until a solicitor is appointed in accordance with law, no part of the moneys hereby appropriated shall be applied in payment of services properly pertaining to such office.

No pay for services of solicitor until, &c.

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, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, revenue agents, inspectors, and superintendents of exports and drawbacks, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise estimated for, six million dollars.

Collectors, assessors, &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.

Violations of the 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, labor, 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. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to lay before the House of Representatives, annually, with his report of receipts and expenditures, a statement in detail of the disbursements made from the sum hereby appropriated. But the special commissioner of the revenue shall, after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, act as superintendent of the division in the office of said secretary created by the thirteenth section of the act approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," and called the bureau of statistics; and the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint one division clerk, at the same salary as the head of division, in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, who shall act as deputy to said special commissioner of the revenue in respect to the said bureau, and exercise in his absence all powers belonging to him as such superintendent, except the franking privilege; and the office of director of the bureau of statistics is hereby abolished after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Contingent, &c. expenses of treasury; in office of secretary.

Detailed statement of expenses to be made annually.

Special commissioner of revenue to act as director of bureau of statistics.

1866, ch. 298 § 13. Vol. xiv. p. 331.

Deputy commissioner.

Office of director of bureau of statistics abolished after, &c.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks according to the character of their services.

Temporary clerks.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for the treasury bureaus, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture, &c.

For the General Purposes of the Treasury Department Building, including the Extension. — For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the building, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Treasury Department building; watchmen and laborers.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz. For fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior. — 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, one return clerk, one messenger, two assistant messengers, five watchmen, and three laborers in his office, in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Department of the Interior.

Pay of secretary, assistant, &c.

Appropriation for pay of commissioner of general land office;

General Land Office. — For commissioner of the general land office, recorder, chief clerk, three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims and surveys, 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, two packers, seven laborers, and eight watchmen employed in his office, in all, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

of additional clerks; 1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 704.

For compensation of additional clerks in the general land office under the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: For one principal clerk as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one, and two laborers, fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

of commissioner of Indian affairs;

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, one messenger, one assistant messenger, one laborer and two watchmen, employed in his office, in all, thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

of commissioner of pensions, &c.;

Pension Office. — For compensation of commissioner of pensions, chief clerk, twelve clerks of class four, thirty clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, fifty clerks of class one, one messenger and three assistant messengers, five laborers and one watchman, employed in his office, two hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars. And the eight clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, and twenty-five clerks of class one, authorized by clause in the act of February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may be continued until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and no longer.

1863, ch. 59, § 2. Vol. xii. p. 695.

of additional and temporary clerks.

For compensation of additional clerks in the pension office, viz. For ten clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, and twenty-eight clerks of class one, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For temporary clerks in the pension office, twenty thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses.

Incidental and Contingent Expenses — Department of the Interior. — Office of the Secretary of the Interior: —

Office of secretary.

For stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, ten thousand dollars.

Patent office.

For casual repairs of the patent-office building, ten thousand dollars.

Distributing journals and documents. Vol. xi. p. 253. 1859, ch. 22. Vol. xi. p. 379.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, six thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

For fuel and lights for the patent-office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer of the furnaces and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand dollars.

Office of commissioner of Indian affairs; — Office of the commissioner of Indian affairs: —

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Office of the commissioner of pensions: —

of commissioner of pensions;

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, forty thousand dollars.

of commissioner of general land office.

Office of the commissioner of the general land office: —

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, for advertising and

telegraphing, for miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts, and for contingent expenses under swamp-land act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, ten thousand dollars.

1850, ch. 84, Vol. ix. p. 519.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks. — For compensation of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveyors-general and their clerks. Minnesota.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars, — four thousand five hundred dollars.

Dakota.

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Kansas.

For surveyor-general of Colorado and Utah, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Colorado and Utah.

For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

For surveyor-general of California and Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred 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, two thousand five hundred dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nevada.

For the 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.

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nebraska and Iowa.

For surveyor-general of Montana, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

Montana.

For recorder of land-titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

Recorder of land-titles in Missouri.

For services of the clerk of the district court of the northern district of Mississippi, as keeper of the records and files of the land office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, from June fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to June fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five hundred dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of said clerk, on the passage of this act, to transfer the records and files aforesaid to the register of the land office at Jackson, Mississippi; and the nineteenth section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Pay of clerk of district court of northern district of Mississippi, and duty of such clerk.

Repeal of act 1853, ch. 97, § 19. Vol. x. p. 214.

[*Expenses of Courts of the United States.*] — 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, 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 offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

Expenses of courts of the United States.

Suits in which the United States are concerned.

Safe-keeping of prisoners, and prosecution of crime.

For compiling and supervising the biennial register, five hundred dollars.

Biennial register.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars.

War Department.

For chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Pay of secretary, &c.

For additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars.

Appropriation for office of Secretary of War.

For seven clerks of class three, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For three clerks of class two, four thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class one, nine thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one assistant, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one laborer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, sixteen hundred and eighty dollars.

of adjutant-general;

Office of Adjutant-General. — For three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; nine clerks of class three, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; twenty-seven clerks of class two, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For forty clerks of class one, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For three messengers, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

of quartermaster-general;

Office of Quartermaster-General. — For six clerks of class four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For twelve clerks of class three, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirty clerks of class two, forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one hundred and eight clerks of class one, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For one superintendent of the building occupied by the quartermaster-general, two hundred dollars.

For four messengers, at one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For six laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

of paymaster-general.

Office of Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars.

For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For one clerk of class three, sixteen hundred dollars.

1863, ch. 59. Vol. xii. p. 695.

Clerks not to be continued after, &c.

For three clerks of class three, authorized by clause in the act of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said clerks shall not be continued after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

For twenty-six clerks of class two, thirty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirty clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars each, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For two messengers, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.

Appropriation for office of commissary general;

Office of the Commissary-General. — For one clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourteen clerks of class two, nineteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For twenty-four clerks of class one, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

One messenger, at one thousand dollars.

For two laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

of surgeon-general.

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For one clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars; for two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars; for fifteen clerks of class one, eighteen thousand dollars; for one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of Chief Engineer. — For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars; for four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; for five clerks of class two, seven thousand dollars; for three clerks of class one, three thousand six hundred dollars; for two messengers, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; and one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Appropiation for office of chief engineer;

Office of Chief of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerk [s] of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class two, eight thousand four hundred dollars; for ten clerks of class one, twelve thousand dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; two laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, fourteen hundred and forty dollars. of chief of ordnance;

Office of Military Justice. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, and two clerks of class one, seven thousand two hundred dollars. of military justice;

Signal Office. — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars. of signal office;

Contingent Expenses of the War Department. — Office of the Secretary of War: For blank books, stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars. for contingent expenses in office of Secretary of War;

Office of the adjutant-general: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars. of adjutant-general;

Office of the quartermaster-general: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars. of quartermaster-general;

Office of the paymaster-general: For blank books, stationery, binding and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars. of paymaster-general;

Chief engineer's office: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars. of chief engineer;

Office of the surgeon-general: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, including rent of office, ten thousand dollars. of surgeon-general;

Office of the chief of ordnance: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars. of chief of ordnance;

Office of military justice: For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars. of military justice.

For the General Purposes of the War Department Building. — For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. War Department building.

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Building occupied by Paymaster-General, corner of F and Fifteenth Streets. — For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars. Building corner F and Fifteenth Streets.

For the General Purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets. — For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. Building corner F and Seventeenth Streets.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For painting exterior and interior of building, papering halls, and repairing roof, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars. Navy Department.

For compensation of the assistant secretary of the navy, three thousand five hundred dollars; solicitor and naval judge advocate-general, two thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars: *Provided*, That this office shall cease on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and no further appropriation for its continuance shall be made until said office shall have been established by law; chief clerk, two thousand Pay of Secretary, assistant secretary, &c. Office of solicitor and naval judge advocate-general to cease March 4, 1869. See *post*, p. 313. Vol. xvi. p. 10.

Appropriation for Navy Department; two hundred dollars; one fourth class clerk, (also a disbursing clerk,) two thousand dollars; four clerks of the fourth class, seven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks of the third class, eight thousand dollars; three clerks of the second class, four thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, three thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

for bureau of yards and docks; For compensation of civil engineer of the bureau of yards and docks, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; two clerks of the third class, three thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of the first class, twelve hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; two laborers, fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

of equipment and recruiting; For the compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; two clerks of the third class, three thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, thirty-six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars.

of navigation; For the compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of navigation, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the first class, twelve hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars.

of ordnance; 1862, ch. 134, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 511. For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of ordnance, in place of the assistant provided by section three of the act of July five, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

of construction and repair; For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of construction and repair, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

of steam engineering For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of steam engineering, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, twelve hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

of provisions and clothing; For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of provisions and clothing, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; three clerks of the third class, forty-eight hundred dollars; six clerks of the second class, seven thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, thirty-six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

of medicine and surgery; For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, three thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the third class, sixteen hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingent, &c. expenses. *Incidental and Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.* — Office of the Secretary of the Navy, for stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Secretary of Navy.

Bureau of yards and docks; *Bureau of Yards and Docks.* — For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

of equipment and recruiting; *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.* — For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

of navigation. *Bureau of Navigation.* — For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Contingent, &c. expenses of bureau of ordnance;

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

of construction and repair;

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

of steam engineering;

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

of provisions and clothing;

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For stationery and miscellaneous articles, four hundred dollars.

of medicine and surgery.

For the General Purposes of the Navy Department Building. — For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Navy Department building.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Post-Office Department. — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of money-order system, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars; forty-nine clerks of class three, seventy-eight thousand four hundred dollars; forty-five clerks of class two, sixty-three thousand dollars; twenty-three clerks of class one, twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars; fifty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars; ten folders, seven thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger and three assistants, at one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars; nine watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars; fifteen laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Post-office Department.
Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants &c.

For twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, under act of January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

Dead-letter office.
1862, ch. 8. Vol. xii. p. 332.

For temporary clerks, twenty thousand dollars.

For Contingent Expenses of the Post-Office Department. — For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, laborers, and furnishing appartments for additional letter-carriers and clerks of the money-order system, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of Post-office Department.

Department of Agriculture. — For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens, two thousand dollars; botanist, fourteen hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, eighteen hundred dollars; librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, twelve hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; six clerks of class two, eight thousand four hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; five copyists and attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each, five thousand dollars; three messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; six laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Department of agriculture.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Agricultural statistics and annual report.
Accounts, how to be audited and certified.

Agricultural Statistics. — For collecting statistics and material for annual report, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the accounts of the agricultural department shall be audited by the first auditor of the Treasury Department, and revised and certified by the first comptroller according to law.

Contingencies in department of agriculture.

Contingencies. — For stationery, freight, and incidentals, five thousand dollars.

For purchases for library, laboratory, and museum, five thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For keep of horses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For labor and repairs in the experimental garden, and purchase of plants for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of new and valuable seeds and labor in putting them up, twenty thousand dollars.

New building.

For the New Building. — For heating apparatus, fifteen thousand dollars.

For gas fixtures, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For cases for museum, three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For painting walls, and fitting up bath-rooms, six thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For purchase of furniture and fitting up laboratory, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For grading, forming roads and walks, and improving the grounds, twelve thousand dollars.

Department of education.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Department of Education. — For compensation of commissioner of education, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, eighteen hundred dollars; and one clerk of class three, sixteen hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, freight, express charges, library, miscellaneous items, and extra clerical help, ten thousand six hundred dollars; in all twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the department of education shall cease, and there shall be established and attached to the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the office of education, the chief officer of which shall be the commissioner of education, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, discharge all such duties, and superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching and respecting the said office of education as are devolved by law upon said commissioner of education.

Department abolished.
Office of education established.
Commissioner, &c.
See *post*, p. 291. Vol. xvi. p. 13.

UNITED STATES MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

Mint and assay office.
Mint at Philadelphia.
Pay of weighing and calculating clerks, &c.

Mint at Philadelphia. — For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the annual compensation of the weighing clerk shall be two thousand dollars, and the compensation of the calculating, accounting, and warrant clerks shall be eighteen hundred dollars each.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, 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.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. — For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayist, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Branch mint at San Francisco.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter all the "available profits" of the United States mint and branches, shall be covered into the treasury, to be expended only by a specific appropriation.

For specimens of ores, three hundred 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.

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 superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and clerks, thirteen thousand dollars. Branch mint at Denver;

For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and eighteen cents.

Branch Mint at New Orleans. — For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and material, at New Orleans, three thousand dollars. at New Orleans;

Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. — For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and materials, at Charlotte, North Carolina, including five hundred dollars for necessary repairs, one thousand dollars. at Charlotte.

Independent Treasury. — For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and Saint Louis, viz. For the assistant treasurer at New York, eight thousand dollars; those at Boston and Saint Louis, each, five thousand dollars; and the one at Charleston, two thousand five hundred dollars; and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the annual salary of the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be four thousand dollars, and that amount is hereby appropriated — twenty-two thousand dollars. Independent treasury. Pay of assistant treasurers. Salary of assistant at Charleston established.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at Denver, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be no increase of salary in the foregoing paragraphs relating to the independent treasury over that allowed by existing laws. Proviso.

For salaries of the clerks and messengers in the office of assistant treasurer at Boston, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars. Pay of clerks and messengers.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, ten thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of clerks, porter, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to stamp clerk, cashier, and clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the depositary at Santa Fé, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Depositary at Santa Fé.

Appropriation for clerks, &c. of depositaries at Denver:

For salary of the clerk to the acting assistant treasurer at Denver, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Louisville;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Louisville, five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Chicago;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Chicago, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pittsburgh;

For salaries of clerks and watchmen in the office of the depositary at Pittsburgh, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Baltimore;

For salaries of clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Baltimore, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Cincinnati.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Cincinnati, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Additional clerks, &c. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

For salaries of additional clerks, and additional compensation of officers and clerks, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, fifteen thousand dollars.

Designated depositaries.

For compensation to designated depositaries, under fourth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, five thousand dollars.

Special agents.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositaries, under the act of the sixth 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, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

Proviso.

Checks and certificates of deposit.

For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant treasurer at New York and other offices, eight thousand dollars.

Governments in Territories.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory 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 five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

of Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty 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 five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

of Colorado.

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.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative as-

sembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars. Appropriation for Territory of Dakota;

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 of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Arizona. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars. 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 the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars. of Idaho;

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 of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Montana. — For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars. of Montana.

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 of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the several amounts herein appropriated for the expenses of the legislative assemblies, shall only be expended in payment for biennial sessions, after the first day of July next. Proviso.

JUDICIARY. Judiciary.

Office of the Attorney-General. — For salaries of the Attorney-General, assistant attorney-general, law clerk, and chief clerk, two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class one, and one messenger, in his office, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars. Pay of attorney-general, assistant, &c.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, namely: Contingent expenses.

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars. Law, &c. books.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. — For salaries of the chief justice and six associate justices, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For one associate justice, six thousand dollars. Pay of 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 salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. of 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. of judges of the courts of District of Columbia.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars. Reporter.

For compensation of the district attorneys, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and that the district attorney for Nevada shall receive a District attorneys. District attorney for Nevada.

salary for extra services of two hundred dollars per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to audit and pay out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the salaries of the present incumbent and his predecessor, R. M. Clark, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum for their services.

R. M. Clark.

District marshals.

For compensation of the district marshals, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Advertisements, notices, &c. may be printed in three newspapers in the District of Columbia, &c. 1867, ch. 167, § 10. Vol. xiv. p. 467.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of section ten of an act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and they are hereby, extended to one additional newspaper in the District of Columbia from the date of the approval of said act, the same to be selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

All acts authorizing publication of debates of Congress repealed from March 4, 1869.

Proposals to be made for publication of proceedings and debates, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the fourth day of March next, and the joint committee on printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the superintendent of public printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

See *post*, p. 347.

Advertisements, &c. in District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia to be published in certain newspapers;

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, executive proclamations, treaties, and laws to be published in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, shall be published in the papers now selected under the provisions of section ten of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," and shall also be published in the paper selected under the provisions of the second section of this act: *Provided*, That no advertisement to any State, District, or Territory other than the District of Columbia, Maryland, or Virginia, shall be published in the papers designated, unless at the direction first made of the proper head of a department.

for other States, &c. not to be published in these papers, unless, &c.

Pay of night-watchmen at Treasury Department increased.

Appropriation.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each night watchman at the Treasury Department shall, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, receive a compensation of nine hundred dollars per annum, and an amount sufficient to pay said increased compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby appropriated.

Paintings, &c. belonging to private individuals not to be exhibited in capitol building.

Superintendent to remove those now there.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no statuary, paintings, or other articles, the property of private individuals, shall hereafter be allowed to be exhibited in the rotunda or any other portion of the capitol building; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent in charge of the public buildings to remove all such statuary, paintings, or other articles, being the property of private individuals, now in the capitol.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other Purposes.*

Civil 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, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz.—

Miscellaneous. — For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the said sum shall be used to pay commissions for the purchase, sale, or conversion of the bonds or notes of the United States: *And provided further*, That all necessary letter-press printing and book-binding, in all the departments and bureaus, shall be done and executed at the government printing-office, and not elsewhere, except registered bonds and written records, which may be bound as heretofore at the department.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes; no part for commissions.

Printing and binding to be done at government office, except, &c.

For carrying out the provisions of the acts of the thirtieth of 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, to wit: For the salaries of the supervising and local inspectors, eighty thousand four hundred dollars; for the travelling expenses of the supervising inspectors, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no supervising inspector shall be allowed for travel in his district in any one year a greater sum that one thousand dollars; for the travelling expenses of the local inspectors, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided further*, That no local inspector shall be allowed for travel in any one year a greater sum than five hundred dollars. For the travelling expenses of a special agent of the department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel, printing of manual and report, three thousand five hundred dollars, and there shall be but one meeting annually of the said board, which shall be at the city of Washington on the second Wednesday of January in each year; for stationery, for furniture of offices and repair thereof, for repair and transportation of instruments, and for fuel and lights, fifteen thousand dollars.

Supervising and local inspectors of steamboats. 1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

Limit to amount for travel.

Special agent.

Annual meeting of supervising inspectors.

Furniture and repair of instruments.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

Telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States.

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 fifty thousand dollars.

Detection of counterfeiting and frauds.

To meet expenses incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collection of claims due the United States.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall communicate at each annual session of Congress a full and complete statement in detail of the amounts collected from seamen, and also the amount expended for sick and disabled seamen, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May third, eighteen hundred and two.

Sick and disabled seamen. Details of amounts collected and expended to be given. 1802, ch. 51. Vol. ii. p. 192.

For salaries of commissioners under "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States," approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for clerical services and other incidental expenses, the printing to be done by the government printing-office, seventeen thousand dollars.

Revision, &c. of statutes. Commissioners, printing, &c. 1866, ch. 140. Vol. xiv. p. 74.

For payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Messengers conveying electoral vote of States.

Towards rebuilding the United States Military Asylum for disabled soldiers at Togus, near Augusta, Maine, destroyed by accidental fire, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the building shall be completed without any further appropriation by the government.

Rebuilding military asylum near Augusta, Me. Proviso.

For the payment for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

thousand dollars; to be taken from the appropriation heretofore made and unexpended for the purchase of one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each senator and representative who has not already received them.

Appropriation for coast survey. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Survey of the Coast. — For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, 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, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Western coast.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Publishing observations, &c.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the coast survey of the United States, including compensation of civilians employed in the work, five thousand dollars.

Engineers for steamers used in coast survey. 1858, ch. 154. Vol. xi. p. 320.

For pay and rations of engineers for steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, per act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

Vessels.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

Northern and northwestern lakes.

Northern and Northwestern Lakes. — For the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Lighthouse establishment. Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts, viz. —

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, whiting, spirits of wine, polishing powder, cleaning towels, brushes, and other necessary expenses of the same, and repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the lighthouse board be, and hereby is, authorized to apply the amount heretofore appropriated "for building a lighthouse on a proper site at Trowbridge Point, in Thunder Bay, in the State of Michigan," to building a lighthouse on a more eligible site, if such can be found in the immediate vicinity: *And provided further*, That the appropriation now available for rebuilding the lighthouse at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan, be applied to the erection of a new structure between that point and North Bay, and upon its completion the light at Bailey's Harbor shall be discontinued.

Lighthouse at Trowbridge Point in Thunder Bay, Michigan; Vol. xiv. p. 425. at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan.

Repairs and incidental expenses.

For the necessary repairs and incidental expenses, improving and refitting lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

Keepers of lighthouses, beacons, and light-vessels.

For salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers of lighthouses and lighted beacons, and their assistants, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For salaries of keepers of light-vessels, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

Seamen's wages, &c.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses, of twenty-four light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Beacons and buoys.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fog signals.

For repairs and incidental expenses of refitting and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, twenty thousand dollars.

Inspection of lights.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

Rose Island.

For a lighted beacon on Rose Island, Narraganset Bay, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Watch Hill, &c.

For repairs and renovations at Watch Hill, North Dumpling, and Saybrook light-station, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For a fog-signal at Eaton's neck light station, three thousand dollars. Eaton's Neck.

For the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island Sound, three thousand dollars. Success Rock.

For repairs and renovations at Brockway's Reach and Bordeo's Flats beacons, eleven thousand four hundred dollars. Brockway's Reach, &c.

For protecting the lighthouse site at Barnegat, New Jersey, seven thousand dollars. Barnegat.

For a new lantern at Delaware Breakwater light-station, two thousand dollars. Delaware Breakwater.

For range lights on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, fifteen thousand dollars. Sullivan's Island.

For day beacons on Oyster Rocks, mouth of Savannah River, two thousand dollars. Oyster Rocks.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and fitting it up with a first-order catadioptric light, in addition to former appropriations, thirty thousand dollars. Cape Canaveral.

For reimbursing the keepers at Timbalier lighthouse the loss of their private property, destroyed with the lighthouse, four hundred dollars. Keepers at Timbalier lighthouse.

For range lights at Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin, six thousand dollars. Bailey's Harbor.

For repairs and renovations at Beaver Island light station, five thousand dollars. Beaver Island.

For renovating and relighting the lighthouse on Michigan Island, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars. Michigan Island.

For a range of lights for Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog-bell or such other ear-signal as the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the lighthouse board may adopt, in addition to former appropriations, five thousand dollars. Copper Harbor. Fog-bell.

For a first-order lighthouse at Point Año Nuevo, or vicinity, California, ninety thousand dollars. Point Año Nuevo.

For a steam lighthouse tender for the twelfth district, to replace the one wrecked on the coast of California, ninety thousand dollars. Steam lighthouse tender, for California;

For one buoy and lighthouse tender for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, forty thousand dollars. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

For enabling the lighthouse board to experiment with new illuminating apparatus and fog-signals, in addition to former appropriations, one thousand dollars. Experiments with new illuminating apparatus and fog signals.

For enabling the lighthouse board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars. Re-establishing lights, &c. on Southern coast.

For compensation of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars. Life-saving stations on Long Island and New Jersey;

For a life-boat and station at the south end of Narraganset Beach, Rhode Island, two thousand dollars. Narraganset Beach.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars. Keepers of stations.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars. Contingencies.

Revenue Cutter Service. — For pay of officers and pilots, four hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no expenses of the revenue marine shall be paid out of any other fund than that herein specified. Revenue cutter service. Expenses of revenue marine, how to be paid.

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 thousand dollars.

For repairs and outfits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For supplies of ship-chandlery, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For commutation for quarters, five thousand dollars.

Five of the six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, to be laid up, &c.

For travelling expenses, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That five of the six steam revenue cutters stationed upon the northern and northwestern lakes and their tributaries shall be laid up, and that no more of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid on their account than so much as may be necessary for their safe and proper care and keeping; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to lay up and withdraw from commission every revenue cutter off the Atlantic coast, bays, [and] gulfs, not actually required and needed for constant service.

Certain revenue cutters to be withdrawn from Atlantic coast.

Construction branch of Treasury Department.

Construction Branch of the Treasury Department. — For the construction of a custom-house at Portland, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

Portland, Me.

For the construction of a building, to be used as custom-house and post-office, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars.

Saint Paul.

New York.

For the construction of a barge office at New York, fifty thousand dollars.

Portland.

For the construction of a building, to be used as a court-house and post-office, at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.

For the construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, fifty thousand dollars.

Des Moines.

For the construction of a public building at Des Moines, Iowa, for a court-house, post-office, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, eighty-nine thousand and eight dollars.

Madison.

For the construction of a public building at Madison, Wisconsin, for a court-house, post-office, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Portland, Oregon.

For construction of a public building for a custom-house, United States court-room, and post-office, at Portland, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said building, when completed, shall not cost more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Proviso.

Springfield, Ill.

For the construction of a public building at Springfield, Illinois, for a court-house, post-office, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bangor.

For completion of the extension and repairs of the custom-house at Bangor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Cairo.

For the construction of post-office and custom-house at Cairo, Illinois, forty-nine thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg.

For the completion of the custom-house and post-office building at Ogdensburg, New York, forty thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c. of public buildings.

For repairs and preservation of custom-houses and other public buildings, fifty thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for the same, twenty thousand dollars.

Heating.

For heating apparatus for custom-houses and other public buildings, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Vaults and safes.

For vaults and safes for depositaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

North wing of treasury building.

For vaults for north wing of treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fitting up fixtures and furniture for the north wing of treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the north wing of the treasury building and the approaches, including fittings and fixtures, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c. of treasury building.

For repairs of the east front, and incidental repairs of the entire building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Branch mint at Carson City, Nevada.

For completion of the branch mint building at Carson City, Nevada, fencing the grounds, and for machinery, fixtures, and apparatus, and for putting up the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the mint of the United States, and branches, shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion, and no contract to exchange crude or unparted bullion for refined bars shall be made until authorized by law.

Mint and branches to refine bullion, and not to contract to exchange, &c.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Interior Department.

Rent of Office for Surveyors-General: For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, one thousand dollars.

Offices for surveyor-general in Oregon;

For rent of surveyor-general's office of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

California and Arizona;

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Kansas;

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Iowa and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Iowa and Nebraska;

For rent of surveyor-general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Dakota;

For rent of office for the surveyor-general of Colorado and Utah Territories, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Colorado and Utah;

For rent of office of the surveyor-general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Idaho;

For rent of office for the surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Nevada;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Montana.

Mining. — For collecting statistics of mines and mining, twenty-five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office.

Statistics of mines, &c. See *post*, pp. 306, 349.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, one thousand eight hundred dollars, to be paid out of the patent-office fund.

Receiving, &c copyright books, &c.

Public Works under the Supervision of the Architect of the Capitol Extension. — For repairing and finishing the capitol extension, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no improvements, alterations, or repairs of the capitol building shall be made except by direction and under the supervision of the architect of the capitol extension.

Public works, supervised by architect of capitol extension. Capitol extension. Proviso.

For the repairing and finishing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.

Dome of capitol.

For painting the exterior of the eastern portion of the City Hall in Washington, fourteen hundred dollars.

City Hall.

For resetting steps, calking cornice, and painting, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairing rough-casting and other plastering, one hundred dollars.

For repairs to tin roof and rain-spouts, two hundred dollars.

For sundry brick and carpenter's work, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For renovating and ventilating court-room, four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the corporate authorities of the city of Washington appropriate and expend a like sum for painting and repairs of the western portion of said building.

Court-room. Proviso.

For the annual repairs, such as painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, also water pipes, pavements, and approaches to public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

Annual repairs.

For continuing the work on the north front of the patent-office building, and for improving G Street from Seventh to Ninth Streets, ten thousand dollars.

Patent-office building and G street.

Smithsonian Institution. — For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

Smithsonian Institution.

Metropolitan police.

Cities of Washington and Georgetown and Washington County to pay certain sum, and in what proportion.

Special tax therefor.

Metropolitan Police. — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and eleven thousand and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, shall be paid to 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 patrolmen 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands.

Registers and receivers.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands. — For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of public moneys at sixty-six land offices, two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveying public lands in Minnesota;

Surveying the Public Lands. — For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

in Dakota;

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, including the lands along the Red River of the North, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

in Nebraska;

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.

in 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.

in 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, fifteen thousand dollars.

in 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.

boundary line between Colorado and Nebraska;

For surveying the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and Territory of Colorado, and that portion of the western boundary of the State of Nebraska embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degrees of latitude, estimated three hundred and twenty miles, at not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars; to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office.

in 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, fifty thousand dollars.

in 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, five thousand dollars.

in 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, fifty thousand dollars.

in Oregon;

Proviso.

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 out of this appropriation the commissioner of the general land office may pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for surveys of last year.

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, fifteen thousand dollars. Surveying public lands in Washington Territory;

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, five thousand dollars. in New Mexico,

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, twenty thousand dollars. in Montana;

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;

For surveying public lands in the State of Florida, ten thousand dollars. in Florida;

For surveying the eastern boundary of Nevada, estimated four hundred and twenty-five miles, at not exceeding twenty-five dollars per mile, ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office. Eastern boundary of Nevada.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — For repairs and improvements of public buildings and grounds heretofore under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, to wit: — Repairs, &c. of public buildings and grounds.

For casual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridges, three thousand dollars. Navy yard and bridges.

For repairs and taking care of the bridge at or near the Little Falls of the Potomac River, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Long Bridge across the Potomac River, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's House, five thousand dollars. President's house and grounds, public squares, reservations, &c.

For improvement and care of reservation number two and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For extra labor in removing snow and ice from the pavements and public walks, five hundred dollars.

For repair of water-pipes, one thousand dollars.

For manure for the public grounds and reservations, and cartage of the same, two thousand dollars.

For care of reservations on New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland avenues, three thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the public squares and reservations, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House, five thousand dollars.

For flower-pots, glasses, twine, and so forth, one thousand dollars.

For fuel at the centre building of the capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For care of the circle, one thousand dollars.

For laying pavement through the mall along Sixth Street south, opened by act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For additional repairs of conservatory at the President's House, and for supplying the same with a suitable collection of plants to replace those destroyed by fire, five thousand dollars. Conservatory.

For completing the culvert through the botanic garden, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the further improvement of Lincoln Square, eight thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, three thousand dollars. Carts and tools.

For purchase and repairs of tools used in the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, when necessary, such Trees and tree-boxes.

as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

Lighting capitol, &c.

For lighting the capitol and President's House and public grounds around them and around the executive offices, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of lamp-lighters, gas fitting, plumbing, lamp-posts, lanterns, glass, paints, matches, materials and repairs of all sorts, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of capitol grounds, two thousand dollars.

Water pipes.

For continuing the United States twenty-inch water main from its present terminus in north B Street on the east side of Delaware Avenue to the United States twelve-inch main on First Street east, ten thousand dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For purchase of stationery, books, maps, plans, office furniture and contingents of the office, three thousand dollars.

Office of registry of deeds of District of Columbia.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for fitting necessary shelving, and for record books furnished or ordered for the office of register of deeds of the District of Columbia, during the period when Edward C. Eddie was such register, five hundred and fifty dollars.

William H. West, for care of bonds held for Smithsonian Institution.

To pay William H. West for services rendered in taking care of and keeping safely the bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution, from March first, eighteen hundred and fifty, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Smithsonian fund.

Alphabetical list of private claims.

To enable the secretary of the Senate to complete the alphabetical list of private claims to the end of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and to pay outstanding claims for services rendered in the preparation of said work under a resolution of the Senate of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

Expenses of joint committee on ordnance.

That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the joint committee on ordnance, and that the same shall be drawn from the treasury, upon the order of the secretary of the Senate, as it shall be required; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or other persons employed in its service, for per diem travelling or other necessary expenses, and paid by the secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the orders of said joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, for bust of President Lincoln.

To enable the joint committee on the library to pay Mrs. Sarah F. Ames an additional compensation for her marble bust of President Lincoln, five hundred dollars.

Impeachment trial.

For expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

Purchase of sites for school-houses, and maintenance of schools in the County of Washington; how to be expended.

For the purchasing of suitable sites for the erection of additional school-houses, and for the maintenance of schools in the county of Washington, outside of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the same to be expended under the direction of the levy court of the county of Washington, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Survey of lands in Osage Indian reservation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay balance due for the survey of lands embraced in the Osage Indian reservation, in the State of Kansas, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said sum to be returned to the treasury out of the pro-

ceeds of the sale of said lands, as provided by treaties with said Indians.

Appropriation for survey of Indian reservations in Utah Territory; 1864, ch. 77. Vol. xiii. p. 63.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the balance due for surveying several Indian reservations in Utah Territory; the survey of which was provided for by act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

of Osage Indian trust lands ceded to the United States. Vol. xiv. p. 688.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand and fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not heretofore appropriated, to pay for the survey of the Osage Indian trust lands ceded to the United States under treaty concluded September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, upon a contract made with the general land office under date of September eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and another contract for another portion of said trust lands, dated May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; which survey is according to the provisions of the second article of treaty concluded with said tribe September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Survey of lands in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation. Vol. xiv. p. 667. 1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 318.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and three cents to pay the balance due for the survey of the lands embraced in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provided by a treaty with the Omaha Indians and authorized by act of Congress approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Geological explorations of public lands. 1867, ch. 168, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 470.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized to continue the extension of the geological explorations as begun in Nebraska under the provisions of the second section of the deficiency act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, United States Statutes, eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, page four hundred and seventy, to other portions of the public lands; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Commissioner of patents to rent rooms for business of office.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of patents be authorized to rent, under the direction of the committees on patents of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, such rooms as may be necessary for the speedy and convenient transaction of the business of the office: *Provided*, That all the moneys standing to the credit of the "patent fund," or in the hands of the commissioner of patents, and all moneys hereafter 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 the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for salaries and miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the patent office, and for withdrawals, and for *monies* [moneys] paid by mistake, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And it shall be the duty of the commissioner of patents to communicate to Congress at the commencement of every December session a full and detailed account of moneys received for duties on patents and for copies of records and drawings, and all other moneys received by virtue of said office; and of all moneys expended by him under and by virtue of this provision for said contingent and miscellaneous expenses, and for salaries, and the names of the persons to whom such salaries are paid, and the amount thereof paid to each.

Moneys received at patent office to be paid into the treasury without deduction.

Appropriation for salaries, &c.

Commissioner to give detailed statement of moneys received and expended.

Special tax for public school-houses and schools for Washington, Georgetown, and Washington County.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the city of Georgetown, the city of Washington, and the levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to levy and collect a special tax on the taxable property within their respective jurisdictions, for the erection of school-houses and the support of public schools, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars for any one year, to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

Laws regulating price of labor at government printing-office repealed.

Price how determined.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws that regulate the prices of labor in the government printing office be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and it shall be the duty of the congressional printer to contract with the persons in that employment at such prices as are for the interest of the government, and are just to those employed.

Payments to Maine and Massachusetts, under treaty of Washington, for land assigned to settlers.

Vol. viii. p. 574.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, concluded on the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Maine for ninety-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres of land assigned by said State to settlers under said article, a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty acres of land a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That before said sums are paid the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall agree with the United States that the settlers upon their public lands in the late disputed territory in Maine entitled to be quieted in their possession, as ascertained by commissions heretofore instituted by said States, shall have been or shall be quieted by a release of the title of the said States.

Settlers to be first quieted in their possession.

Penitentiary in Colorado.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to expend the appropriation heretofore made for the purpose of erecting a penitentiary for the Territory of Colorado, on the site belonging to and provided by the said Territory for the purpose: *Provided*, That no part of this property shall be sold or transferred without the consent of the United States first had and received.

Proviso.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*An Act to facilitate the Settlement of certain Prize Cases in the Southern District of Florida.*

$50,000 to be accepted in settlement of claims of the United States against the estate of James C. Clapp, and the sureties on his bond, after release, &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 directed, upon the execution and delivery to him by the administratrix of the estate of James C. Clapp, deceased, late United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, of a proper written release of all claims and demands for, or on account of, all costs, charges, fees, and expenses due, or claimed to be due, the said Clapp as marshal aforesaid, or to his estate, in any prize or other cases in said district, to accept from said administratrix the sum of fifty thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all claims and demands of the United States against the estate of the said James C. Clapp, and against the sureties in said Clapp's official bond, and that said sum of fifty thousand dollars when paid, together with the sums now on deposit with the assistant treasurer in New York to the credit of the said Clapp and to the credit of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, shall be deposited with the assistant United States treasurer at Washington, District of Columbia, subject to the order of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, for the purpose of meeting decrees of distribution or restitution in the following prize causes pending in said district: Schooner Lucy No. 1, the cargo of the steamer

to be with other sums deposited with assistant treasurer at Washington to meet decrees of distribution in certain prize causes.

Adela, schooner Alicia and cargo, schooner Isabel and cargo, the steamer James Battle, schooner Diana and cargo, schooner Sea Lion and cargo, the cargo of the steamer Nita, steamer Pearl and cargo, schooner Teresa No. 2, steamer Union, steamer Victor and cargo, and schooner John Williams.

Names of causes.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to deposit with the assistant United States treasurer at Washington, District of Columbia, the appraised values of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, condemned in said district court, and taken into the naval service, and, after deducting all proper charges and expenses, a moiety of the same shall be distributed under the decree of the said district court, according to law, among the captors entitled to share in said prizes, the steamers Adela and Nita respectively, and the remaining moiety of the same shall be subject to the order of the said district court, as hereinafter provided.

Secretary of Navy to deposit appraised value of certain prize steamers taken into naval service.

Amounts, how to be distributed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That of the moneys mentioned in the first section of this act, when deposited as herein provided, there shall be retained by the said district court a sufficient fund to await final decrees in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, wherein appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the balance of said moneys, together with one half of the appraised values of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, mentioned in the second section of this act, shall be distributed as prize-money among the captors in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, in which final decrees of condemnation have been entered and which are ready for distribution, without reference to the interest of the United States in any and all of the said cases, which said interest of the United States in each of the said cases, and the proceeds for distribution therein, as well as the interest of the United States in the appraised value of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, is hereby relinquished for distribution to the captors in those of the cases enumerated and mentioned in the first section of this act wherein decrees of condemnation have been or shall be entered, and for payment to the claimants in those of said cases wherein final decrees of restitution have been or may be passed; and that in each of said cases wherein final decrees of condemnation and distribution have been or shall be entered, the sum to be paid into the treasury of the United States for distribution to the captors shall be one half of the gross proceeds of sale in said cases, less the costs taxed and allowed by the court: *Provided*, That any sum or sums remaining after execution of all decrees of distribution and restitution as hereinbefore provided, be paid into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the navy pension fund: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed an admission on the part of the United States of any liability for the defalcation of the said Clapp as marshal aforesaid.

Sufficient fund to be retained to await final decrees;

balance, with, &c. to be distributed among captors.

Interest of the United States relinquished.

What sum to be paid into treasury in each case.

Certain sums to be paid to the credit of navy pension fund.

United States not liable for Clapp's defalcation.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXIX.—*An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River, upon the military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

July 20, 1868.

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 Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Kansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Missouri River upon or near the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth; and that when constructed all trains of all roads terminating at the Missouri 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

Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company may build bridge across Missouri river;

what trains may cross.

In case of litigation, where

causes may be tried.

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.

Height of bridge.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any bridge built under the provisions of this act 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 the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, at low water.

Spans and piers.

Right of way through Fort Leavenworth military reservation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the use of railroads leading to said bridge from either side of the river there is hereby granted a right of way through said Fort Leavenworth military reservation not exceeding for all of said roads three hundred feet in width: *Provided*, That said roads do not in any way interfere with the public buildings on said military reservation.

Bridge made a post-road.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Kansas and Missouri bridge be, and the same is hereby, established as a post-road, and that said bridge company shall have the right to take from said reservation, at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of War, all stone, timber, and earth necessary to use in the construction of said bridge.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 5. *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 said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

St. Joseph & Denver City R.R. Co. may bridge the Missouri at St. Joseph.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Kansas, to build a bridge over and across the Missouri River at Saint Joseph, Missouri; and all the rights and privileges conferred by sections 1, 2, 4, and 5 of this act are hereby extended, so far as they are applicable, to the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and the restrictions, limitations, and conditions contained in said sections are hereby made applicable to said company.

Rights, restrictions, &c.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act for the Registration or Enrolment of certain foreign Vessels.*

Certificates of registry or enrolment to issue to certain foreign built vessels.

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 certificates of registry or enrolment and license to the schooner "Bob," of St. Andrew, New Brunswick; and to the following-named Canadian-built vessels, to wit: The schooner "Royal Albert," of Oakville; the bark "John Breden," the schooner "Prince Alfred," and the brigantine "Orkney Lass," all of Kingston; the schooner "George Henry," of Toronto; the schooner "Annexation," of Port Hope; and the schooner "Emperor," of St. Catherines; also the barges "Champlain" and "Hochelega," of Quebec; the bark "Monarch," the brig "Sea Gull," and the schooner "Smith & Post," all of Oakville; the schooner "Welland," of St. Catherines; the schooner "Governor," of Montreal; the schooner "L. S. Shicklana," of St. Catherines; the schooner "Victoria," of Toronto; said vessels being owned by citizens of the United States, and having been at all times employed upon the waters of the lakes: *Provided*, That there shall be paid upon each of said foreign-built vessels a tax equal to the internal revenue tax upon the materials and construction of similar vessels of American build.

Tax to be paid on vessels equal to internal revenue tax, &c.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act concerning the Tax Commissioners for the State of Arkansas.* July 20, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts and proceedings which have been had or performed by any two of the tax commissioners, in and for the State of Arkansas, shall have the same force and effect as if had and performed by all three of said commissioners.

Certain proceedings of tax commissioners of Arkansas ratified.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act amendatory of an Act approved July twenty-six [five], eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An Act to authorize the Construction of certain Bridges, and to establish them as Post-Roads."* July 20, 1868. 1866, ch. 246. Vol. xiv. p. 244.

Whereas the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, organized under an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, have been consolidated, in pursuance of the authority granted to the said Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, in their act of incorporation, and the authority granted to the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, by an act of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the company formed by this consolidation, under the name and style of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, is hereby recognized and declared to be a corporation by that name, with full power and authority to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River opposite the city of St. Louis, in conformity to the act of which this act is amendatory, with all the rights, privileges, and powers granted and conferred by the several acts of the general assemblies of the States of Illinois and Missouri to the respective companies by the consolidation of which the said Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company was formed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory: *And provided further,* That in constructing said bridge there shall be one span of at least five hundred feet clear between piers.

Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co. may build bridge across the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis; rights and privileges; spans.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation may execute a mortgage and issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold, and their bridge across the Mississippi River and approaches thereto, when constructed, shall be a post-road to carry the mails of the United States, and enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads.

Corporation may execute mortgage and issue bonds. Bridge to be a post-road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation may hold their meetings in either the State of Illinois or the State of Missouri, as the board of directors may elect, and the directors may be citizens of any of the United States; and said corporation may sue and be sued in any circuit court of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing in this act or in any previous legislation affecting the premises shall be so construed as to deprive the legislatures of the States of Illinois and Missouri of the right to regulate the tolls and fares which may be charged by said company for the use of such bridge: *Provided further,* That the tolls now fixed by the legislatures of Illinois and Missouri shall not be increased.

Meetings of corporation. Directors. Suits by and against corporation. Tolls and fares.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act providing for the Sale of a Portion of the Fort Gratiot military Reservation in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan.* July 20, 1868.

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 to sell, at such times as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, and in such man-

Fort Gratiot military reservation may be sold.

ner as hereinafter provided, all that portion of the military reservation known as Fort Gratiot, in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan, which lies south of a line running due west from the south end of the Grand Trunk railroad wharf, on the St. Clair river, until it intersects the road known as the Lexington road, and all that portion which lies west of said Lexington road.

Portion of reservation to be divided into blocks, &c. and sold by lots at public auction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all that portion of the above-described lands which lies east of a line running due south from the point of intersection with the Lexington road, mentioned in the foregoing section of this act, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets conforming as near as may be, without detriment to the interests of the government or the State, to the public streets of the city of Port Huron, adjoining such ground, and sold by lots at public auction, at the city of Port Huron, to the highest bidder, public notice of such sale having first been given for thirty days by advertisement in all the papers published in the city of Port Huron, and in at least two papers published in the city of Detroit, Michigan. A plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Michigan, shall be filed with the register of deeds of the county of St. Clair, State of Michigan. The remaining portion of said military reservation, for the sale of which provision is made in the first section of this act, shall be sold at public auction at the city of Port Huron, after due notice, as prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, at such times and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government, by the Secretary of War.

Notice.

Plat of division.

Rest of reservation to be sold when and how.

Proceeds of sales.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds arising from the sale herein provided for, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States in the same manner as the proceeds from the sale of other public lands.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act to aid the Improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, in the Mississippi River.*

Right of way, materials, &c. may be taken in making improvements at Des Moines or Rock Island Rapids;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever in the prosecution of the improvements of the Mississippi River, at either the Des Moines or Rock Island rapids therein, it becomes necessary or proper to take possession of the right of way over any lands, or to use any earth, quarries, or other material lying adjacent or near to either of said works, and needful for its prosecution, the officer in charge of said work, or his assistant, may, in the name of the United States, take possession of and use the same, after having first paid, or secured to be paid, the value thereof, which may have been ascertained in the mode provided by the laws of the State wherein such property or material lie[s], for adjudging the value of private property which may be needed for any public improvement: *Provided, however*, That when the owner of such property or material shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the said officer in charge, shall be reasonable, he may take the same at such price without further delay.

value to be first paid or secured.

Proviso.

Part of appropriation may be applied, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a portion of the appropriations made or to be made for the prosecution of the improvements aforesaid, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in amount, may be applied in payment of the property or material taken and used as aforesaid.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act declaratory of the Law in Regard to Officers cashiered or dismissed from the Army by the Sentence of a general Court-Martial.* July 20, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, formally approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the military service except by a reappointment, confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Officers of army dismissed by court-martial not to be restored except by reappointment, &c.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act imposing Taxes on distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other Purposes.* July 20, 1868.

See *post*, p. 237.

Vol. xvi. pp. 41, 42.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law has not been paid, a tax of fifty cents on each and every proof gallon, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery warehouse; and the tax on such spirits shall be collected on the whole number of gauge or wine gallons when below proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined in this act; and any fractional part of a gallon in excess of the number of gallons in a cask or package shall be taxed as a gallon. Every proprietor or possessor of a still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of any such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom, and the tax shall be a first lien on the spirits distilled, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon, from the time said spirits are distilled until the said tax shall be paid.

Tax upon distilled spirits; to be paid by whom, and when; to be collected on what.

Part of gallon to be taxed as gallon.

Who jointly and severally liable for tax.

Tax to be a lien, and from what time, and on what.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That proof spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine ten thousandths (.7939) at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; and the commissioner of internal revenue, for the prevention and detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, is hereby authorized to adopt and prescribe for use such hydrometers, saccharometers, weighing and gauging instruments, meters, or other means for ascertaining the quantity, gravity, and producing capacity of any mash, wort, or beer used or to be used in the production of distilled spirits, and the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax, as he may deem necessary; and he may prescribe rules and regulations to secure a uniform and correct system of inspection, weighing, marking, and gauging of spirits. And in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of proof spirit, according to the foregoing standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. The tax on brandy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits; and the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Proof spirit to be what.

Weighing and gauging instruments and meters.

Rules for inspection, &c. of spirits.

Gallon to be what.

Tax on brandy from grapes.

Distillers of brandy from apples, &c. may be exempt, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the commissioner of internal revenue shall adopt and prescribe for use any meter, meters, or meter safes, it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery, to furnish and attach at his own expense such meter,

Owners, &c. of distillery to pay for meters, &c. and connections.

meters, or meter safes as may have been prescribed for use at his distillery, and to furnish all the pipes, materials, labor, and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue, who is hereby further authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

Commissioners may require changes, &c. in apparatus, locks, seals, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, and alcoholic spirit, within the true intent and meaning of this act, is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such, whether it be subsequently separated as pure or impure spirit, or be immediately, or at any subsequent time, transferred into any other substance, either in the process of original production or by any subsequent process; and no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or the production of spirits or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort, or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol or any vapor of alcoholic spirits in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined, for every offence, not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors.

Definition of distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, &c.

Tax when to attach.

No mash, wort, or wash for distillation, &c. to be made in any building, unless, &c.; nor be sold, &c. before, &c.

Spirits not to be separated from mash, &c. except by, &c.

Spirits or vapor, &c. not to be used in manufacture, unless, &c.

Penalty.

This section not to apply to fermented liquors.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up, shall register the same with the assistant assessor of the division in which said still or distilling apparatus shall be, by filing with him duplicate statements, in writing, subscribed by such person, setting forth the particular place where such still or distilling apparatus is set up, the kind of still and its cubic contents, the owner thereof, his place of residence, and the purpose for which said still or distilling apparatus has been or is intended to be used; one of which statements shall be retained and preserved by the assistant assessor and the other transmitted to the assessor of the district. Stills and distilling apparatus now set up shall be so registered within sixty days from the time this act takes effect, and those hereafter set up shall be so registered immediately upon their being set up. Any still or distilling apparatus not so registered, together with all personal property in the possession, or custody, or under the control of such person and found in the building, or in any yard or enclosure connected with the building, in which the same shall be set up, shall be forfeited. And any person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up which is not so registered, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one month nor more than two years.

Persons having any still or distilling apparatus set up to register the same.

Mode of registering.

Duplicate statements.

Stills, &c. when to be registered;

if not registered, to be forfeited with personal property.

Penalty for having still, &c. not registered.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every person engaged in, or intending to be engaged in, the business of a distiller or rectifier, shall

Distillers and rectifiers to give

give notice in writing, subscribed by him, to the assessor of the district within which such business is to be carried on, stating his name and place of residence, and if a company or firm, the name and place of residence of each member thereof, the place where said business is to be carried on, and whether of distilling or rectifying. And if such business be carried on in a city, the residence and place of business shall be indicated by the name of the street and number of the building. In case of a distiller, the notice shall also state the kind of stills, and the cubic contents thereof, the number and kind of boilers, the number of mash tubs and fermenting tubs, and the cubic contents of each tub, the number of receiving cisterns, and the cubic contents of each cistern, together with a particular description of the lot, or tract of land, on which the distillery is situated, with the size and description of the buildings thereon, and of what material constructed. The notice shall also state the number of hours in which the distiller will ferment each tub of mash or beer, the estimated quantity of distilled spirits which the apparatus is capable of distilling every twenty-four hours, and the names and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, and that said distillery and the premises connected therewith are not within six hundred feet of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying or refining distilled spirits by any process. In case of a rectifier, the notice shall state the precise location of the premises where such business is to be carried on, the name and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, by what process the applicant intends to rectify, purify, or refine distilled spirits, the kind and cubic contents of any still used or to be used for such purpose, and the estimated quantity of spirits which can be rectified, purified, or refined every twenty-four hours in such establishment, and that said rectifying establishment is not within six hundred feet of the premises of any distillery registered for the distillation of spirits. In case of any change in the location, form, capacity, ownership, agency, superintendency, or in the persons interested in the business of such distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the time of fermenting the mash or beer, notice thereof, in writing, shall be given to the said assessor or to the assistant assessor of the division within twenty-four hours of said change. And any assistant assessor receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the same to the assessor of the district. Every notice required by this section shall be in such form and shall contain such additional particulars as the commissioner of internal revenue may from time to time prescribe. Any person failing or refusing to give such notice shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and any person giving a false or fraudulent notice shall, on conviction, in addition to such penalty or fine, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

notice in writing to assessor.

Notice to state what;

in case of a distiller:

of a rectifier.

Notice of any changes to be given in writing to assessor, &c.

Form of notice.

Penalty for failing or refusing to give notice.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller shall, on filing his notice of intention to continue or commence business, with the assessor before proceeding with such business, after the passage of this act and on the first day of May of each succeeding year, make and execute a bond in form prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the assessor of the district. The penal sum of said bond shall not be less than double the amount of tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of fifteen days; but in no case shall such bond be for a less sum than five thousand dollars. The condition of the bond shall be that the principal shall faithfully comply with all the provisions of law in relation to the duties and business of distillers, and will pay all penalties incurred or fines imposed on him for a violation of any of the said provisions; that he will not suffer the lot or tract of land on which the distillery stands, or any part thereof, or any of the distilling apparatus, to be encumbered by

Distiller on filing notice, and annually afterwards, to give bond with sureties.

Form of bond;

penal sum;

conditions.

mortgage, judgment, or other lien during the time in which he shall carry on said business. The assessor may refuse to approve said bond when, in his judgment, the situation of the distillery is such as would enable the distiller to defraud the United States; and in case of such refusal, the distiller may appeal to the commissioner of internal revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final. A new bond may be required in case of the death, insolvency, or removal of either of the sureties, and in any other contingency, at the discretion of the assessor or commissioner of internal revenue. Any person failing or refusing to give the bond hereinbefore required, or to renew the same, or giving any false, forged, or fraudulent bond, shall forfeit the distillery, distilling apparatus, and all real estate and premises connected therewith, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years.

Assessor may refuse to approve bond, when, &c.

New bond may be required.

Penalty for refusing to give or renew bond, or giving false bond.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no bond of a distiller shall be approved unless he is the owner in fee, unencumbered by any mortgage, judgment, or other lien, of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, or unless he files with the assessor, in connection with his notice, the written consent of the owner of the fee, and of any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other person having a lien thereon, duly acknowledged, that the premises may be used for the purpose of distilling spirits, subject to the provisions of law, and expressly stipulating that the lien of the United States for taxes and penalties shall have priority of such mortgage, judgment, or other encumbrance, and that in case of the forfeiture of the distillery premises, or any part thereof, the title of the same shall vest in the United States discharged from any such mortgage, judgment, or other encumbrance. In any case where the owner of a distillery or distilling apparatus, erected prior to the passage of this act, has an estate for a term of years only, in the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, the lease or other evidence of title to which shall have been duly recorded prior to the passage of this act, the value of such lot or tract of land, together with the building and distilling apparatus, shall be appraised in the manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue; and the assessor is hereby authorized to accept, in lieu of the said written consent of the owner of the fee, the bond of said distiller with not less than two sureties, who shall be residents of the collection district or county, or an adjoining county in the same State, in which the distillery is situated, and shall be the owners of unencumbered real estate in said district or county, or adjoining county, equal to such appraised value. The penal sum of said bond shall be equal to the appraised value of said lot or tract of land, together with the buildings and distilling apparatus, and such bonds shall be conditioned that in case the distillery, distilling apparatus, or any part thereof, shall, by final judgment, be forfeited for the violation of any of the provisions of law, the obligors will pay the amount stated in said bond. Said bond shall be in such form as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe.

Bond of distiller not to be approved, unless, &c.

Amended. See Vol. xvi. p. 41.

If owner of a distillery erected before the passage of this act has an estate for term of years only in land on which, &c. he may give bond, &c.

Penal sum of bond;

conditions;

form.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller and person intending to engage in the business of a distiller shall, previous to the approval of his bond, cause to be made, under the direction of the assessor of the district, an accurate plan and description, in triplicate, of the distillery and distilling apparatus, distinctly showing the location of every still, boiler, doubler, worm tub, and receiving cistern, the course and construction of all fixed pipes used or to be used in the distillery, and of every branch thereof, and of every cock, or joint thereof, and of every valve therein, together with every place, vessel, tub, or utensil from and to which any such pipe shall lead, or with which it communicates. Such plan and description shall also show the number and

Distillers, before bond is approved, to make plans, &c. in triplicate, of distillery and apparatus.

Plans and de-

location and cubic contents of every still, mash tub, and fermenting tub, together with the cubic contents of every receiving cistern, and the color of each fixed pipe, as required in this act. One copy of said plan and description shall be kept displayed in some conspicuous place in the distillery; two copies shall be furnished to the assessor of the district, one of which shall be kept by him and the other transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. The accuracy of every such plan and description shall be verified by the assessor, the draughtsman, and the distiller; and no alteration shall be made in such distillery without the consent, in writing, of the assessor, which alteration shall be shown on the original or by a supplemental plan and description, and a reference thereto noted on the original, as the assessor may direct; and any supplemental plan and description shall be executed and preserved in the same manner as the original.

scriptions to show what; where to be kept; how to be verified; not to be altered, without, &c. Supplemental plans, &c.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act every assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of some competent and skilful person, to be designated by the commissioner of internal revenue, to make survey of each distillery registered or intended to be registered for the production of spirits in his district, to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, and in like manner shall estimate and determine the capacity of any such distillery as may hereafter be so registered in said district, a written report of which shall be made in triplicate, signed by the assessor and the person aiding in making the same, one copy of which shall be furnished to the distiller, one retained by the assessor, and the other immediately transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. If the commissioner of internal revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of a distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the assessor to make in like manner another survey of said distillery; the report of said survey shall be executed in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided.

Assessor with competent aid, at the expense of the United States, to make surveys of distilleries, and estimate their capacity. Report in triplicate. Other surveys and reports to be made, if, &c.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a special tax upon any distiller, or for the collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to continue the business of distilling until such distiller shall have given the bond required by this act, and shall have complied with the provisions of law having reference to the registration and survey of distilleries, and having reference to the arrangement and construction of distilleries, and the premises connected therewith, in manner and as required by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any assessor of internal revenue to assess, or for any collector to collect, any special tax for distilling on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any premises used for rectifying, nor shall any assessor assess or collector collect any special tax for rectifying distilled spirits on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any distillery when the distillery and rectifying establishments are occupied and used by different persons; nor shall the processes of distillation and rectification both be carried on within the distance of six hundred feet. In all cases where a distillery and rectifying establishment, distant the one from the other less than six hundred feet, are occupied and used by the same person, said person shall have the right to elect which business shall be discontinued at that place. In all cases where rectifying or distilling shall be discontinued under the provisions of this section, and the time for which the special tax for rectifying or distilling was paid remains unexpired, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on requisition of the commissioner of internal revenue, a proportionate part of any sum originally paid for special tax therefor, which shall be in such ratio to the whole sum paid as the unexpired time for which special tax was paid shall

Special tax upon distiller not to be assessed or collected until bond is given, &c.; nor for distilling on premises less than six hundred feet distant from premises used for rectifying, or from distillery, when, &c. Distillation and rectification not to be carried on within six hundred feet Persons carrying on both may discontinue either, and have part of tax refunded.

Penalty upon assessors and collectors.

bear to the whole term for which the same was paid. Any collector or assessor of internal revenue who shall fail to perform any duty imposed by this section, or shall assess or collect any special tax in violation of its provisions, shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand dollars for each offence.

Stills, boilers, &c. not to be used for distilling in certain places.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling in any dwelling-house, nor in any shed, yard, or enclosure connected with any dwelling-house, nor on board of any vessel or boat, nor in any building or on any premises where beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquors, vinegar or ether are manufactured or produced, or where sugars or sirups are refined, or where liquors of any description are retailed, or where any other business is carried on, nor within six hundred feet from any premises authorized to be used for rectifying; and every person who shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling, as aforesaid, in any building or other premises where the above-specified articles are manufactured, produced, refined, or retailed, or other business is carried on, or on board of any vessel or boat, or in any dwelling-house, or other place as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, shall, on conviction, be fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That saleratus may be manufactured, or meal or flour ground from grain in any building or on any premises where spirits are distilled; but such meal or flour only to be used for distillation on the premises.

Penalty for so using, or aiding in the use.

Proviso as to manufacture of saleratus, and grinding of meal or flour, &c.

Certain daily tax upon authorized distillers to be assessed and collected monthly.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assessed and collected monthly, from every authorized distiller whose distillery has an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting twenty bushels of grain or less, or sixty gallons of molasses or less, in twenty-four hours, a tax of two dollars per day, Sundays excepted; and a tax of two dollars per day for every twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses of said capacity in excess of twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses in twenty-four hours. But any distiller who shall suspend work, as provided by this act, shall pay only two dollars per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in his distillery.

Rate of tax.

Manufacturers of stills, &c. for distilling, to notify assessor before still is removed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall manufacture any still, boiler, or other vessel, to be used for the purpose of distilling, shall, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing the assessor of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is to be used or set up, by whom it is to be used, its capacity, and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture; and no such still, boiler, or other vessel shall be set up without the permit in writing of the said assessor for that purpose; and any person who shall set up any such still, boiler, or other vessel, without first obtaining a permit from the said assessor of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is intended to be used, or who shall fail to give such notice, shall pay in either case the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit the distilling apparatus thus removed or set up in violation of law.

Such stills, &c. not to be set up without, &c. Penalty.

Distiller to provide warehouse to store only spirits distilled by himself.

What not to be used for such warehouse.

To be bonded warehouse, and called distillery warehouse, &c.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller shall provide, at his own expense, a warehouse, to be situated on and to constitute a part of his distillery premises, to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits, of his own manufacture; but no dwelling-house shall be used for such purpose, and no door, window, or other opening shall be made or permitted in the walls of such warehouse leading into the distillery or into any other room or building; and such warehouse, when approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, on report of the collector, is hereby declared to be a bonded warehouse of the United States, to be known as a distillery warehouse, and shall be under the direction and control of the

collector of the district, and in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the commissioner of internal revenue; and the tax on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid before removal from such warehouse.

Tax on spirits therein to be paid before removal.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any distillery, established as hereinbefore provided, shall erect, in a room or building to be provided and used for that purpose, and for no other, and to be constructed in the manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, two or more receiving cisterns, each to be at least of sufficient capacity to hold all the spirits distilled during the day of twenty-four hours, into which shall be conveyed all the spirits produced in said distillery; and each of such cisterns shall be so constructed as to leave an open space of at least three feet between the top thereof and the floor or roof above, and of not less than eighteen inches between the bottom thereof and the floor below, and shall be so situated that the officer can pass around the same, and shall be connected with the outlet of the worm or condenser by suitable pipes or other apparatus so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the officer, and so connected and constructed as to prevent the abstraction of spirits while passing from the outlet of the worm or condenser back to the still or doubler, or forward to the receiving cistern; such cisterns and the room in which they are contained shall be in charge of and under the lock and seal of the internal revenue gauger designated for that duty; and on the third day after the spirits are conveyed into such cisterns the same shall be drawn off into casks under the supervision of such gauger in the presence of the storekeeper, and be removed directly to the distillery warehouse; and on special application to the assessor or assistant assessor by the owner, agent, or superintendent of any distillery, the spirits may be drawn off from the said cisterns under the supervision of the gauger at any time previous to the third day. All locks and seals required by law shall be provided by the commissioner of internal revenue at the expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse; and the keys shall be in charge of the collector or such gauger as he may designate.

Receiving cisterns to be erected by owners, &c. of distilleries;

how to be constructed and used, and of what capacity;

to be under whose charge.

When spirits may be drawn off.

Locks, seals, and keys.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the door of the furnace of every still or boiler used in any distillery shall be so constructed that it may be securely fastened and locked. The fermenting tubs shall be so placed as to be easily accessible to any revenue officer, and each tub shall have distinctly painted thereon in oil colors its cubic contents in gallons, and the number of the tub. There shall be a clear space of not less than one foot around every wood still, and not less than two feet around every doubler and worm tank. The doubler and worm tanks shall be elevated not less than one foot from the floor; and every fixed pipe to be used by the distiller, except for conveyance of water, or of spent mash or beer only, shall be so fixed and placed as to be capable of being examined by the officer for the whole of its length or course, and shall be painted, and kept painted, as follows; that is to say: Every pipe for the conveyance of mash or beer shall be painted of a red color; every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler shall be painted blue; every pipe for the conveyance of spirits shall be painted black; and every pipe for the conveyance of water shall be painted white. If any fixed pipe shall be used by any distiller which shall not be painted or kept painted as herein directed, or which shall be painted otherwise than as herein directed, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars. No assessor shall approve the bond of any distiller until all the requirements of the law and all regulations made by the commissioner of internal revenue in relation to distilleries, in pursuance thereof, shall have been complied with. Any assessor who shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay two thousand dollars, and shall be dismissed from office.

Provisions regarding doors of furnaces of stills; fermenting tubs;

doublers and worm tanks; fixed pipes.

Penalty.

Bond of distiller not to be approved until, &c.

Penalty on assessor.

Distillers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, and compounders of liquors to have conspicuous sign on outside of place of business.

Sign.

No fence above five feet high.

Keys to gates.

Distillery to be always accessible.

Penalty.

Penalty for putting up sign without payment of special tax;

for working in a distillery on which there is no sign;

for knowingly receiving at, or carrying to or from such place, spirits, or material for making.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That every person engaged in distilling or rectifying spirits, and every wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of liquors, shall place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his distillery, rectifying establishment, or place of business, a sign, in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and proportionate width, the name or firm of the distiller, rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder, with the words: "Registered distillery," "rectifier of spirits," "wholesale liquor dealer," or "compounder of liquors," as the case may be; and no fence or wall of a height greater than five feet shall be erected or maintained around the premises of any distillery, so as to prevent easy and immediate access to said distillery; and every distiller shall furnish to the assessor of the district as many keys of the gates and doors of the distillery as may be required by the assessor, from time to time, for any revenue officer or other person who may be authorized to make survey or inspections of the premises or of the contents thereof; and said distillery shall be kept always accessible to any officer or other person having any such key. Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section by negligence or refusal, or otherwise, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars. Any person not having paid the special tax, as required by law, who shall put up the sign required by this section, or any sign indicating that he may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months; and any person who shall work in any distillery, rectifying establishment, wholesale liquor store, or in the store of any compounder of liquors, on which no sign shall be placed and kept as hereinbefore provided, and any person who shall knowingly receive at, carry, or convey, any distilled spirits to or from any such distillery, rectifying establishment, warehouse, or store, or who shall knowingly carry and deliver any grain, molasses, or other raw material to any distillery on which such sign shall not be placed and kept, shall forfeit all horses, carts, drays, wagons, or other vehicle or animal used in carrying or conveying of such property aforesaid, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months.

Distillers to make from day to day certain entries in books.

Form of books.

Nature of entries.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That every person making or distilling spirits, or owning any still, boiler, or other vessel used for the purpose of distilling spirits, or having such still, boiler, or other vessel so used under his superintendence, either as agent or owner, or using any such still, boiler, or other vessel, shall, from day to day, make, or cause to be made, true and exact entry in a book or books, to be kept by him, in such form as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, of the kind of materials, and the quantity in pounds, bushels, or gallons purchased by him for the production of spirits, from whom and when purchased, and by what conveyance delivered at said distillery, together with the amount paid *for* therefor, the kind and quantity of fuel purchased for use in the distillery, and from whom purchased, the amount paid for ice or water for use in the distillery, the repairs placed on said distillery or distilling apparatus, the cost thereof, and by whom and when made, and the name and residence of each person employed in or about the distillery, and in what capacity employed; and in another book shall make like entry [of] the quantity of grain or other material used for the production of spirits, the time of day when any yeast or other composition is put into any mash or beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation, the quantity of mash in each tub, designating the same by the number of the tub, the number of dry inches, that is to say, the number of inches between the top of each tub and the surface of the mash or beer therein at

the time of yeasting, the gravity and temperature of the beer at the time of yeasting, and on every day thereafter its quantity, gravity and temperature at the hour of twelve meridian; also the time when any fermenting tub is emptied of ripe mash or beer, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and the proof thereof, and the number of gallons sold or removed, with the proof thereof, and the name, place of business and residence of the person to whom sold; and every fermenting tub shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, and shall remain empty for a period of twenty-four hours. On the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, respectively, every distiller shall render to the assistant assessor an account in duplicate, taken from his books, stating the quantity and kind of materials used for the production of spirits each day, and the number of wine gallons and of proof gallons of spirits produced and placed in warehouse. And the distiller or the principal manager of the distillery shall make and subscribe the following oath, to be attached to said return: —

Fermenting tubs, when to be emptied, and how long to remain empty.

Accounts in duplicate from books to be rendered to assistant assessor tri-monthly, and on what days.

"I, —— ——, distiller, (or principal manager, as the case may be,) of the distillery at ——, do solemnly swear that, since the date of the last return of the business of said distillery, dated —— day of —— to —— day of ——, both inclusive, there was produced in said distillery, and withdrawn and placed in warehouse, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons of spirits, and there were actually mashed and used in said distillery, and consumed in the production of spirits therein, the several quantities of grain, sugar, molasses, and other materials, respectively, hereinbefore specified, and no more."

Oath to return.

The said book shall always be kept at the distillery, and be always open to the inspection of any revenue officer, and, when filled up, shall be preserved by the distiller for a period not less than two years thereafter, and whenever required shall be produced for the inspection of any revenue officer. If any false entry shall be made in either of said books, or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom, for every such false entry made, or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars. And if any such false entry shall be made, or any entry shall be omitted therefrom with intent to defraud or to conceal from the revenue officers any fact or particular required to be stated and entered in either of said books, or to mislead in reference thereto, or if any distiller as aforesaid shall omit or refuse to provide either of said books, or shall cancel, obliterate, or destroy any part of either of such books, or any entry therein, with intent to defraud, or shall permit the same to be done, or such books, or either of them, be not produced when required by any revenue officer, the distillery, distilling apparatus, and the lot or tract of land on which it stands, and all personal property of every kind and description on said premises used in the business there carried on, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person making such false entry or omitting to make any entry hereinbefore required to be made, with the intent aforesaid, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, or who shall fraudulently cancel, obliterate, or destroy any part of said books, or any entry therein, or who shall wilfully fail to produce such books or either of them, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Book to be kept at distillery and open to inspection, and preserved after being filled up.

Penalty for false entries, or omitting to make entries;

for omitting or refusing to provide books or destroying them or any entry therein, with intent to defraud, or not producing books when required.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That on receipt of the distiller's first return in each month, the assessor shall inquire and determine whether said distiller has accounted in his returns for the preceding month for all the spirits produced by him; and to determine the quantity of spirits thus to be accounted for, the whole quantity of materials used for the production of spirits shall be ascertained; and forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less

Assessor to determine each month whether distiller has accounted for all spirits produced by him.

How determined.

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

If return is deficient, distiller to be assessed for deficiency, and at what rate.

Return not to be for less than eighty per cent of producing capacity of distillery.

than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses. In case the return of the distiller shall have been less than the quantity thus ascertained, the distiller or other person liable shall be assessed for such deficiency at the rate of fifty cents for every proof gallon, together with the special tax of four dollars for every cask of forty proof gallons, and the collector shall proceed to collect the same as in cases of other assessments for deficiencies; but in no case shall the quantity of spirits returned by the distiller, together with the quantity so assessed, be for a less quantity of spirits than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery, as estimated under the provisions of this act.

Storekeeper of distillery warehouse to have charge of distillery.

His duties.

Daily account, and of what.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the storekeeper assigned to any distillery warehouse shall also have charge of the distillery connected therewith; and, in addition to the duties required of him as a storekeeper in charge of a warehouse, shall keep in a book to be provided for that purpose, and in the manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, a daily account of all the meal and vegetable productions or other substances brought into said distillery, or on said premises, to be used for the purpose of producing spirits, from whom purchased, and when delivered at said distillery, the kind and quantity of all fuel used, and from whom purchased, and of all repairs made on said distillery, and by whom and when made, the names and places of residence of all persons employed in or about the distillery, of the materials put into the mash tub or otherwise used for the production of spirits, the time when any fermenting tub is emptied of ripe mash or beer, recording the same by the number painted on said tub, and of all spirits drawn off from the receiving cistern, and the time when the same were drawn off. Any distiller or person employed in any distillery who shall use, cause, or permit to be used any material for the purpose of making mash, wort, or beer, or for the production of spirits, or shall remove any spirits in the absence of the storekeeper or person designated to act as said storekeeper, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of taxes on the spirits so produced, distilled, or removed, and, in addition thereto, be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Penalty upon distiller and persons employed in distillery for using material, or removing spirits in absence of storekeeper.

Distillers when deemed to have commenced producing distilled spirits, &c.;

desiring to suspend work to give notice.

Assistant assessor to fasten doors of furnaces, &c.

Locks, seals, &c. how furnished.

Report to be made to assessor and transmitted to the commissioner.

Distiller not to carry on business in that place again until after notice to assistant assessor, who shall re-

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller, at the hour of twelve meridian, on the third day after that on which his bond shall have been approved by the assessor, shall be deemed to have commenced and thereafter to be continuously engaged in the production of distilled spirits in his distillery, except in the intervals when he shall have suspended work, as hereinafter authorized or provided. Any distiller desiring to suspend work in his distillery may give notice in writing to the assistant assessor of his division, stating when he will suspend work; and on the day mentioned in said notice said assistant assessor shall, at the expense of the distiller, proceed to fasten securely the door of every furnace of every still or boiler in said distillery, by locks and otherwise, and shall adopt such other means as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe to prevent the lighting of any fire in such furnace or under such stills or boilers. The locks and seals, and other materials required for such purpose, shall be furnished to the assessor of the district by the commissioner of internal revenue, to be duly accounted for by said assessor. Such notice by any distiller, and the action taken by the assistant assessor in pursuance thereof, shall be immediately reported to the assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. No distiller, after having given such notice, shall, after the time stated therein, carry on the business of a distiller on said premises until he shall have given another notice in writing to said assessor, stating the time when he will resume work; and at the time so stated for resuming work the assistant assessor shall attend at the distillery to remove said locks and other fastenings; and thereupon, and not before, work may be re-

sumed in said distillery, which fact shall be immediately reported to the assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. Any distiller, after the time fixed in said notice declaring his intention to suspend work, who shall carry on the business of a distiller on said premises, or shall have mash, wort, or beer in his distillery, or on any premises connected therewith, or who shall have in his possession or under his control any mash, wort, or beer, with intent to distil the same on said premises, shall incur the forfeitures and be subject to the same punishment as provided for persons who carry on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax.

move fastenings, &c. and report to assessor.

Penalty upon distiller for carrying on business after time stated in notice as to suspending.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits shall be drawn from the receiving cisterns into casks, each of not less capacity than twenty gallons wine measure, and shall thereupon be gauged, proved, and marked by an internal-revenue gauger, by cutting on the cask containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, the quantity in wine gallons, and in proof gallons, of the contents of such cask, and shall be immediately removed into the distillery warehouse, and the gauger shall, in presence of the storekeeper of the warehouse, place upon the head of the cask an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the storekeeper and gauger, and shall have written thereon the number of proof gallons contained therein, the name of the distiller, the date of the receipt in the warehouse, and the serial number of each cask, in progressive order, as the same shall be received from the distillery. Such serial number for every distillery shall begin with number one (No. 1) with the first cask deposited therein after this act takes effect, and no two or more casks warehoused at the same distillery shall be marked with the same number. The said stamp shall be as follows: —

Distilled spirits to be drawn from cisterns into casks, &c. and gauged, &c.; capacity of casks; to be removed to distillery warehouse; engraved stamp on head of cask.

Serial numbers of cask; to begin with number one.

Distillery warehouse stamp No. ——.

Form of stamp.

Issued by ——— ———, collector, ——— district, State of ———. Distillery warehouse of ———, 18—. Cask No. — —, contents —— gallons, proof spirit.

———,
United States Storekeeper.

Attest:

———,
United States Gauger.

And the distiller or owner of all spirits so removed to the distillery warehouse shall on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, enter the same for deposit in such warehouse, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe; and said entry shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person making the entry, the designation of the warehouse in which the deposit is made, and the date thereof, and [shall] be in form as follows: —

Spirits to be entered for deposit tri-monthly, and on what days.

Entry to be in triplicate.

Entry for deposit in distillery warehouse.

Form of entry

Entry of distilled spirits deposited by ——— ———, in distillery warehouse ——, in the —— district, State of ———, on the —— day of ———, anno Domini ——.

And the entry shall specify the kind of spirits, the whole number of casks, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner of the same attached to the entry; and the said

Entry to specify what, and be verified by oath.

Bond for payment of tax; conditions.

distiller or owner shall give his bond in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to the collector of the district, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will pay the tax on the spirits, as specified in the entry, or cause the same to be paid, before removal from said distillery warehouse, and within one year from the date of said bond; and the penal sum of such bond shall not be less than double the amount of the tax on such distilled spirits. One of said entries shall be retained in the office of the collector of the district, one sent to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse, to be retained and filed in the warehouse, and one sent with the duplicate of the bond to the commissioner of internal revenue, to be filed in his office.

Triplicate entries, how disposed of.

Distilled spirits may be withdrawn from warehouse on payment of tax.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That any distilled spirits may, on payment of the tax thereon, be withdrawn from warehouse on application to the collector of the district in charge of such warehouse, on making a withdrawal entry, in duplicate, and in form as follows: —

Entry for withdrawal to be in duplicate, and to specify what.

Entry for withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouse. Tax paid.

Entry of distilled spirits to be withdrawn, on payment of the tax, from —— warehouse by —— ——, deposited on the —— day of ——, anno Domini ——, by —— ——, in said warehouse.

Form of entry.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks with the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons, and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the distilled spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making such entry; and on payment of the tax the collector shall issue his order to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse for the delivery. One of said entries shall be filed in the office of the collector, and the other transmitted by him to the commissioner of internal revenue.

Tax-paid stamp to be placed on each cask of distilled spirits before removal from warehouse.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an order is received from the collector for the removal from any distillery warehouse of any cask of distilled spirits, on which tax has been paid, it shall be the duty of the gauger by whom the same is gauged and inspected, in presence of the storekeeper, before such cask has left the warehouse, to place upon the head thereof, in such manner as to cover no portion of any brand or mark prescribed by law already placed thereon, a stamp, on which shall be engraved the number of proof gallons contained in said cask on which the tax has been paid, and which shall be signed by the collector of the district, storekeeper, and gauger, and which shall state the serial number of the cask, the name of the person by whom the tax was paid, and the person to whom and the place where it is to be delivered; which stamp shall be as follows: —

Form of stamp.

Tax-paid stamp No. ——.

Received ——— ——— 18—, from ——— ———, tax on —— gallons proof spirit, cask No. —, ——— warehouse at ——, for delivery to ——— at ———.

——— ———,
Collector —— *District, State of* ———.

Attest:

——— ———,
U. S. Storekeeper.

——— ———,
U. S. Gauger.

Gauger to make certain cuts, &c. on full casks.

Cuts, &c. to be cancelled

And at the time of affixing the tax-paid stamp or stamps, the gauger shall, in the presence of the storekeeper, cut or burn upon each cask the name of the distiller, the district, the date of the payment of [the] tax, the number of proof gallons, and the number of the stamp, which cutting

or burning shall be erased when such cask is emptied, by cutting or burning a cancelling line across such marks or brands. when cask is emptied.

Whenever any cask or package of rectified spirits shall be filled for shipment, sale, or delivery, on the premises of any rectifier, who shall have paid the special tax required by law, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, and state the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows: — Stamp for rectified spirits.

Stamp for rectified spirits No. ——.

Issued by ——— ———, collector, —— district, State of ———.
——— ———, rectifier of spirits in the —— district, State of ———,
——— ———, 18—. —— proof gallons.

———,
U. S. Gauger.

Whenever any cask or package of distilled spirits shall be filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and place thereon an engraved stamp, signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, stating the name of the compounder or dealer and the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows: — Wholesale liquor dealer's stamp.

Wholesale liquor dealer's stamp No. ——.

Issued by ——— ———, collector —— district, State of ———.
——— ———, wholesale liquor dealer, of ———, —— district, State of ———, ——— ———, 18—. —— proof gallons.

———,
U. S. Gauger, —— *District, State of* ———.

All blanks in any of the above forms shall be duly filled in accordance with the facts in each case. And the stamps above designated shall be affixed so as to fasten the same securely to the cask or package and duly cancelled, and shall then be immediately covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance, so as to protect them from removal or damage by exposure; and such affixing, cancellation, and covering shall be done in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue shall by regulation prescribe; but such stamps shall in every case be affixed to a smooth surface of the cask or other package, which surface shall not have been previously painted or covered with any substance. Stamps to be fastened securely to cask, and protected from removal, &c. Commissioners to prescribe mode, &c.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That all stamps required for distilled spirits shall be engraved in their several kinds in book form, and shall be issued by the commissioner of internal revenue to any collector, upon his requisition, in such numbers as may be necessary in the several districts. Each stamp shall have an engraved stub attached thereto with a number thereon corresponding with an engraved number on the stamp, and the stub shall not be removed from the book. And there shall be entered on the corresponding stub such memoranda of the contents of every stamp as shall be necessary to preserve a perfect record of the use of such stamp when detached. Stamps for distilled spirits to be engraved in book form, and how issued,

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That every stamp for the payment of tax on distilled spirits shall have engraved thereon words and figures representing a decimal number of gallons, and a similar number of gallons shall be engraved on the stub corresponding to such stamp, and between the stamp and the stub, and connecting them, shall be engraved to have words and figures representing decimal number of gallons.

Coupons for intervening numbers, and how used.

nine coupons, which, beginning next to the stamp, shall indicate in succession the several numbers of gallons between the number named in the stamp and the decimal number next above. And whenever any collector shall receive the tax on the distilled spirits contained in any cask, he shall detach from the book a stamp representing the denominate quantity nearest to the quantity of proof spirits in such cask, as shown by the gauger's return, with such number of the coupons attached thereto as shall be necessary to make up the whole number of proof gallons in said cask, and any quantity in addition to the number of full gallons less than one gallon shall be regarded as a full gallon; and all unused coupons shall remain attached to the marginal stub; and no coupon shall have any value or significance whatever when detached from the stamp and stub. And the tax-paid stamps with the coupons may denote such number of gallons, not less than twenty, as the commissioner of internal revenue may deem advisable.

Tax-paid stamps with coupons to denote what number of gallons.

Books of tax-paid stamps to be charged to collector at the full value of tax, &c.

Collectors to make returns monthly, &c.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the books of tax-paid stamps issued to any collector shall be charged to his account at the full value of the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons contained in said books; and every collector shall make a monthly return to the commissioner of internal revenue of all tax-paid stamps issued by him to be affixed to any cask or package containing distilled spirits, on which the tax has been paid, and account for the amount of the tax collected; and when the said collector shall return to the commissioner of internal revenue any book of marginal stubs, which it shall be his duty to do as soon as all the stamps contained in the book, when issued to him from the office of internal revenue, have been used, and shall have accounted for the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons that were contained in said book, there shall be allowed a commission of half of one per centum on the amount of the tax on spirits distilled after the passage of this act, in addition to any other commission by law allowed, which shall be equally divided between the collector receiving the tax and the assessor of the district in which the distilled spirits were produced. All stamps relating to distilled spirits other than the tax-paid stamps shall be charged to collectors as representing the value of twenty-five cents for each stamp; and the books containing such stamps may be intrusted by any collector to the gauger of the district, who shall make a daily report to the assessor and collector of all such stamps used by him, and for whom used, and from these reports the assessor of the district shall assess the person for whom they were used, and the collector shall thereupon collect the amount due for such stamps at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp issued during the month; and when all the stamps contained in any such book shall have been issued, the gauger of the district shall return the book to the collector with all the marginal stubs therein.

Additional commission of one half of one per cent to be divided between assessor and collector.

Other stamps at twenty-five cents each.

Gaugers to report daily to assessor and collector the number used, &c.

Amount to be collected from persons using.

Book to be returned, when, &c.

Penalty upon revenue officers for affixing or cancelling or issuing stamps for spirits, except, &c.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That any revenue officer who shall affix or cancel, or cause or permit to be affixed or cancelled, any stamp relating to distilled spirits required or provided for in this act in any other manner or in any other place, or who shall issue the same to any other person than as provided by law, or regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall knowingly affix or permit to be affixed any such stamp to any cask or package of spirits of which the whole or any part has been distilled, rectified, compounded, removed, or sold, in violation of law, or which has in any manner escaped payment of tax due thereon, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

Distillers desiring to reduce producing capacity of distil-

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That if any distiller shall desire to reduce the producing capacity of his distillery, he shall give notice of such intention in writing to said assessor, stating the quantity of spirits

which he desires thereafter to manufacture or produce every twenty-four hours, and thereupon said assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the distiller, to reduce and limit the producing capacity of the distillery to the quantity stated in said notice, by placing upon a sufficient number of the fermenting tubs close-fitting covers, which shall be securely fastened by nails, seals, and otherwise, and in such manner as to prevent the use of such tubs without removing said covers or breaking said seals, and shall adopt such other precautions as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue to reduce the capacity of said distillery. And any person who shall break, injure, or in any manner tamper with any lock, seal, or other fastening applied to any furnace, still, or fermenting tub, or other vessel, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or who shall open or attempt to open any door, tub, or other vessel which shall have been locked or sealed, or otherwise closed or fastened as herein provided, or who shall use any furnace, still, or fermenting tub, or other vessel which shall be so locked, sealed, or fastened, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one year, nor more than three years.

leries to give notice.

Assessor to place covers upon tubs, &c.

Penalty for breaking, &c. any lock, &c. or opening tub &c.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer shall require that the water contained in any worm tub in a distillery, at any time when the still shall not be at work, shall be drawn off, and the tub and worm cleansed, the water shall forthwith be drawn off, and the tub and worm cleansed by the distiller or his workmen accordingly; and the water shall be kept and continued out of such worm tub for the space of two hours, or until the officer has finished his examination thereof; and for any refusal or neglect to comply with the requisition of the officer in this behalf, or the provision in this clause contained, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and it shall be lawful for the officer to draw off such water, or any portion of it, and to keep the same drawn off for so long a time as he shall think necessary.

Water to be drawn off from worm tub, and tub and worm cleansed when required.

Penalty for refusal or neglect.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to enter into any distillery, or building, or place, used for the business of distilling, or in connection therewith, for storage or other purposes, and to examine, gauge, measure, and take an account of every still or other vessel or utensil of any kind, and of all low wines, and of the quantity and gravity of all mash, wort, or beer, and of all yeast, or other compositions for exciting or producing fermentation in any mash or beer, and of all spirits and of all materials for making or distilling spirits, which shall be in any such distillery or premises, or in the possession of the distiller; and if any revenue officer, or any person called by him to his aid, shall be hindered, obstructed, or prevented by any distiller or by any workman, or other person acting for such distiller or in his employ from entering into any such distillery, or building, or place as aforesaid; or if any such officer shall be by the distiller, or his workman, or any person in his employ, prevented or hindered from, or opposed, or obstructed, or molested in the performance of his duty under this act, in any respect, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars. If any officer, having demanded admittance into a distillery or premises of a distillery, and having declared his name and office, shall not be admitted into such distillery or premises by the distiller or other person having charge of the same, it shall be lawful for such officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to break open by force any of the doors or windows, or to break through any of the walls of such distillery or premises necessary to be broken open or through, to enable him to enter the said distillery or premises; and the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

Revenue officers may at any time enter distilleries, &c. and make inspections and take account.

Penalty for obstructing or hindering revenue officer.

After demand to enter and refusal, revenue officers may break into distilleries.

Forfeiture.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That on the demand of any revenue officer, every distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirits shall furnish

Distillers, rectifiers, &c.

on demand, to furnish ladders, lights, &c. and open doors.

strong, safe, and convenient ladders of sufficient length to enable the officer to examine and gauge any vessel or utensil in such distillery or premises; and shall, at all times when required, supply all assistance, lights, ladders, tools, staging, or other things necessary for inspecting the premises, stock, tools, and apparatus belonging to such person, and shall open all doors, and open for examination all boxes, packages, and all casks, barrels, and other vessels not under the control of a revenue officer in charge, under a penalty of five hundred dollars for every refusal or neglect so to do.

Penalty.

Revenue officers, &c. may break up ground on premises of distillers, &c. to search for pipes, &c.;

finding pipe, they may break up house, wall, &c.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, and any person acting in his aid to break up the ground on any part of the distillery or premises of a distiller, rectifier, or compounder of liquors, or any ground adjoining or near to such distillery or premises, or any wall or partition thereof, or belonging thereto, or other place, to search for any pipe, cock, private conveyance, or utensil; and upon finding any such pipe or conveyance leading therefrom or thereto, he may break up any ground, house, wall, or other place through or into which such pipe or other conveyance shall lead, and break or cut away such pipe or other conveyance, and turn any cock, or examine whether such pipe or other conveyance may convey or conceal any mash, wort, or beer, or other liquor which may be used for distillation of low wines or spirits from the sight or view of the officer, so as to prevent or hinder him from taking a true account thereof.

No material to be mashed, nor beer, &c. made, nor still used between eleven o'clock, P. M. Saturday, &c.

Penalty.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That no malt, corn, grain, or other material shall be mashed, nor any mash, wort, or beer brewed or made, nor any still used by a distiller at any time between the hour of eleven in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of one in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Distilled spirits found not in distillery, &c. not legally removed to be forfeited.

In cases of seizure of distilled spirits found, &c. burden of proof to be on claimants, to show that no fraud has been committed, &c.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery or distillery warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, shall be forfeited to the United States. And in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery, distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, or in the store or place of business of a rectifier, or of a wholesale liquor dealer, or of a compounder of liquors, or in transit from any one of said places; and in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found in any one of the places aforesaid, or in transit therefrom, which shall not have been received into or sent out therefrom in conformity to law, or in regard to which any of the entries required by law to be made in the books of the owner of such spirits or of the storekeeper, wholesale dealer, rectifier, or compounder, have not been made at the time or in the manner required, or in respect to which the owner or person having possession, control, or charge of said spirits shall have omitted to do any act required to be done, or shall have done or committed any act prohibited in regard to said spirits, the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of said spirits to show that no fraud has been committed, and that all the requirements of the law in relation to the payment of the tax have been complied with. And any person who shall remove, or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits on which the tax has not been paid, to a place other than the distillery warehouse provided by law, or who shall conceal or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, or who shall remove or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits from any distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, in any manner other than is provided by law, or who shall conceal, or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, shall be liable to a penalty of double the tax imposed on such distilled spirits so removed or concealed, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

Penalty for illegally removing distilled spirits, or concealing those removed.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall remove any distilled spirits at any other time than after sun-rising and before sun-setting, in any cask or package containing more than ten gallons from any premises or building in which the same may have been distilled, redistilled, rectified, compounded, manufactured, or stored, and every person who shall violate this provision shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each cask, barrel, or package of spirits so removed; and said spirits, together with any vessel containing the same, and any horse, cart, boat, or other conveyance used in the removal thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Distilled spirits not to be removed from, &c. in a cask containing more, &c. unless between sunrise and sunset.

Penalty.

Forfeiture of spirits, vehicle, &c.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall add or cause to be added any ingredient or substance to any distilled spirits, before the tax imposed by law shall have been paid thereon, for the purpose of creating a fictitious proof, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each cask or package so adulterated, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years, and every such cask or package, with its contents, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Penalty for adding any substance to distilled spirits to create fictitious proof;

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax on any distilled spirits, in any manner whatever, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded; and any person who shall change or alter any stamp, mark or brand on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, or who shall put into any cask or package spirits of greater strength than is indicated by the inspection mark thereon, or who shall fraudulently use any cask or package having any inspection mark or stamp thereon for the purpose of selling other spirits or spirits of quantity or quality different from the spirits previously inspected therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every cask or package on which the stamp or mark is so changed or altered, or which is so fraudulently used, and, on conviction, shall be fined for each such offence not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year.

for evading or attempting to evade payment of tax;

for changing stamps, brands, or marks;

for putting into casks spirits of greater strength than, &c.;

for fraudulently using casks, &c.;

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly use any false weights or measures in ascertaining, weighing, or measuring the quantities of grain, meal, or vegetable materials, molasses, beer, or other substances to be used for distillation, or who shall destroy, break, injure, or tamper with any lock or seal which may be placed on any cistern-room or building, by the duly authorized officers of the revenue, or shall open said lock or seal, or the door to such cistern-room or building, or shall in any manner gain access to the contents therein in the absence of the proper officer, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years; and any person who shall use any molasses, beer, or other substance, whether fermented on the premises or elsewhere, for the purpose of producing spirits, before an account for the same shall have been registered in the proper record-book provided for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every offence so committed.

for knowingly using false weights or measures;

for breaking or tampering with any lock or seal;

for gaining access to contents in absence of proper officer;

for using any substance to produce spirits, before an account of them is registered.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any internal revenue officer to detain any cask or package containing, or supposed to contain, distilled spirits, when such officer has reason to believe the tax imposed by law upon the same has not been paid, or that the same is being removed in violation of law; and every such cask or package may be held by such officer at a safe place until it shall be determined whether the property so detained is liable by law to be proceeded against for forfeiture; but such summary detention shall not continue in any case longer than forty-eight hours, without process of law or intervention of the officer to whom such detention is to be reported.

Revenue officer may detain and hold packages, &c. containing, &c. spirits if, &c.

Detention not to continue longer, &c. without process of law.

Distilleries, &c. seized, not to be released before judgment, except, &c.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no distillery nor distilling apparatus seized for any violation of law shall be released to the claimant or any intervening party before judgment, except in case of a distillery for which the special tax has been paid, and which has a registered producing capacity of one hundred and fifty proof gallons, or more, per day, on showing by sufficient affidavits that there are hogs or other live stock, not less than fifty head in number, depending for their feed on the products of said distillery which would suffer injury if the business of such distillery is stopped; such distillery in that case may be released to the claimant, or any other intervening party, at the discretion of the court, on a bond to be given and approved in open court with two or more sureties for the full appraised value of all the property seized, which value shall be ascertained by three competent appraisers to be designated and appointed by the court. In case of the seizure of and judgment of forfeiture against any distillery used or fit for use in the production of distilled spirits having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day, or of any distillery for the non-payment of the special tax, the still, stills, doubler, worm, worm tub, and all mash tubs and fermenting tubs shall be so destroyed as to prevent the use of the same or any part thereof for the purpose of distilling; and the materials shall be sold as in case of other forfeited property.

In case of release, bond to be given.

After judgment of forfeiture, stills, &c. to be destroyed.

Materials to be sold.

Persons drawing off spirits from casks stamped, &c. to efface stamps, &c.

Empty casks with stamps not effaced to be seized.

Penalty for carrying empty casks with stamps not effaced;

for not effacing stamps, &c. at time of emptying cask;

for removing stamps from casks without then effacing them;

for having in possession such stamps or any cancelled stamps, &c.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand, or stamp required by law, at the time of emptying such cask or package, to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand. Any such cask or package from which said mark, brand, and stamp is not so effaced and obliterated, as herein required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of internal revenue wherever found. Any railroad company or other transportation company, or person, who shall receive or transport, or have in possession with intent to transport, or with intent to cause or procure to be transported, any such empty cask or package, or any part thereof, having thereon any brand, mark, or stamp, required by law to be placed on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, shall forfeit three hundred dollars for each such cask or package, or any part thereof, so received or transported, or had in possession with the intent aforesaid; and any boat, railroad car, cart, dray, wagon, or other vehicle, and all horses or other animals used in carrying or transporting the same, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall fail or neglect to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand, at the time of emptying such cask or package, or who shall receive any such cask or package, or any part thereof, with the intent aforesaid, or who shall transport the same, or knowingly aid or assist therein, or who shall remove any stamp provided by this act from any cask or package containing or which had contained distilled spirits, without defacing and destroying the same at the time of such removal, or who shall aid or assist therein, or who shall have in his possession any such stamp so removed, as aforesaid, or have in his possession any cancelled stamp or any stamp which has been used, or which purports to have been used, upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

Penalty upon distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, &c. for carrying on business without

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, compounder of liquors, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax, as required by law, or who shall carry on the business of a distiller without having given bond as required by law, or who shall engage in or carry on the business of a distiller, with intent to

defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And all distilled spirits or wines, and all stills or other apparatus, fit or intended to be used for the distillation or rectification of spirits or for the compounding of liquors, owned by such person, wherever found, and all distilled spirits or wines and personal property found in the distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the store or other place of business of the compounder, or in any building, room, yard, or enclosure connected therewith, and used with or constituting a part of the premises; and all the right, title, and interest of such person in the lot or tract of land on which such distillery is situated, and all right, title, and interest therein of every person who knowingly has suffered or permitted the business of a distiller to be there carried on, or has connived at the same; and all personal property owned by or in possession of any person who has permitted or suffered any building, yard, or enclosure, or any part thereof, to be used for purposes of ingress or egress to or from such distillery which shall be found in any such building, yard, or enclosure, and all the right, title, and interest of every person in any premises used for ingress or egress to or from such distillery, who has knowingly suffered or permitted such premises to be used for such ingress or egress, shall be forfeited to the United States.

having paid the special tax.

Penalty upon distillers for doing business without giving bond, or with intent to defraud.

Forfeiture of distilled spirits or wines, and all stills, &c.;

of all interest in the land on which distillery is situated;

of all personal property in, &c.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That every rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, and compounder of liquors shall provide himself with a book, to be prepared and kept in such form as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, and shall, on the same day on which he receives any spirits, and before he shall draw off any part thereof, or add water or anything thereto, or in any respect alter the same, enter in such book, and in the proper columns respectively prepared for the purpose, the date when, the name of the person or firm from whom, and the place whence the spirits were received, by whom distilled, rectified, or compounded, and when and by whom inspected, and, if in the original package, the serial number of each package, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons, the kind of spirit, and the number and kind of adhesive stamps thereon; and every such rectifier, compounder, and wholesale dealer shall, at the time of sending out of his stock or possession any spirits, and before the same shall be removed from his premises, enter, in like manner, in the said book, the day when, and the name and place of business of the person or firm to whom such spirits are to be sent, the quantity and the kind or quality of such spirits, and also the number of gallons and fractions of a gallon at proof; and, if in the original packages in which they were received, he shall enter the name of the distiller and the serial number of the package. And every such book shall be at all times kept in some public or open place on the premises of such rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder of liquors, respectively, for inspection; and any revenue officer may make an examination of such book and take an abstract therefrom; and every such book, when it has been filled up as aforesaid, shall be preserved by such rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, for a period not less than two years; and during such time it shall be produced by him to every revenue officer demanding the same; and if any rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder of liquors shall refuse or neglect to provide such book or to make entries therein as aforesaid, or shall cancel, alter, obliterate, or destroy any part of such book, or any entry therein, or make any false entry therein, or hinder or obstruct any revenue officer from examining such book or making any entry therein, or taking any abstract therefrom; or if such book shall not be preserved or not produced by any rectifier, or wholesale dealer, or compounder, as hereinbefore directed, he shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more

Rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, and compounders of liquors to keep books and enter therein all spirits received, &c. on the day they are received;

to make like entry of spirits sent out.

Books to be kept in public place on the premises, for inspection;

when filled up, to be preserved two years, and produced on demand.

Penalty for not keeping such books and making entries, or making false ones, &c.;

for not preserving or producing books.

than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

Rectifiers, liquor dealers, &c. not to purchase or receive more than twenty gallons, except from authorized distillers, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, liquor dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer to purchase or receive any distilled spirits in quantities greater than twenty gallons from any person other than an authorized rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, distiller, or wholesale liquor dealer. Any person violating this section shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this shall not be held to apply to judicial sales, nor to sales at public auction made by an auctioneer who has paid a special tax as such.

Certain distilled spirits drawn from one cask and put in another of not less than, &c. to be again inspected and gauged, and casks new branded and marked.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits drawn from any cask or other package, and placed in any other cask or package containing not less than ten gallons, and intended for sale, shall be again inspected and gauged, and the cask or package into which it is so transferred shall be marked or branded, and such marking and branding shall distinctly indicate the name of the gauger, the time and place of inspection, the proof of the spirits, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, together with the name and place of business of the dealer, rectifier, or compounder, as the case may be; and in all cases, except where such spirits have been rectified or compounded, the name also of the distiller, and the distillery where such spirits were produced, and the serial number of the original package; and the absence of such mark or brand shall be taken and held as sufficient cause and evidence for the forfeiture of such unmarked packages of spirits.

Absence of stamp to be cause of forfeiture.

Tax upon wines, or compounds known as wine, not, &c.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or by any other name, there shall be levied and paid a tax of six dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart; or three dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing [not] more than one pint, and at the same rate for any quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up or whatever be the package. And any person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up such wines, shall, without previous demand, make return, under oath or affirmation, to the assistant assessor, on the first and fifteenth day of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, of the entire amount of such wines manufactured and sold or put up and sold during the first fifteen days of the month and the residue of the month, respectively, except when the wines so manufactured or put up are used exclusively by the family of the person manufacturing the same; and the tax herein imposed shall be payable at the time such return is made. And in case such manufacturer shall neglect or refuse to make such return within the time specified, the assessor shall proceed to ascertain the amount of tax due, as provided in other cases of a refusal or neglect to make returns, and shall assess the tax, and add a penalty of fifty per centum to the amount; which said tax and also said penalty shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of tax on monthly and other lists. Any person who shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax herein imposed shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

1868, ch. 266, *Post* p 238.

Persons making them, to return amounts made semi-monthly, and on what days.

If maker neglects or refuses to make returns, assessors to assess the tax and add penalty of fifty per cent.

Penalty for fraudulently attempting to evade payment of tax.

Twenty-five supervisors of internal revenue authorized; how appointed.

Sec. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, may appoint not exceeding twenty-five officers, to be called supervisors of internal revenue, each one of whom shall be assigned to a designated

territorial district to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the commissioner, and shall receive in addition to expenses necessarily incurred by him and allowed and certified by the said commissioner as a compensation for his services, such salary as the commissioner of internal revenue may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum. It shall be the duty of every supervisor of internal revenue, under the direction of the commissioner, to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with; to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto, and to examine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district; and for such purposes he shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts, and premises, and to administer oaths and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before him, and to compel a compliance with such summons in the same manner as assessors may do. It shall be the duty of every supervisor of internal revenue as aforesaid to report in writing to the commissioner of internal revenue any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any internal revenue officer within his district of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all the facts in each case, and any evidence sustaining the same; and he shall have power to transfer any inspector, gauger, or storekeeper from one distillery or other place of duty to another, or from one collection district to another, within his district, and may, by notice in writing, suspend from duty any such inspector, gauger, or storekeeper, and in case of suspension shall immediately notify the collector of the proper district and the commissioner of internal revenue, and within three days thereafter make report of his action, and his reasons therefor, in writing, to said commissioner, who shall thereupon take such further action as he may deem proper.

Supervisors of internal revenue, their districts, and salaries;

their duties and powers.

Sec. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of internal revenue shall have power, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service may require, to employ competent detectives, not exceeding twenty-five in number at any one time, to be paid under the provisions of the seventh section of the "Act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and he may, at his discretion, assign any such detective to duty under the direction of any supervisor of internal revenue, or to such other special duty as he may deem necessary, and that from and after the passage of this act no general or special agent, or inspector, by whatever name or designation he may be known, of the Treasury Department in connection with the internal revenue, except inspectors of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and except as provided for in this act, shall be appointed, commissioned, employed, or continued in office, and the term of office or employment of all such general or special agents or inspectors now authorized as aforesaid under employment at the time of the passage of this act shall expire ten days after this act shall take effect.

Commissioner may employ not over twenty-five detectives, and assign them duty. 1867, ch. 169, § 7. Vol. xiv. p. 473.

No general or special agent, or inspector of internal revenue, except, &c. to be employed.

Employment of special agents to cease, &c.

Sec. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no assessor or collector shall be detailed or authorized to discharge any duty imposed by law on any other collector or assessor, but a supervisor of internal revenue may, within his territorial district, suspend any collector or assessor for fraud, or gross neglect of duty, or abuse of power, and shall immediately report his action to the commissioner of internal revenue, with his reasons therefor in writing, who shall thereupon take such further action as he may deem proper.

Assessors and collectors not to do duty of other assessors or collectors; may be suspended.

Sec. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury such number of internal-revenue storekeepers as may be necessary, the compensation of each of whom shall be deter-

Internal-revenue storekeepers authorized; how appointed.

Internal-revenue storekeepers, their pay, and duties;

mined by the commissioner of internal revenue, not exceeding five dollars per day, to be paid by the United States, one or more of whom shall be assigned by the commissioner of internal revenue to every bonded or distillery warehouse established by law; and no such storekeeper shall be engaged in any other business while in the service of the United States without the written permission of the commissioner of internal revenue. Every storekeeper shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, and shall give a bond, to be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form and for such amount as the commissioner may prescribe. Every storekeeper shall have charge of the warehouse to which he may be assigned, under the direction of the collector controlling the same, which warehouse shall be in the joint custody of such storekeeper and the proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked and opened, or remain open, unless in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him as hereinafter provided; and no articles shall be received in or delivered from such warehouse except on an order or permit addressed to the storekeeper and signed by the collector having control of the warehouse. Every storekeeper shall keep a warehouse book, which shall at all times be open to the examination of any revenue officer, in which he shall enter an account of all articles deposited in the warehouse to which he is assigned, indicating in each case the date of the deposit, by whom manufactured or produced, the number and description of the packages and contents, the quantities therein, the marks and serial numbers thereon, and by whom gauged, inspected, or weighed, and if distilled spirits, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and before delivering any article from the warehouse he shall enter in said book the date of the permit or order of the collector for the delivery of such articles, the number and description of the packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the date of delivery, to whom delivered, and for what purpose, which purpose shall be specified in the permit or order for delivery; and in case of delivery of any distilled spirits the number of gauge or wine gallons, and of proof gallons, shall also be stated; and such further particulars shall be entered in the warehouse books as may be prescribed or found necessary for the identification of the packages, to insure the correct delivery thereof and proper accountability *thereof* [therefor]. A daily return shall be furnished by every storekeeper to the collector of the district of all articles received in and delivered from the warehouse during the day preceding that on which the return is made, a copy of which shall be mailed by him at the same time to the commissioner of internal revenue; and each storekeeper shall, on the first Monday of every month, make a report in triplicate of the number of packages of all articles, with the several descriptions thereof respectively, as above provided, which remained in the warehouse at the date of his last report, and of all articles received therein and delivered therefrom during the preceding month, and of all articles remaining therein at the end of said month; one of which reports shall be by him delivered to the assessor of the district, to be recorded and filed in his office; one delivered to the collector having control of the warehouse, to be recorded and filed in his office; and one transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue, to be recorded and filed in his office. Any internal-revenue storekeeper may be transferred by the supervisor of the district or by the commissioner of internal revenue from one warehouse to any other. In case of the absence of any internal-revenue storekeeper by sickness or from any other cause, the collector having control of the warehouse may designate a person to have temporary charge of such warehouse who shall, during such absence, perform the duties and receive the pay of the storekeeper for the time he may be so employed; and for any violation of the law he shall be subject to the

to be engaged in no other business;

to take oath and give bond;

to have charge of warehouse;

to keep warehouse book, and have it open for inspection;

what entries to be made therein.

Daily returns.

Monthly reports.

Storekeepers may be transferred from one warehouse to another.

Provision in case of absence.

same punishment as storekeepers. Any storekeeper or other person in the employment of the United States having charge of a bonded warehouse, who shall remove or allow to be removed any cask or other package therefrom without an order or permit of the collector, or which has not been marked or stamped in the manner required by law, or shall remove or allow to be removed any part of the contents of any cask or package deposited therein, shall be immediately dismissed from office or employment, and, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years.

Penalty upon storekeeper for removing, &c. casks without permit, &c.

Sec. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in every collection district where the same may be necessary, one or more internal revenue gaugers, who shall each take an oath faithfully to perform his duties, and shall give his bond, with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the commissioner of internal revenue, for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him by law or regulations; and the penal sum of said bond shall not be less than five thousand dollars, and said bond shall be renewed or strengthened as the commissioner of internal revenue may require. The duties of every such gauger shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the collector of the district to which he may be assigned, or of the collector in charge of exports at any port of entry to which he may be assigned. Fees for gauging and inspecting shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, to be paid to the collector by the owner or producer of the articles to be gauged and inspected; and said collector shall retain all amounts so received as such fees until the last day of each month, when the aggregate amount of fees so paid that month shall, under regulation to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, be paid to the gauger or gaugers performing the duty. In no case, however, shall the aggregate monthly fees of any gauger exceed the rate of three thousand dollars per annum. All necessary labor and expense attending the gauging of any article shall be borne by the owner or producer of such articles. Every gauger shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, make a daily return, in duplicate; one to be delivered to the assessor and the other to the collector of his district, giving a true account, in detail, of all articles gauged and proved or inspected by him, and for whom, and the number and kind of stamps used by him. Any gauger who shall make any false or fraudulent inspection, gauging, or proof, shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

Revenue gaugers authorized; their appointment, oath bond;

their duties and fees.

Monthly fees not to exceed, &c.

Gaugers to make daily returns in duplicate.

Penalty for false returns, &c.

Sec. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That a drawback shall be allowed upon alcohol and rum exported to foreign countries on which taxes have been paid under the provisions of this act when exported as herein provided for. The drawback allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the alcohol or rum exported, not, however, exceeding sixty cents per gallon proof spirits, which shall be due and payable only after the proper entries and bonds have been executed and filed and all other conditions complied with as hereinafter required, and thirty days after the vessel has actually cleared and sailed on her voyage with such spirits on board; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary to secure the treasury of the United States against frauds. And if any person shall fraudulently claim or seek to obtain an allowance of drawback on any alcohol or rum, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than

Drawback on alcohol and rum exported;

to include what, and when due and payable.

Rules and regulations.

Penalty for fraudulently claiming drawback.

Penalty upon owners, &c. of vessels for knowingly aiding in fraudulent attempt to collect drawback on rum or alcohol.

one year nor more than ten years. And any owner, agent, or master of any vessel who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent collection or fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon rum or alcohol, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall, on conviction, be fined five thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made, or pretended to be made, shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

Alcohol and rum may be exported with privilege of drawback, in what quantities and packages, and under what rules.

Sec. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That alcohol and rum may be exported with the privilege of drawback, in quantities not less than two thousand gallons, and in packages containing not less than thirty gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the collector of customs at any port of entry, and under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries, and executing such bonds, and giving such other additional security, as may be prescribed by law and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry for such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

Entry for such exportation;

form of, and to specify what.

Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.

Entry of spirits distilled by ——— ———, in ——— district, State of ——— ——— ———, to be exported by ——— ——— in the ———, whereof ——— ——— is master, bound to ———.

Amount of tax, how verified.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and [the] amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and that they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ———, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United States; and said owner shall give his bond executed in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to said collector, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export the spirits as specified in said entry to the port of ———, and that the same shall not be landed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The penal sum named in said bond shall be equal to not less than double the amount of the drawback on such spirits. For the discharge of any such export bond the same time shall be allowed, and the same certificates of landing and other evidence shall be required as is or may be provided and required for imported merchandise exported from the United States, that the said spirits have been landed at the port named, or at any other port, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall be deposited with said collector, to be filed at his office with the entry, retained by him; one of said entries shall be, when the shipment is completed, transmitted, with the duplicate of the bond, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall be only after the receipt of an order or permit signed by the collector of customs and directed to a customs ganger, and after each cask or package shall have been distinctly marked or branded, by said gauger, as follows: "For export from U. S. A." The casks or packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by the gauger, designated by said collector, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of the said collector, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port to designate and direct one of the custom-house inspectors to superintend such shipment. The gauger, as aforesaid, shall make a full return of

Penalty of bond,

Bond, how discharged.

Bill of lading.

Lading on board vessel to be only after receipt of order, &c.

Casks to be branded, inspected, &c.

Who to superintend shipment.

such inspecting and gauging, certifying thereon that the shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the entry for export, which return shall be indorsed by said custom-house inspector, certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his supervision on board said vessel; and the said inspector shall make a similar certificate to the surveyor of the port, indorsed on, or to be attached to, the entry in possession of the custom-house: *Provided, however*, That no claim for drawback shall be allowed on either of the said articles which shall have been exported as aforesaid prior to the time at which this act shall take effect.

Gauger to make returns, and inspector to indorse them.

No drawback on exports before this act takes effect.

Sec. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall within nine months after the passage of this act be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same; and the casks or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped and be subject in all respects to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act. And any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than nine months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of internal revenue any distillery or other warehouse shall become unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein shall for any reason be liable to loss or great wastage, the commissioner may discontinue such warehouse, and require that the merchandise therein shall be transferred to such other warehouse as may be designated by him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such transfer shall be made under the supervision of the collector, or such other officer as may be designated by the commissioner; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owner of the merchandise; and if the owner of such merchandise shall fail to make such transfer within the time prescribed, or to pay the just and proper expense of such transfer, as ascertained and determined by the commissioner, such merchandise may be seized and sold by the collector, in the same manner as goods are sold upon distraint for taxes, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the taxes due thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale and removal, and the balance paid over to the owner of such merchandise.

Distilled spirits in bonded warehouse to be withdrawn in nine months, and taxes paid.

Casks to be marked, &c.

Spirits not withdrawn within, &c. to be sold.

Time further extended.

Vol. xvi. p. 42.

If distillery or warehouse becomes unsafe, &c. it may be discontinued, &c.

Transfer of property, how made, and at whose expense.

Merchandise can be seized and sold if, &c.

Proceedings in such case.

Sec. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That any person owning, or having in his possession, any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not in a bonded warehouse at the time when this act takes effect, shall immediately make a return, under oath, to the collector of the district wherein such spirits may be held, stating the number and kind of packages, together with the marks and brands thereon, and the place where the same are stored, together with the quantity of spirits, as nearly as the owner can determine the same. Upon the receipt of such return the collector, being first satisfied that the tax on said spirits has been paid, shall immediately cause the same to be gauged and proved by an internal revenue gauger, who shall mark, by cutting, the contents and proof on each cask or package containing five wine gallons or more, and shall affix and cancel an engraved stamp thereon, which stamp shall be as follows:

Persons owning, &c. over fifty gallons of distilled spirits for sale, when act takes effect, to make return to collector of district.

Spirits to be gauged and proved, and casks marked and stamped.

Stamp for stock on hand. No. ——.

Issued by ——— ———.

———— ————,

Collector of ——— *district, State of* ———.

Distilled spirits. Tax paid prior to (here engrave the date when this takes effect.) ——— proof gallons. Gauged ———, 18—.

———— ————, *Gauger.*

Form of stamp for stock on hand.

All spirits to be included in same return and gauged continuously;

All distilled spirits owned or held by any person, as aforesaid, shall be included in the same return, and the gauging shall be continuous until all the spirits owned or held by such person are gauged and stamped, as aforesaid, and a report thereof in duplicate shall immediately be made by the gauger to the collector and assessor of the district showing the number of packages, contents, and proof of each package gauged and stamped, and one of said reports shall be transmitted by the collector to the commissioner of internal revenue. No such spirits shall be gauged or stamped in any cistern or other stationary vessel. Any person owning, or having in possession, such spirits and refusing or neglecting to make such return shall forfeit the same; and all distilled spirits found, after thirty days from the time this act takes effect, in any cask or package containing more than five gallons, without having thereon each mark and stamp required therefor by this act, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall gauge, mark or stamp any cask or package of distilled spirits under the provisions of this section, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, knowing that the same were manufactured or removed from warehouse subsequent to the taking effect of this act, or that the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. All stamps required by this section shall be prepared, issued, and affixed upon casks and packages and cancelled in the same manner as provided for other stamps for distilled spirits in this act, and shall be charged at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp.

but not in any cistern, &c.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to make such return;

for gauging, marking, &c.

Stamps, how prepared, affixed, and cancelled.

Distilled spirits forfeited, &c. to be sold subject to tax;

Sec. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits forfeited to the United States sold by order of court or under process of distraint shall be sold subject to tax; and the purchaser shall immediately, and before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon. And any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of this act, and in the possession of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. And if any tax-paid stamps are affixed to any cask or package so condemned, such stamps shall be obliterated and destroyed by the collector or marshal after forfeiture and before such sale.

tax-paid stamps to be obliterated.

Special taxes upon distillers.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the following special taxes shall be, and are hereby, imposed, that is to say:

Distillers producing one hundred barrels, or less, of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay four hundred dollars; and if producing more than one hundred barrels, shall pay in addition four dollars for each such barrel produced in excess of one hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, distilled by him, shall be made by each distiller in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who produces distilled spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or who by any process of vaporization separates alcoholic spirit from any fermented substance, or who making or keeping mash, wort, or wash, has also in his possession or use a still, shall be regarded as a distiller: *Provided*, That a like tax of four dollars on each barrel, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall be assessed and collected from the owner of any distilled spirits which may be in any bonded warehouse at the date of the taking effect of this act, to be paid whenever the same shall be withdrawn from such warehouse, under the provisions of the *sixty-second* [fifty-sixth] section of this act: *Provided*, That no tax shall be imposed for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical or scientific purposes which has been used in those processes.

Monthly returns.

Who to be regarded as distillers.

Tax on distilled spirits in bonded warehouse when this act takes effect.

No tax on certain stills, &c. used by druggists and chemists.

Special tax upon rectifiers.

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

Rectifiers of distilled spirits, rectifying, purifying, or refining two hundred barrels or less of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof

spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay two hundred dollars, and shall pay fifty cents for each such barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the quantity and proof of all the spirits purchased and of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, rectified, purified, or refined by him, shall be made by each rectifier in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer or compounder of liquors 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, shall be regarded as a rectifier.

Rectifiers to make monthly returns.

Who to be regarded as rectifiers.

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

Compounders of liquors shall each pay twenty-five dollars. 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 compounder of liquors.

Special tax upon compounders of liquors, and who regarded as such;

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale foreign or domestic spirits, wine, ale, beer, or other malt liquors, and whose annual sales, including all sales of other merchandise, do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors.

upon retail dealers, and who regarded as such;

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

Wholesale liquor dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall pay one hundred dollars; and if exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, shall each pay in addition ten dollars for every one thousand dollars of sales of such spirits, wines, or liquors in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, and on other sales shall pay as wholesale dealers; and such excess shall be asse[sse]d and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers. Every person who sells or offers for sale distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, whose annual sales shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. 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 in which they are placed for the purpose of affixing the tax stamps, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer. But the payment of any special tax imposed by this act shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business, or profession from any penalty or punishment therefor provided by the laws of any State; nor to authorize the commencement or continuance of any such trade, business, or profession, contrary to the laws of any State, or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade, business, or profession for State or other purposes.

upon wholesale liquor dealers, and who regarded as such.

See Vol. xvi. p. 42.

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

Payment of special tax not to exempt from penalty under State laws, nor authorize a trade, &c. prohibited by State laws, nor prevent a State from imposing an additional tax.

Manufacturers of stills shall each pay fifty dollars, and twenty dollars for each still or worm for distilling made by him. Any person who manufactures any still or worm to be used in distilling shall be deemed a manufacturer of stills.

Special tax on manufacturers of stills, and who deemed such.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, shall each pay twenty-five dollars; and if their annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay in addition two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of ten thousand dollars. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is for himself, or on commission, to sell or offer for sale leaf tobacco. And payment of a special tax as wholesale dealer, tobacconist, manufacturer of cigars, or manufacturer of tobacco, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf tobacco from the payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or

Special tax on dealers in leaf tobacco.

Who regarded as dealers in leaf tobacco.

Payment of certain other taxes not to exempt.

Farmers or

planters not to pay.

planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land.

Dealers in tobacco, and who regarded as such.

Dealers in tobacco, whose annual sales exceed one hundred dollars and do not exceed one thousand dollars, shall each pay five dollars; and when their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars, shall pay in addition two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of one thousand dollars. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco. And any retail dealer, liquor dealer, or keeper of a hotel, inn, tavern, or eating-house, who sells tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall pay, in addition to his special tax, the special tax as a dealer in tobacco.

Payment of certain other tax, not to exempt.

Manufacturers of tobacco, and who regarded as such.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay ten dollars; and in addition thereto, where the amount of the penal sum of the bond of such manufacturer, required by this act to be given, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars of such penal sum. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any leaf or raw tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco, resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco. But no manufacturer of tobacco shall be required to pay the special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling the products of his own manufacture.

Not to pay special tax as dealers for selling, &c.

Manufacturers of cigars, and who so regarded.

Manufacturers of cigars, whose annual sales shall not exceed five thousand dollars, shall each pay ten dollars, and when their annual sales exceed five thousand dollars, shall pay in addition two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar-maker. Every cigar-maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the assistant assessor of the division in which such cigar-maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar-maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar-maker so offending by neglect or refusal to register shall be employed by him.

Special tax receipt not to be issued until, &c.

Cigar-makers to have names and residences registered.

Penalty.

Amounts, &c. of annual or monthly sales, how ascertained and returned.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where it becomes necessary to ascertain the amount of annual or monthly sales made by any person on whom a special tax is imposed by this act, or to ascertain the excess of such sales above a given amount, such amounts and excesses shall be ascertained and returned under such regulations and in such form as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue; and in any case where the amount of the tax has been increased by this act above the amount before paid by any person in that behalf, such person, except retail dealers, shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase from the taking effect of this act; and in any case where the amount of sales or receipts has been understated or under-estimated by any person, such person shall be again assessed for such deficiency, and shall be required to pay the same with any penalty or penalties that may by law have accrued or be chargeable thereon.

If tax is increased, persons, except, &c. to be again assessed;

if amount of sales or receipts is understated.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That upon tobacco and snuff which

shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes:

Tax on snuff;

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of thirty-two cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold, or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

chewing tobacco, &c.;

On all chewing tobacco, fine cut, plug, or twist; on all tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

smoking tobacco, &c.;

On all smoking tobacco exclusively of stems, or of leaf, with all the stems in and so sold, the leaf not having been previously stripped, butted, or rolled, and from which no part of the stems have been separated by sifting, stripping, dressing, or in any other manner, either before, during, or after the process of manufacturing; on all fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch by process of sifting; and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

refuse scraps and sweepings.

Manufactured tobacco, how to be put up and prepared for sale;

Sec. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner:

snuff in packages or jars;

All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

fine-cut chewing tobacco;

All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one half, one, two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty, and sixty pounds each.

smoking tobacco;

All smoking tobacco, all fine-cut shorts which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each.

cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco.

All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

Wooden packages, to be how marked.

And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture or the proprietor's name and his trade mark and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: *Provided*, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported.

Proviso.

Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to make a statement in duplicate to assessor;

Sec. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to a compliance with all other provisions of law, furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district where the manufacture is to be carried on, a statement, in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other machines; the name, kind, and quality of the article manufactured, or proposed to be manufactured; and, if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to, any other person, as agent, or under a special contract, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the said article

statement to be under oath, and contain what.

Manufacturers of tobacco, &c. to give bond and in what sums for different machines or presses, &c.;

is to be manufactured, or to whom it is to be delivered; and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act, to be approved by the collector of the district, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with an addition to said sum of three thousand dollars for each cutting machine kept for use, of one thousand dollars for each screw-press kept for use in making plug or pressed tobacco, of five thousand dollars for each hydraulic press kept for use, of one thousand dollars for each snuff mill kept for use, and of one thousand dollars for each hand mill, or other mill or machine, kept for the grinding, cutting, or crushing of tobacco; that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on his manufactures; that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed by law or regulations; that whenever he shall add to the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other mills or machines as aforesaid, he will immediately give notice thereof to the collector of the district; that he will stamp, in accordance with law, all tobacco and snuff manufactured by him before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose, or receive for sale any manufactured tobacco or snuff which has not been stamped as required by law; and that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of tobacco or snuff. And the sum of the said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required by the collector, under the instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue. And every manufacturer shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, setting forth the kind and number of machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other mills and machines, as aforesaid, for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory. And any tobacco manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. And any person manufacturing tobacco or snuff of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years. And the working or preparation of any leaf tobacco, or tobacco stems, scraps, clippings, or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be deemed manufacturing.

conditions of bond.

Penal sum of bond may be increased and additional sureties required.

Certificate for what bond has been given to be posted, &c.

Penalty for not obtaining and posting such certificate;

for manufacturing without first giving bond.

What to be deemed manufacturing.

Manufacturers of tobacco and snuff to place sign on building, &c.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Assistant assessor to keep record of manufacturers of tobacco or snuff in his division, &c.

Sec. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every assistant assessor to keep a record, in a book or books to be provided for the purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory; and the assistant assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, a copy of every inventory required by this act to be made by such manufacturer, and an abstract of his monthly returns; and each assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of tobacco or snuff in his district to be numbered consecutively, which numbers shall not thereafter be changed.

Assessors to keep such records for their district, &c.

SEC. 66. *And be [it] further enacted*, That every person, now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall make and deliver to the assistant assessor of the division a true inventory, in such form as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, of the quantity of each of the different kinds of tobacco, snuff-flour, snuff, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tinfoil, licorice, sugar, gum, and other materials held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods and materials, and what kinds, were manufactured or produced by him, and what was purchased from others; which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and the assistant assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the assessor, to be indorsed on or affixed to the inventory; and every such person shall keep a book or books, the forms of which shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, and enter therein daily an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of tobacco, snuff, and snuff-flour, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tinfoil, licorice, sugar, gum, and other materials, of whatever description, whether manufactured, (and if plug tobacco the number of net pounds of lumps made in the lump-room, and the number of packages and pounds produced in the press-room each day,) sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture in bond, and to what district; and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the assistant assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales, and removals, made during the month next preceding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or wilful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. And it shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco, or in any material used in manufacturing tobacco or snuff, on demand of any officer of internal revenue to render a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or material sold or delivered to any person named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the assessor shall make an examination of persons, books, and papers, in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasions.

Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to give inventory to assistant assessor, on, &c.;

inventory to contain what;

to be verified by oath;

its correctness to be ascertained.

Books to be kept and certain entries made therein daily;

abstract thereof to be furnished to assistant assessor monthly, and on what day, and how verified.

Penalty for refusal or wilful neglect.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, &c. to make statements under oath on demand, &c.

Assessor to examine books, &c. if, &c.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special revenue stamps for payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff, which stamps shall indicate the weight and class of the article on which payment is to be made, and shall be affixed and cancelled in the mode prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, and stamps when used on any wooden package shall be cancelled by sinking a portion of the same into the wood with a steel die; also such warehouse stamps as are required by this act, which stamps shall be furnished to the collectors of internal revenue requiring the same, who shall each keep at all times a supply equal in amount to three months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff in their respective districts who have given bonds as required by law, to owners or consignees of tobacco or snuff, upon the requisition of the proper custom-house officer having the custody of such tobacco or snuff, and to persons required by law to affix the same to tobacco or snuff on hand on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and every collector shall keep an account of the number, amount, and denominate values of stamps sold by him to each manufacturer, and to other persons above described.

Commissioner to prepare revenue stamps for tax on tobacco and snuff;

stamps to indicate what and how to be affixed and cancelled.

Warehouse stamps;

how furnished to collectors, and sold by them.

Collectors to keep account of stamps sold.

Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to print or affix label on each package.

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of this act relating to tobacco, print on each package or securely affix, by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him, a label on which shall be printed, together with the proprietor's or manufacturer's name, the number of the manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

Label.

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again."

Penalty for neglect or refusal; for removing such label;

Any manufacturer of tobacco who shall neglect to print on or affix such label to any package containing tobacco made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him; or any person who shall remove any such label so affixed from any such package, shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offence shall be committed.

for removing or selling tobacco or snuff, without, &c.; for making false entries; for affixing false stamps.

Sec. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That any manufacturer of tobacco or snuff who shall remove otherwise than as provided by law, or sell any tobacco or snuff without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or without having paid the special tax, or given bond as required by law, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufactures or sales of tobacco or snuff, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sales of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material, or who shall affix any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp required by this act, to any box or package containing any tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offences, forfeit to the United States all the raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and snuff, and all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, fixtures, boxes and barrels, and all other materials which shall be found in the possession of such person, in the manufactory of such person, or elsewhere.

Absence of proper stamp to be notice, &c. that tax is not paid. Forfeiture.

Sec. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That the absence of the proper stamp on any package of manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima facie evidence of the non-payment thereof. And such tobacco or snuff shall be forfeited to the United States.

Penalty for removing manufactured tobacco or snuff without, &c.; for using, selling, &c. except, &c. without, &c.; for affixing false stamps, &c.

Sec. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall remove from any manufactory, or from any place where tobacco or snuff is made, any manufactured tobacco or snuff without the same being put up in proper packages, or without the proper stamp for the amount thereon being affixed and cancelled, as required by law; or, if intended for export, without the proper warehouse stamp being affixed; or shall use, sell, or offer for sale, or have in possession, except in the manufactory, or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, without proper stamps being affixed and cancelled; or shall sell, or offer for sale, for consumption in the United States, or use, or have in possession, except in the manufactory or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff on which only the warehouse stamp marking the same for export has been affixed, shall, on conviction thereof for each such offence, respectively, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall affix to any package containing tobacco or snuff any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious, or counterfeit stamp, or a stamp which has been before used, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years.

When stamped boxes, &c. containing tobacco

Sec. 72. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or snuff,

shall be emptied, the stamped portion thereof shall be destroyed by the person in whose hands the same may be. And any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse so to do shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall sell or give away, or who shall buy or accept from another, any such empty stamp box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind, or the stamped portion thereof, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than twenty days and not more than one year. And any manufacturer or other person who shall put tobacco or snuff into any such box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope, the same having been either emptied or partially emptied, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one nor more than three years.

or snuff, are emptied, stamped part to be destroyed.

Penalty for neglect, &c.; for selling or giving away such empty stamp box;

for putting tobacco or snuff therein.

Sec. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of internal revenue, upon the execution of such bonds as he may prescribe, may designate and establish, at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, in bond, intended for exportation, selecting suitable buildings for such purpose, to be recommended by the collector in charge of exports at such port, to be known as export bonded warehouses, and used exclusively for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff in bond. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue in charge of exports at the port where such warehouse is located, and shall be in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the commissioner of internal revenue. No manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be withdrawn or removed from any bonded warehouse without an order or permit from the collector in charge of exports at such port, which shall be issued only for the immediate transfer to a vessel by which such tobacco or snuff is to be exported to a foreign country, as hereinafter provided, or after the tax has been paid thereon. And such warehouse shall be under such further regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe. Any manufactured tobacco and snuff may be withdrawn once, and no more, from an export bonded warehouse for transportation to any other port of entry in the United States where an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff may have been established, and such manufactured tobacco and snuff so withdrawn shall, on its arrival at the second port of entry, be immediately warehoused in an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, from which it shall be withdrawn only as provided by law.

Export bonded warehouses for storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff in bond;

to be under whose charge.

Tobacco or snuff not to be withdrawn therefrom without, &c.

may be withdrawn once only, for export to, &c.;

must be warehoused on arrival.

Sec. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That manufactured tobacco and snuff may be removed in bond from the manufactory, without payment of the tax, to be transported directly to an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff established at a port of entry as hereinbefore provided; and the deposit in and withdrawal from any bonded warehouse, the transportation and exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff, shall be made under such rules and regulations and after making such entries and executing such bonds and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, which shall in all respects, so far as applicable, conform to the provisions of law and regulations relating to distilled spirits to be deposited in or withdrawn from bonded warehouse or transported or exported. All tobacco and snuff intended for export, before being removed from the manufactory shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors, as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps, twenty-five cents for each

Tobacco and snuff may be removed in bond from manufactory to export bonded warehouse.

Regulations therefor, bonds, &c.

Tobacco, &c. intended for export, to have stamp affixed before removal.

package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation; but the provisions of this section shall not limit the time for tobacco or snuff to remain in bond.

Provisions as to such stamps.

Where tobacco, &c. are made on shares, stamps to be affixed when and by whom.

Sec. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where tobacco or snuff of any description is manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material from which any such articles are made, or are to be made, is furnished by one person and made or manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one person with an understanding or agreement with another that the manufactured article is to be received in payment therefor or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be fixed by the actual maker or manufacturer before the article passes from the place of making or manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said persons in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and manufactured articles shall be forfeited to the United States; and each party to such fraud or collusion shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

Fraud to cause forfeiture.

Penalty.

Dealers in leaf tobacco to make certain entries daily in books.

Sec. 76. *And be it further enacted*, That every dealer in leaf tobacco shall enter daily in a book kept for that purpose, under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, the number of hogsheads, cases, and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased by him, and of whom purchased, and the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds sold by him, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped, and to what district. Such book shall be kept at his place of business, and shall be open at all hours to the inspection of any assessor, collector, or other revenue officer; and any dealer in leaf tobacco who shall neglect or refuse to keep such book shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Books to be kept open, &c.

Penalty.

Until October 1st, 1868, imported manufactured tobacco and snuff to be placed in bonded warehouse, and not withdrawn until, &c.;

to pay, if imported after, &c. internal revenue tax in addition to import duties;

stamps to be affixed, &c.;

to be put up in packages;

owners, &c. liable to penalties of this act;

where to be taken for repacking, &c.

Sec. 77. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, all manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries shall be placed by the owner, importer, or consignee thereof in a bonded warehouse of the United States at the place of importation, in the same manner and under rules as provided for warehousing goods imported into the United States, and shall not be withdrawn from such warehouse, nor be entered for consumption or transportation in the United States prior to the said first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. All manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries, after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for like kinds of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States, and have the same stamps respectively affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled on all such articles so imported by the owner or importer thereof, while such articles are in the custody of the proper custom-house officers, and such articles shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been affixed and cancelled. Such tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages, as prescribed in this act for like articles manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed; and the owner or importer of such tobacco and snuff shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act, prescribed for manufacturers of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any such articles, so imported, to any place for the purpose of repacking, affixing, and can-

celling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the collector of customs of the port where such articles shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which such articles shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such collector may direct. And any officer of customs who shall permit any such articles to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

Penalty upon officers of customs for, &c.

Sec. 78. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in manufactured tobacco, having on hand more than twenty pounds, and every dealer in snuff having on hand more than ten pounds, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the amount of such tobacco and snuff, respectively, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the assistant assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the assessor of the district, who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several inventories filed in his office, and transmit such abstract to the commissioner of internal revenue, and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted while any such dealer has tobacco or snuff remaining on hand manufactured in the United States, or imported prior to the passage of this act, and not stamped. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all other manufactured tobacco of every description, shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of this act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by this act, except at retail by retail dealers from wooden packages stamped as provided for in this act; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any other manufactured tobacco not so put up in packages and stamped, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco and snuff, having certain amounts on hand, to make inventory under oath, and deposit with assistant assessor, &c.

Like inventory to be made monthly afterwards, &c.

After Jan. 1st, 1869, manufactured tobacco not to be sold, &c. unless put up in packages, and stamped, except, &c.

Time changed to February. See *post*, p. 266.

Penalty.

Sec. 79. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, after the passage of this act, sell, or offer for sale, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, representing the same to have been manufactured and the tax paid thereon prior to the passage of this act, when the same was not so manufactured, and the tax not so paid, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Penalty for selling, &c. after, &c. tobacco or snuff as manufactured, &c. before the passage of this act, when, &c.

Sec. 80. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactured tobacco and snuff, manufactured prior to the passage of this act, and held in bond at the time of its passage, may be sold for consumption in the original packages, with the proper stamps for the amount of the tax thereon affixed and cancelled as required by law; and any person who shall, after the passage of this act, offer for sale any tobacco or snuff, in packages of a different size from those limited and prescribed by this act, representing the same to have been held in bond at the time of the passage of this act, when the same was not so held in bond, shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offence shall be committed: *Provided*, That after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, no such tobacco or snuff shall be sold or

Tobacco and snuff made before the passage of this act, and then in bond, may be sold, &c. with proper stamps thereon.

Penalty.

Proviso.

removed for sale or consumption from any bonded warehouse unless put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act.

Tax upon cigars;

Sec. 81. *And be it further enacted*, That upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

on cigarettes.

On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand; when weighing exceeding three pounds per thousand, five dollars per thousand.

Rules for inspection of cigars, &c.

And the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall, in his judgment, be most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax.

Manufacturers of cigars to make statement in duplicate to assistant assessor.

Statement to be under oath, and contain what.

Sec. 82. *And be it further enacted*, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing, the manufacture of cigars, shall furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the assistant assessor of the division a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; and if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to, any other person, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the cigars are to be manufactured or to whom to be delivered;

Manufacturers to give bond, and in what sums.

and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act, in such penal sum as the assessor of the district may require, not less than five hundred dollars, with an addition of one hundred dollars for each person proposed to be employed by him in making cigars, conditioned that he will not employ any person to manufacture cigars who has not been duly registered as a cigar-maker;

conditions of bond.

that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on his manufactures; that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements and inventories prescribed; that whenever he shall add to the number of cigar-makers employed by him, he will immediately give notice thereof to the collector of the district; that he will stamp, in accordance with law, all cigars manufactured by him before he offers the same or any part thereof for sale, and before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose, or receive for sale any cigars which have not been stamped as required by law; and that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of cigars.

Penal sum of bond may be increased, and additional sureties required.

The sum of said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required at the discretion of the assessor, or under the instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Certificates for what bond has been given, to be posted, &c.

Every cigar manufacturer shall obtain from the collector of the district, who is hereby required to issue the same, a certificate setting forth the number of cigar-makers for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory;

Penalty for not obtaining and posting; for manufacturing without first giving bond.

and any cigar manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall, on conviction, be fined one hundred dollars. Any person manufacturing cigars of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than five years.

Cigarettes and cheroots to be held as cigars.

Cigarettes and cheroots shall be held to be cigars under the meaning of this act.

Manufacturers of cigars to place sign on building, &c.

Sec. 83. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act every cigar manufacturer shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and

business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Sec. 84. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every assistant assessor to keep a record, in a book to be provided for the purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of cigars in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory, together with the names and residences of every cigar-maker employed in his division, and the assistant assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, an abstract of his inventories and monthly returns; and each assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of cigars in the district to be numbered consecutively, which number shall not thereafter be changed.

Assistant assessor to keep record of manufacturers of cigars in his division.

Assessor to keep such record in his district.

Sec. 85. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all cigars shall be packed in boxes, not before used for that purpose, containing, respectively, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred cigars each; and any person who shall sell or offer for sale, or deliver or offer to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who shall pack in any box any cigars in excess of the number provided by law to be put in each box, respectively, or who shall falsely brand any box, or who shall affix a stamp on any box denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall, upon conviction, for any of the above-described offences, be fined for each such offence, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of cigars at retail by retail dealers who have paid the special tax as such from boxes packed, stamped, and branded in the manner prescribed by law.

Cigars, how to be packed.

Penalty.

Sale of cigars by retail dealers

Sec. 86. *And be it further enacted*, That every person now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of cigars, shall make and deliver to the assistant assessor of the division a true inventory, in form prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, of the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, scraps, clippings, and waste, and the number of cigar boxes and the capacity of each box, held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods, and what kinds, were manufactured or produced by him, and what were purchased from others, which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation indorsed on said inventory; and the assistant assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the assessor, also to be indorsed on the inventory; and every such person shall enter daily in a book, the form of which shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, or cigar boxes, of whatever description, manufactured, sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture; and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the assistant assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales and removals made during the month next preceding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or wilful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor

Manufacturers of cigars to give inventory to assistant assessor, on, &c.

Inventory to contain what, and to be verified by oath;

its correctness to be ascertained.

Books to be kept, and certain entries made therein daily;

abstract thereof to be forwarded to assistant assessor monthly, and on what day, and how verified.

Penalty for refusal or wilful neglect.

Dealers in leaf tobacco to make statements under oath on demand.

Assessor to examine books, &c. if, &c.

more than three years. It shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco or material used in manufacturing cigars, on demand of any officer of internal revenue authorized by law, to render to such officer a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or materials sold or delivered to any person or persons named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the assessor shall make an examination of persons, books, and papers, in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasions.

Commissioner to have revenue stamps for tax on cigars prepared.

Collectors to sell such stamps only to certain cigar manufacturers and importers;

to keep account of sales.

Duty on imported cigars.

Sec. 87. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared, for payment of the tax upon cigars, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon; and all cigars shall be packed in quantities of twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and fifty, and five hundred, and all such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring the same, who shall, if there be any cigar manufacturers within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to the cigar manufacturers who have given bonds and paid the special tax, as required by law, in their districts respectively, and to importers of cigars who are required to affix the same to imported cigars in the custody of customs officers and to persons required by law to affix the same to cigars on hand on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and every collector shall keep an account of the number, amount, and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each cigar manufacturer, and to other persons above described: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, the duty on all cigars imported into the United States from foreign countries shall be two dollars and fifty cents [per] pound, and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Manufacturers of cigars to affix label on each box.

See Vol. xvi. p. 43.

Label.

Sec. 88. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him a label on which shall be printed, together with the manufacturer's name, the number of his manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

"Notice. — The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this box for cigars again."

Penalty for neglect or refusal;

for removing such label;

Any manufacturer of cigars who shall neglect to affix such label to any box containing cigars made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, or any person who shall remove any such label, so affixed, from any such box, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars for each box in respect to which such offence shall be committed.

for removing or selling cigars without, &c.;

for packing cigars in box with false stamps;

for removing, &c. stamps.

Sec. 89. *And be it further enacted*, That all cigars which shall be removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made without the same being packed in boxes as required by this act, or without the proper stamp thereon denoting the tax, or without burning into each box with a branding iron the number of the cigars contained therein, and the name of the manufacturer, and the number of the district and the State, or without the stamp denoting the tax thereon being properly affixed and cancelled, or which shall be sold or offered for sale not properly boxed and stamped, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person who shall commit any of the above-described offences shall, on conviction, be fined for each such offence not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall pack cigars in any box bearing a false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp, or who shall remove or cause to be removed any stamp denoting the tax on cigars from any box, with intent to use the same, or who shall use or permit any other person to use any stamp so removed, or who shall receive, buy, sell, give away,

or have in his possession any stamp so removed, or who shall make any other fraudulent use of any stamp or stamped box, intended for cigars, or who shall remove from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

Penalty for removing cigars not properly boxed and stamped.

SEC. 90. *And be it further enacted*, That the absence of the proper revenue stamp on any box of cigars sold, or offered for sale, or kept for sale, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima facie evidence of the non-payment thereof; and such cigars shall be forfeited to the United States.

Absence of proper stamp to be notice that tax is not paid.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 91. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where cigars of any description are manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one party with an understanding or agreement with another that the cigars are to be received in payment therefor, or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be affixed by the actual maker before the cigars are removed from the place of manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said parties in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and cigars shall be forfeited to the United States, and every person engaged in such fraud or collusion shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

Where cigars are made on shares, &c.

Stamps to be affixed, by whom, and when.

Fraud to work forfeiture.

Penalty.

SEC. 92. *And be it further enacted*, That any manufacturer of cigars, who shall remove or sell any cigars without payment of the special tax as a cigar manufacturer, or without having given bond as such, or without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufactures or sale of any cigars, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sales of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material used in the manufacture of cigars, or who shall affix any false, forged, spurious, fraudulent, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp, required by law to any box containing any cigars, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offences, forfeit to the United States all raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and cigars, and all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, fixtures, boxes, barrels, and all other materials, which shall be found in the possession of such person, or in his manufactory, and used in his business as such manufacturer, together with his estate or interest in the building or factory and the lot or tract of ground on which such building or factory is located, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Penalty for removing or selling cigars without, &c.; for making false entries; for affixing false stamps.

SEC. 93. *And be it further enacted*, That all cigars imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States, and have the same stamps affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled by the owner or importer of cigars while they are in the custody of the proper custom-house officers; and such cigars shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled, but shall be put up in boxes containing quantities as prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed. And the owner or importer of such cigars shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act, prescribed for manufacturers of cigars manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any of such cigars, so imported, to any place for the purpose of affixing and cancelling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the collector of

Cigars imported after the passage of this act to pay internal revenue tax in addition to import duties; stamps to be affixed, &c. cigars to be put up in boxes; owner, &c. liable to penalties of this act; where to be taken for repacking, &c.

customs of the port where such cigars shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which they shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such collector may direct. And any officer of customs who shall permit any such cigars to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

Penalty upon officers of customs, for, &c.

Sec. 94. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in cigars, either of foreign or domestic manufacture, having on hand more than five thousand thereof, imported or manufactured, or purporting or claimed to have been imported or manufactured, prior to the passage of this act, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the quantity of such cigars in his possession, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the assistant assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the assessor of the district, who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several such inventories filed in his office, and transmit the same to the commissioner of internal revenue; and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted, while any such dealer has any such cigars remaining on hand, until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. After the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all cigars of every description shall be taken to have been either manufactured or imported after the passage of this act, and shall be stamped accordingly; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any imported cigars, or cigars purporting or claimed to have been imported, not so put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Dealers in cigars, having certain amount on hand, to make inventory under oath, and deposit with assistant assessor.

Like inventory, &c. to be made monthly afterwards.

Penalty for selling, &c. cigars after, &c. unless in packages and stamped;

Sec. 95. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, after the passage of this act, sell or offer for sale any cigars, representing the same to have been manufactured and the tax paid thereon prior to the passage of this act, when the same were not so manufactured and the tax not so paid, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

for selling, &c. after, &c. cigars as manufactured, &c. before the passage of this act, when, &c;

Sec. 96. *And be it further enacted*, That if any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, compounder of liquors, or manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, shall knowingly and wilfully omit, neglect, or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting, or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done the thing required or prohibited, he shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and if the person so offending be a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, all distilled spirits or liquors owned by him, or in which he has any interest as owner, and if he be a manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, all tobacco or cigars found in his manufactory shall be forfeited to the United States.

upon distillers, rectifiers, &c. for wilfully neglecting or refusing to do what this act requires, or for doing what it prohibits, where there is no other specific penalty.

Sec. 97. *And be it further enacted*, That any internal revenue officer who shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or in the production, rectification, or redis-

Internal revenue officers interested in the manufacture of

tillation of distilled spirits, shall be dismissed from office; and any such officer who shall become so interested in any such manufacture or production, rectification, or redistillation, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

tobacco, &c. or in distilled spirits, &c. to be dismissed from office.

Sec. 98. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of any extortion or wilful oppression, under color of law; or shall knowingly demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law; or shall receive any fee, compensation, or reward for the performance of any duty, except as by law prescribed; or shall wilfully neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by law; or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States; or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States; or shall do, or omit to do, any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States; or shall negligently or designedly permit any violation of the law by any other person; or shall make or sign any false entry in any book, or make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make any entry, certificate, or return; or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report, in writing, such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the commissioner of internal revenue; or shall demand, or accept, or attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, as payment or gift or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of law, except as expressly authorized by law so to do, he shall be dismissed from office, and shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. And one half of the fine so imposed shall be for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer, who shall be ascertained by the judgment of the court; and the said court shall also render judgment against the said officer or agent for the amount of damages sustained in favor of the party injured, to be collected by execution.

Penalty upon revenue officers for extortion or wilful oppression, &c.

Dismissal from office, fine, and imprisonment.

One half of fine to go to informer, &c.

Court to render judgment for damages.

Sec. 99. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall simulate or falsely or fraudulently execute or sign any bond, permit, entry, or other document required by the provisions of this act, or by any regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall procure the same to be falsely or fraudulently executed; or who shall advise, aid in, or connive at the execution thereof, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than five years; and the property to which such false or fraudulent instrument relates shall be forfeited.

Penalty for simulating, &c. any bond, &c. or aiding therein.

Sec. 100. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector having charge of any warehouse in which distilled spirits, tobacco, or other articles, are stored in bond, shall render a monthly account of all such articles to the commissioner of internal revenue, which account shall be examined and adjusted, monthly, by him, so as to exhibit a true statement of the liability and responsibility of every such collector on such account. In adjusting such account the collector shall be charged with all the articles which may have been deposited or received under the provisions of law, in any warehouse in his district and under his control, and shall be credited with all such articles shown to have been removed therefrom according to law, including transfers to other collectors and to his successor in office, and also whatever allowances may have been made in accordance with law to any owner of such goods or articles for leakage or other losses.

Collectors having charge of warehouse, to render account monthly to commissioner.

Account to be adjusted monthly.

Sec. 101. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury and commissioner of internal revenue are authorized and em-

Form, device, &c. of stamps,

labels, &c. may be altered, &c.

powered to alter, renew, or change the form, style, and device of any stamp, mark, or label used under any provision of the laws relating to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, when in their judgment necessary for the collection of revenue tax, or the prevention or detection of frauds thereon; and to make and publish such regulations for the use of such mark, stamp, or label as they may find requisite. But in no case shall such renewal or change extend to an abandonment of the general character of the stamps provided for in this act, nor to the dispensing with any provisions requiring that such stamps shall be kept in book form and have thereon the signatures of revenue officers.

General character of stamps to be retained, and they to be kept in book form, &c.

Commissioner may compromise cases with consent of Secretary of Treasury and Attorney-General.

Proceedings in such cases.

Sec. 102. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under the internal revenue laws where, instead of commencing or proceeding with a suit in court, it may appear to the commissioner of internal revenue to be for the interest of the United States to compromise the same, he is empowered and authorized to make such compromise with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in every case where a compromise is made there shall be placed on file in the office of the commissioner the opinion of the solicitor of internal revenue, or officer acting as such, with his reasons therefor, together with a statement of the amount of tax assessed, the amount of additional tax or penalty imposed by law in consequence of the neglect or delinquency of the person against whom the tax is assessed, and the amount actually paid in accordance with the terms of the compromise; but no such compromise shall be made of any case after a suit or proceeding in court has been commenced, without the recommendation also of the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the court at any stage of such suit or criminal proceedings to continue the same for good cause shown on motion of the district attorney.

Proviso.

Commissioner may provide for assessment, &c. of tax, when, &c.; may make necessary regulations.

Sec. 103. *And be it further enacted*, That when any tax is imposed, and the mode or time of assessment or collection is not provided for, the same shall be established by regulation of the commissioner of internal revenue; and the commissioner is authorized to make all such regulations, not otherwise provided for, as may become necessary by reason of any change of law in relation to internal revenue made by this act.

Construction of the words "person," "State," "county," &c. in this act.

Sec. 104. *And be it further enacted*, That where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include a firm, partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and words of the masculine gender, as applied to persons, to mean and include the feminine gender; and the singular number to mean and include the plural number; and the word "State" to mean and include a Territory and District of Columbia; and the word "county," to mean and include parish, district, or other equivalent territorial subdivision of a State.

Repeal of inconsistent provisions.

Saving clauses.

Sec. 105. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all the provisions of said acts shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has already accrued or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing and enforcing 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 all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress, relating to the subjects embraced in this act, may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That no office created by the said acts and continued by this act shall be vacated by reason of any provisions herein contained,

but the officers heretofore appointed shall continue to hold the said offices without reappointment until their successors, or other officers to perform their duties, respectively, shall be appointed as provided in this act: *And provided further*, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby, continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal, until the respective *correspective* corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

Commissioner may enforce by bill in chancery the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, when, &c.;

Sec. 106. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where there has been a refusal or neglect to pay any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws, and where it is lawful and has become necessary to seize and sell real estate to satisfy the tax, the commissioner of internal revenue may, if he deems it expedient, direct that a bill in chancery be filed, in a district or circuit court of the United States, to enforce the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, or to subject any real estate owned by the delinquent, or in which he has any right, title, or interest, to the payment of such tax. And all persons having liens upon the real estate sought to be subjected to the payment of any tax as aforesaid, or claiming any ownership or interest therein, shall be made parties to such proceedings, and shall be brought into court as provided in other suits in chancery in said courts. And the said courts shall have, and are hereby given, jurisdiction in all such cases, and shall at the term next after such time as the parties shall be duly notified of the proceedings, unless otherwise ordered by the court, proceed to adjudicate all matters involved therein, and to pass upon and finally determine the merits of all claims to and liens upon the real estate in question, and shall, in all cases where a claim or interest of the United States therein shall be established, decree a sale, by the proper officer of the court, of such real estate, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale according to the findings of the court in respect to the interests of the parties and of the United States.

who to be made parties to the bill.

Courts to have jurisdiction, and when to determine matters;

to decree a sale, when, &c.

Taxes on spirits, tobacco, cigars, &c. to apply to such articles produced within the United States.

Sec. 107. *And be it further enacted*, That the internal revenue laws imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether the same shall be within a collection district or not.

When this act shall take effect.

Proviso as to stamps.

Sec. 108. *And be it further enacted*, That all provisions of this act which require the use of stamps shall take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of this act: *Provided*, That if at any time prior to the expiration of the said sixty days it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that a longer delay is necessary for the preparation and due delivery of any of such stamps, he shall be authorized to fix a day not later than the first day of December next for putting said provisions, relative to the use of either of such stamps, into operation, and shall give public notice of the day so fixed and determined upon, which day shall then be held and taken to be the time when that portion of this act which requires the use of stamps shall have effect.

Tax on mineral oil, &c. and all provisions as to returns, &c. repealed.

Sec. 109. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as impose any internal revenue tax on illuminating or other mineral oil, and on the product of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, together with all provisions relating to returns, assessment, warehousing, and bonding, and all other provisions for determining the quantity of mineral oil distilled, for the purposes of securing the payment of the tax thereon, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and no tax imposed by existing laws on such oils or products in the hands of the producer or

Tax imposed by existing laws not to be collected.

Distillers and refiners to be deemed manufacturers, and subject to tax. 1868, ch. 41, § 4. *Ante*, p. 59.

manufacturer or his agent or agents at the passage of this act, and unsold, shall be collected; but distillers and refiners of mineral oils shall be considered as manufacturers and subject to the tax on sales provided for in the fourth section of the act "to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXVI. — *An Act to construct a Wagon Road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, all in the County of Orange, State of New York.*

Government labor to aid in building wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the military academy at West Point be authorized and directed to use the labor in the employ of the United States government at that post, when not otherwise employed, in building and constructing a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, in the county of Orange, said road to be located under the direction of the said superintendent, over land now belonging or hereafter to be ceded to the government of the United States for that purpose.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the temporary Supplying of Vacancies in the Executive Departments.*

In case of the death, absence, &c. of head of any executive department, who to perform the duties;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the head of any executive department of the government, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States, as is hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such head until a successor be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

of chief of bureau, &c. except, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the chief of any bureau, or of any officer thereof, except commissioner of patents, whose appointment is not in the head of any executive department, the deputy of such chief or of such officer, or if there be no deputy, then the chief clerk of such bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States, as is hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such chief or of such officer until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

No appointment to be made except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate.

And no appointment, designation, or assignment otherwise than as is herein provided, in the cases mentioned in the first, second, and third sections of this act, shall be made except to fill a vacancy happening during the recess of the Senate.

Head of other executive department, &c. may be directed to perform duties;

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in any of the cases hereinbefore mentioned it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to authorize and direct the head of any other executive department or other officer in either of those departments whose appointment is, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, vested in the President, to perform the duties of the office vacant as aforesaid until a successor be appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent shall cease: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the supplying as aforesaid a vacancy for a longer period than ten days when such vacancy shall be occasioned by death or resignation, and the officer so performing the duties of the office temporarily vacant shall not be entitled to extra compensation therefor: *And provided also*, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the commissioner of patents, the duties of said commissioner, until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon the examiner-in-chief in said office oldest in length of commission.

but for not more than ten days, &c.

Commissioner of patents.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed on the subject of temporarily supplying vacancies in the executive departments, or which empower the President to authorize any person or persons to perform the duties of the head of any executive department, or of any officer in either of the departments, in case of a vacancy therein or inability of such head of a department or officer to discharge the duties of his office, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal of inconsistent laws.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXVIII. — *An Act making a Grant of Land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi River.*

July 23, 1868.

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, granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding said State in constructing and completing a lock and dam at Meeker's island, (so called,) in the Mississippi River, in said State, and thereby facilitating the navigation of the Mississippi River between the falls of St. Anthony and the mouth of the Minnesota River, two hundred thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in alternate odd-numbered sections by an agent to be appointed by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That said lands shall be selected from the public lands lying within the limits of the said State of Minnesota, and that not more than one section thereof shall be selected in any one township: *Provided further*, That said selections shall not be made from any lands containing mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, nor from any lands to which rights of pre-emption or homestead have attached.

Land grant to Minnesota to build a lock and dam, to aid the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Lands, how to be selected;

not to be from certain lands;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said lands so granted shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature of said State for the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act, and no other; and the said lock and dam shall be and remain forever a public highway, free from any toll or charge of any kind whatever; and the said legislature shall have power to pass all needful rules and regulations that may be necessary to fully carry out the purposes of this act.

how to be disposed of.

Lock and dam to be a public highway.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the work shall be done under the direction of the engineer department of the United States, according to the plan and estimate submitted by Major-General Warren, and that if said lock and dam are not constructed within two years from and after the date of the acceptance and disposition of this grant by the legislature of the said State, the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States.

Work, how to be performed.

Lands to revert to the United States, if, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the selection of the said lands, and subsequent to the completion of said lock and dam, the lands hereby granted shall be open for settlement by actual settlers upon paying to the State of Minnesota a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the same, which shall be paid by the State to the company who may construct said lock and dam.

Lands, when to be open to actual settlers, and on what terms.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time prior to the completion of the said lock and dam the government of the United States shall make an appropriation in money sufficient to construct said lock and dam, then the grant of lands herein made shall revert to the United States: *Provided*, That this act shall have no effect on lands already granted for railroad purposes.

If sufficient appropriation is made to complete the dam, lands to revert.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

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 sixty-nine:

Invalid.

For invalid pensions under various acts, ten million 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.
1848, ch. 8, 108, 120.
1853, ch. 41.
1858, ch. 85.
1862, ch. 166.
1864, ch. 247.
1865, ch. 84.
1866, ch. 106.

For pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second, July twenty-first, and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with its supplementary acts; and for compensation to pension agents and expenses of agencies, twenty million dollars.

Navy pensions.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows and children, and other relatives of the officers and men of the navy dying in the line of duty, now provided by law, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid from the navy pension fund.

Rate of interest on naval pension fund.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest on the fund known as the naval pension fund shall hereafter be at the rate of three per cent. per annum in lawful money, and shall be applicable exclusively to the payment of the navy pensions according to existing laws.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXX. — *An Act to incorporate the "Washington Target-shooting Association," in the District of Columbia.*

Washington Target-shooting Association incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Klomann, Frederick Hügler, Charles Ebel, John H. Stailey, Adolf Cluss, G. Dill, Gustav Hartig, B. Henze, John Kessel, Caspar Kneessi, E. L. Schmidt, Richard Wallach, M. Michler, Lewis Clephane, and A. C. Richards, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and their associates and successors, be, and are hereby, incorporated and made a body corporate, by the name of the "Washington Target-shooting Association," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining, in the District of Columbia, a "Park," designated and named the "Washington Schützen-Park," the object of which shall be moral and social, and to acquire proficiency and skill as marksmen.

Powers, &c.

Capital stock.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and shall be transferable in such manner as the said corporation, by its by-laws, may direct.

Directors.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, not less than nine in number, who shall be elected by the stockholders from among the corporators and their associates and successors, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may direct.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem needful and proper for the management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the corporation, not inconsistent with the laws in force in the District of Columbia; to have and use a common seal, with the privilege of altering the same at pleasure; to purchase, take, and hold, by deed or otherwise, any property, real, personal, or mixed, and the same, or any part thereof, to dispose of at pleasure; and to execute such deed or deeds or other conveyances as may be necessary therefor; to issue stock, and make all suitable and necessary regulations for the purchase, sale, and transfer of the same; to borrow money; to impose fines upon the members, and collect the same as other small debts are collected; to expel members; to make provision for the admission of members, and to provide for the election of such officers as may be deemed necessary for the proper management of the affairs of said corporation; and generally to have and exercise all such other and further corporate powers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out effectually the object and purposes of this act: *Provided*, That the property of the said association, real, personal, and mixed, shall be held for the purposes, and none other, expressed in the first section of this act.

By-laws.

Seal.

Real estate, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of said corporation shall have power to exercise in target-shooting at any time they may deem proper, except on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday.

Members not to exercise in target-shooting on Sunday.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall give to said corporation any banking privileges.

No banking privileges.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; and that the same may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of Congress.

When act takes effect; may be altered, &c.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations and to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes.*

July 25, 1868.

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, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz. —

Deficiencies appropriation for year ending June 30, 1868.

Legislative. — For compensation of the clerks of committees, the additional pay ordered by the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-fifth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Legislative. Clerks of committees.

For pay of additional messengers of the Senate, for the month of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and four cents.

Messengers.

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 fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Additional compensation to reporters of the Senate and House.

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 fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

A sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the comptroller of the treasury may find severally due to them for services during the sessions of the fortieth Congress, under the eighteenth section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending

Official reporters of the Globe.

1866, ch. 296, § 18. Vol. xiv. p. 323.

June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Botanical garden.

Botanical Garden. — To complete the botanical conservatory in accordance with the estimate of the architect of the Capitol extension, to be expended under the direction of the joint committee on the library of Congress, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Court of claims.

Court of Claims. — For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners in said court, fifteen hundred dollars.

Interior department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Pension bureau.

Pension Bureau. — For rent of building from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the use of the bureau, two thousand dollars.

Census office.

Census Office. — For the purpose of paying the amount due to certain United States marshals and their assistants, for services rendered in taking the eighth census, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, in the State of West Virginia, five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and nine cents: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to, or on account of, any claimant who participated in the late rebellion, or gave it any aid or comfort.

Eighth census in West Virginia.

Proviso.

General land office.

General Land Office. — For payment of the balance due the architectural iron works company of New York, for work done at enlargement of the congressional library in addition to their contract, such as increasing the length of the northern wing and furnishing four thousand six hundred and fifty-two lineal feet of iron shelving more than required by their contract, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the said bills shall first be examined and approved by the joint committee on the library.

Enlargement of congressional library.

Proviso.

Patent-office building.

For tiles for five thousand eight hundred feet of tiling for the basement stairs of the patent-office building, to complete pavement on the lower floor of the south wing, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel and lights for the patent-office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer and repair of heating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

Distributing congressional journals and documents.

For distribution of congressional journals and documents, two thousand dollars.

Office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. — For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying for blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be bound, filed, and preserved for the use of the office, two thousand dollars.

Capitol building.

Capitol Building. — For the payment of outstanding liabilities incurred by the late commissioner of public buildings for materials furnished and labor done in repairing the old portion of the capitol building prior to and during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-two cents: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid until the said accounts shall have been fully examined and approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Proviso.

Public garden and grounds.

For the payment of the superintendent and foreman of the public garden and others employed in the public garden and capitol building and grounds, the sums to which they are entitled under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

1866, ch. 296, § 18. Vol. xiv. p. 323.

Treasury Department.

Treasury Department. — For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their service — twenty thousand dollars.

Temporary clerks.

Proviso.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items of the treasury bureau, ten thousand dollars. Furniture, &c. of treasury bureau.

For fuel, labor, lights, and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department building, twelve thousand dollars. Fuel, lights, &c.

For this sum to refund to the appropriation for the treasury extension, for furniture furnished to the following offices from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to March twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, namely: Treasury extension. Furniture.

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-two cents. Office of Secretary of Treasury.

For expense 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 coin of the United States, and other frauds on the revenue, twenty-five thousand dollars. Detection, &c. of counterfeiters and those defrauding the revenue.

For the office of the second comptroller, one thousand one hundred and three dollars and eighty-six cents. Office of 2d comptroller;

For the office of the first auditor, three hundred and three dollars and ninety-two cents. of 1st auditor,

For the office of the third auditor, four thousand and three dollars and thirty-one cents. of 3d auditor;

For the office of fourth auditor, five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents. of 4th auditor;

For the office of fifth auditor, one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents. of 5th auditor;

For the office of sixth auditor, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-four cents. of 6th auditor;

For the office of the treasurer of the United States, twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents. of treasurer;

For the office of register, eleven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents. of register;

For the office of comptroller of the currency, four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents. of comptroller of currency;

For the office of the solicitor, four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twelve cents. of solicitor;

For the office of the first division of the national currency, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents. of first division of national currency;

For the office of the lighthouse board, two thousand six hundred and seventy-dollars and forty-one cents. of lighthouse board;

For the office of commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand nine hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents. of commissioner of internal revenue.

For the office of the Attorney-General, two hundred and one dollars and eighty cents. of Attorney-General.

For the quarters of the treasury regiment, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixteen cents; making in all the sum of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty cents. Quarters of treasury regiment.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, (to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven,) forty thousand dollars. Telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States.

Construction Branch of the Treasury Department. — For constructing the custom-house at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars. Construction branch of Treasury Department. Portland.

For constructing the court-house at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For constructing appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars. Philadelphia.

For remodelling the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand dollars. Chelsea, Mass.

To complete the building used for court-house and post-office at Springfield, Illinois, thirty thousand dollars. Springfield, Illinois.

Madison, Wis.

For constructing the United States court-house and post-office at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

Cairo.

For the work on the public building now being erected at Cairo, Illinois, to be used as a post-office, custom-house, and United States court-house, ten thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For necessary repairs of the roof and alterations in the building used for a custom-house and post-office in Chicago, Illinois, twenty thousand dollars.

Custom-house building, New York.

To meet outstanding liabilities and complete the repairs to the custom-house building at New York city, forty-five thousand dollars.

Repair of iron roofs, &c.

To repair or replace corrugated galvanized iron roofs of buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, thirty thousand dollars.

War Department.

War Department. — For rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items in the office of the paymaster-general, eleven thousand dollars.

Office of paymaster-general.

Repair, &c. of public works on rivers and harbors.

For the repair, preservation, extension, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, one million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said expenditures shall not be applied to any works not mentioned in the bill "making appropriations for repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, and for other purposes," which passed the House of Representatives June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Proviso.

Removal of iron steamship Scotland, in New York harbor.

Proposals therefor to be advertised for.

One hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship "Scotland," now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall, after notice given in one or more newspapers in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, receive sealed proposals for the removal of said wreck, and make contract for the same with the lowest bidder therefor. Said contract will in no case exceed in amount the sum herein appropriated.

Removal of sunken rock in channel of New York harbor.

For the removal of a sunken rock in the channel of the harbor at the port of New York, fifteen hundred and thirty dollars.

Soldiers' bounties.

1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

Soldiers' Bounties. — To facilitate the payment of soldier's bounties under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as follows:

For fuel and gas, seven hundred dollars.

For carpeting, two thousand dollars.

For fitting house, cases, and so forth, five hundred dollars.

For rent, twelve hundred dollars.

For fifty chairs, three hundred dollars.

For one messenger, three laborers, and two night watchmen, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Washington aqueduct.

Washington Aqueduct. — To meet a deficiency in the cost of completing certain portions of the Washington aqueduct, comprising the Potomac dam, repairs of temporary dam, gate-house at Great Falls, and the connecting conduit at the receiving reservoir, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the sum shall be in full of all claims against the government for work done or damages incurred on the Washington aqueduct.

Proviso.

Superintendence and repairs; how to be expended.

For salary of assistant engineer, superintendence, and repairs, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the immediate direction of the officer detailed to act as superintendent of public buildings and grounds.

Rock Island arsenal.

Rock Island Arsenal. — For the erection of a bridge to connect Rock Island arsenal with the city of Rock Island, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars, said bridge to be constructed and completed for the sum hereby appropriated.

Interpreter at Bankok.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay the costs of interpretation at the consulate at Bankok, in Siam, from the first of July, eighteen

hundred and sixty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars.

Defence of suits by Secretary of War.

To enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of government during the late rebellion, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Daily Globe.

To supply a deficiency for reporting and printing the proceedings of the Senate in the Daily Globe, fifteen thousand dollars.

Expenses under bankrupt act.

To repay to the judiciary fund the sum of five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, being amounts expended by order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of an act, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

1867, ch. 176. Vol. xiv. p. 517.

Indian hostilities in California.

To reappropriate an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to refund to the State of California expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities," said balance having lapsed and been covered into the treasury on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-three cents: *Provided*, That nothing shall be paid except subject to existing provisions of law and upon the finding and certificate of the third auditor that the same is actually due.

1854, ch. 267. Vol. x. p. 582.

Proviso.

Colorado, for mounted militia and other forces.

For the payment to the Territory of Colorado for the services of the first regiment of the Colorado mounted militia, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Colonel Thomas Moonlight; and for the services of any other militia forces of the said Territory which were employed in the service of the United States, on the call of the governor of the Territory, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, being the amount found to be justly due and recommended to be allowed on the account as presented by Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant-general, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Washington, October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That said amount shall be taken and deemed to be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said Territory: *And provided further*, That no money shall be paid from the treasury on said account until the public property issued to the forces shall have been properly accounted for to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the treasury.

Proviso.

Inspectors of steamboats.

For deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and other expenses of local and supervising inspectors, appointed under act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, twenty thousand dollars.

1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

Post-office Department.

Post-Office Department. — For overland mail and marine service between New York and California, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Mail service between New York and California; United States and Brazil.

For deficiency for steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Deficiency in military districts under reconstruction acts.

Reconstruction. — For deficiency under the reconstruction acts for the several military districts for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For the first district, six thousand dollars;

For the second district, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents;

For the fourth district, fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars;

For the fifth district, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the following amounts estimated as necessary in carrying out the reconstruction acts from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For the first district, ninety-three thousand dollars;
For the second district, fifteen thousand dollars;
For the third district, fifteen thousand dollars;
For the fourth district, seventy-five thousand dollars;
For the fifth district, eighty thousand dollars.

Public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — To supply deficiencies in appropriations for public buildings and grounds, viz.

For additional labor cleaning the centre building of the Capitol, repairing the Washington statue on the east grounds of the Capitol, cleaning and repairing columns in the building, laying a new brick pavement on the west front, and repairing fountains, fifteen hundred dollars.

For continuing the filling and grading of the Capitol grounds, under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, ten thousand dollars.

For taking care and improvement of reservation number two and Lafayette Square, five hundred dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For continuing the grading of Virginia Avenue, to pay cart hire — labor having been furnished by the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, when the original appropriation was exhausted, to continue the work — the hire of carts to be paid by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, two thousand dollars.

For cleaning sewer traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, three hundred dollars.

For removing snow and ice from pavement[s] and public walks, two hundred dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, and keeping it clean and free from dirt, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House, including the payment of bills approved by the joint committee of Congress appointed to audit the bills for repairing and refurnishing the executive mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For removal of foot-bridge from Maine Avenue to Third Street west, seventy-five dollars.

For improvement and taking care of the Circle, on Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-third Street west, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To supply deficiency in payment for material for gates for Judiciary Square Hospital, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Feeding destitute friendly Indians.

For deficiencies in appropriations for feeding destitute friendly Indians, under act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in accordance with recommendations of the Indian peace commission, one hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and eleven cents: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated for this purpose shall be paid until the accounts for feeding such destitute Indians shall be fully investigated by a commission to consist of Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, and Major-General C. C. Augur; and the said commission is hereby authorized, for the purpose of such investigation, to call and examine witnesses in this behalf, and only the amount that said commission shall certify to be equitably and justly due shall be paid. And said commission shall sit at Leavenworth, Kansas, and shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of five dollars per day for the time actually employed; and the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for clerk hire, travelling and incidental expenses of the commission, is hereby appropriated.

Commission to investigate accounts therefor.

Duties, &c. of commission.

Clerk.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief engineer of the

army shall reimburse to the corporation of the city of Washington for expenses incurred in improving the property of the general government in said city, under provisions of act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in book of estimates of appropriations, pages two hundred and forty-four and two hundred and forty-five, two hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents: *Provided*, That section fifteen of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Washington and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty; and section three of an act approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, passed May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty,'" are hereby repealed; and no improvements of the streets, alleys, avenues, or other property of the United States, in the city of Washington, authorized by said act, which is to be paid for by the United States, shall hereafter be made until an appropriation shall have been made therefor, and such appropriation, when made, shall be expended under the direction of the chief engineer of the army.

City of Washington to be reimbursed for certain expenses.
1864, ch. 81, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 69.

Repeal of 1820, ch. 104, § 15. Vol. iii. p. 591, and 1864, ch. 81, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 69.

No improvements in streets, &c. to be paid for by the United States, to be made until after appropriation therefor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no contract shall be entered into for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement whatever, which shall bind the government to pay a larger sum of money than the amount in the treasury appropriated for the specific purpose. And if any officer of the government shall knowingly contract for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement which shall bind the government to pay a larger amount than the specific sum appropriated for such purpose, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years, and shall pay a fine of two thousand dollars.

No contract to be made for any public improvements, &c. for larger sum than appropriated.

Penalty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of the court of claims, and of the assistant attorney-general, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the salaries of two assistant attorneys-general, one clerk, and two clerks of class four for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

Appropriations for solicitors of court of claims repealed;

for assistant attorneys-general and clerks.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.*

July 25, 1868.

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 adopt and ratify the compromise and agreements entered into and executed on the twentieth and twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the legally authorized representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, and the legally authorized representative of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, claimants under the forty-ninth article of the treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, as a full and final settlement of all claims under the aforesaid article of said treaty. And the amount as stipulated in the aforesaid agreements to be paid to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, to wit: To the Choctaw claimants the sum of one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and

Compromise and agreements with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians adopted.

Vol. xiv. p. 780.

Amount to be paid out of funds held in trust for them.

forty-two dollars and eight cents, and to the Chickasaw claimants the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to said claimants, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians; but in case there is not a sufficient amount of money in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians to discharge their respective obligations to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, (claimants,) or in case the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians shall request it, then the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell such bonds or other securities held in trust by the United States for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians as may be necessary to discharge their respective obligations to the aforesaid loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, as stipulated in the aforesaid compromise and agreements: *Provided*, That no bonds or securities shall be sold for less than par: *And provided further*, That no payments shall be made nor bonds delivered under the provisions of this act except in every case to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive the same; nor shall any contract or power of attorney relating to the same be regarded or held as of any validity unless signed and executed after the passage of this act: *And provided also*, That the bonds of the State of Indiana held by the United States shall not be sold under the provisions of this act.

Bonds, &c. held in trust may be sold, if, &c.;

but not for less than par.

Payments to be made only to whom.

Certain powers of attorney to be held invalid.

Bonds of Indiana not to be sold.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXV.—*An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Wyoming.*

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 United States described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Wyoming: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

Territory of Wyoming organized.

Boundaries.

Indian rights not affected.

Territory may be divided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Wyoming shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect, unless the same shall pass by a two-thirds vote as provided in section six of this act; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Executive.

Governor, term of office; residence, duties, and pay.

Secretary, residence, term of office, duties.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; he shall record and preserve all the laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first day of December in each year to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

Legislative assembly.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-seven, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made by the governor as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of their population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie vote. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

Number, term of office, and qualifications of members of council and of house.

Apportionment.

Members of council and house to be residents of district.

Census.

First election.

Plurality to elect.

Tie votes.

Time and place of first meeting of legislative assembly; of subsequent meetings.

Sessions after the first, not to exceed forty days.

Voters.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, *and* [including] persons

who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall have been a resident of the said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the Territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said Territory. And the legislative assembly shall not at any time abridge the right of suffrage, or to hold office, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of any resident of the Territory: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath before a competent court of record their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and government of the United States.

Right of suffrage and to hold office, not to be abridged, &c.; to be exercised only by citizens, &c.

Legislative power to extend to what.

Limits thereof.

Taxation.

Veto power of governor.

Bills not returned by governor within five days to become law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, [That] the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that 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 that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday 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 assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Township, district, and county officers.

Officers not herein otherwise provided for.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and by and with the consent of the council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Members of assembly not to hold certain offices.

United States officers, except postmasters, not to hold office.

Sec. 8. *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 elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Judicial power.

Supreme court.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a

quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate of the United States. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and said judges shall after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerks, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeal from the final decision of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Dakota Territory now receive for similar services.

District court.

Residence of judges.

Jurisdiction of courts, and of justices of the peace.

Chancery powers.

Clerks and register.

Writs of error, exceptions, and appeals.

Habeas corpus.

Precedence of trials of certain cases.

Fees of clerk.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as is now received by the attorney of the United States for the Territory of *Dacotah* [Dakota]. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Dakota, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Attorney, term of office, fees, and salary.

Marshal, &c.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief

Appointment of territorial officers.

justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and 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 by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief justice, and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justice and the associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Oath of office.

Salary of governor and of justices.

Pay and travel of members of assembly.

Appropriation for contingent expenses;

for expenses of legislative assembly, printing, &c.; to be annually accounted for.

Time and place of meeting of legislative assembly.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

Seat of government.

Delegate to congress.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, 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 other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

School lands.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for the said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts and assign the judges and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Judicial districts and assignment of judges.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Wyoming as elsewhere within the United States.

Constitution and laws of the United States to be in force, &c.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the time when the executive and judicial officers herein provided for shall have been duly appointed and qualified: *Provided*, That all general territorial laws of the Territory of Dakota in force in any portion of said Territory of Wyoming at the time this act shall take effect shall be and continue in force throughout the said Territory until repealed by the legislative authority of said Territory, except such laws as relate to the possession or occupation of mines or mining claims.

When act takes effect.

Laws of Dakota to continue in force until, &c.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXVI. — *An Act in Addition to an Act passed March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and four, entitled "An Act in Addition to an Act entitled 'An Act for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States.'"*

July 25, 1868.

1790, ch. 9. Vol. i. p. 112. 1804, ch. 40. Vol. ii. p. 290.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for the capital offences set forth in the act to which this act is in addition, unless the indictment for the same is found by a grand jury within five years after such capital offence is committed.

Indictments for treason, murder, piracy, and casting away vessels to be found within five years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and its provisions shall be applicable equally to offences committed within three years before and offences committed after its passage.

When act takes effect, and to apply to certain former offences.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXVII. — *An Act to provide for a further Issue of temporary Loan Certificates, for the Purpose of redeeming and retiring the Remainder of the outstanding compound Interest Notes.*

July 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the sole purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an additional amount of temporary loan certificates, not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars; said certificates to bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand, and to be similar in all respects to the certificates authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the said certificates may constitute and be held by any national bank holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Temporary loan certificates to limited amount, authorized to redeem outstanding compound interest notes.

Rate of interest.

1867, ch. 194. Vol. xiv. p. 558.

May form part of reserve of national banks.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.—*An Act to create an additional land District in the State of Minnesota.*

Additional land district authorized in Minnesota.

Boundaries, name, location of office.

Post, p. 343.

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 an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present northwestern land district which lies north of township number one hundred and twenty-four north, and west of range number thirty-five, west of the fifth principal meridian, and to fix, from time to time, the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix, from time to time, the location of the office for such district.

Register and receiver, their residence and pay.

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, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation respectively shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.—*An Act to incorporate the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.*

National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, incorporated.

Objects and powers.

Seal.

By-laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John D. Defrees, William E. Chandler, Samuel Wilkeson, E. A. Rollins, Nathan G. Starkweather, John A. Wills, Frank Turk, Adam S. Pratt, Henry C. Swain, and all the other persons who shall hereafter become stockholders in the company incorporated, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance on lives, and to make all and every insurance appertaining thereto, or connected therewith; and to grant, purchase, and dispose of annuities in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, and of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in the district and circuit court of the United States, either in law or equity in this District or elsewhere, and they and their successors shall and may have a common seal, and may change the same at their will and pleasure, and may also from time to time, at any meeting of their directors, by a majority of votes, as hereinafter provided, ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, the same not being contrary to this act or the laws of the United States, as may appear to them necessary or expedient for the management of said corporation, its business and affairs, and may from time to time alter or repeal the same or any of them.

Capital stock; may be increased from time to time;

directors, when to be elected.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall consist of ten thousand shares of stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, being one million of dollars, with the privilege to increase the same from time to time by a vote of the stockholders at any annual or special meeting, and the corporators, or a majority of them named in the first section of this act, shall have power to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, at such time and places as they may deem expedient, and when the whole amount of stock shall have been subscribed, and twenty per centum thereon shall have been paid in, (which payment shall be required at the time of subscribing,) the stockholders shall elect twelve directors to serve until the next annual election, or until

their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, and the directors so elected of said company, when it shall have been organized, may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to have and to exercise in the name and behalf of the company, all the rights and privileges which are intended to be hereby given. Upon commencing active business, the directors shall have power to require payment of the amount remaining unpaid on the stock of the company, at such time and in such proportions as they may think proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount shall be required within two months from the time of commencing active business, and under the penalty, in case of non-payment as required, of forfeiture to the company of such stock and all previous payments thereon; and should the capital stock at any time be increased, the stockholders at the time of such increase shall be entitled to a pro rata share of such increase upon the payment of the par value of the same.

Directors, their powers, &c.;

Payment of stock.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any certificate or obligation issued by the company, agreeing to purchase one of its policies for a fixed sum during a stated period, when accompanied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, shall be negotiable, and shall convey title to the policy to the party to whom it may be so assigned or transferred.

An agreement to purchase a policy with the policy assigned, to be negotiable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative or other person having a beneficial interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured: *Provided*, That the policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Certain policies not liable to seizure by creditors.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

Corporation may purchase, hold, and convey what real estate;

First. Such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in the convenient transaction 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 moneys 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.

The said corporation shall not purchase, hold, or convey real estate in any other case or for any other purpose; and all such real estate as shall not be necessary for the accommodation of said company, in the convenient transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within six years after the said company shall have acquired title to the same; and it shall not be lawful for the said company to hold such real estate for a longer period than that above mentioned.

for what purposes, and for how long.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of directors shall have power to invest the capital stock and accumulated profits or surplus funds of the said company in such securities and in such manner as they may elect, but the stockholders of this company shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or responsibility beyond the amount of stock subscribed by them respectively, and any profits accruing therefrom and undivided, and the premium reserve, or reinsurance fund, shall be invested in, or loaned upon, the following securities, and no other:

Capital stock and accumulated profits, how to be invested.

First. The real estate, as herein described.

Second. Bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate, worth, in each case, at least double the amount loaned.

Third. Stocks of the United States of America.

Fourth. Stocks of the several States, and of incorporated cities therein.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders on the second Tuesday of March, and they shall elect from their number, at the first meeting of the board after their election, a president and a vice-president, and shall have power

Directors to be elected annually; they shall elect executive

and may appoint other officers.

Elections to be by ballot, each share entitling to one vote.

Who eligible as directors.

to appoint a cashier and a secretary, and such other officers, clerks, and agents as the business of the company may require, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation in said board. All elections for directors shall be by ballot, and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the stock held by him, but no person shall be eligible as director who is not a stockholder to the amount of twenty shares.

Annual election, time, and place of, &c.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That ten days' notice shall be given by publication in two papers, published in the city of Washington, of the time and place of the annual election, which election shall be conducted by three stockholders, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the board of directors at their previous stated meeting, one of whom shall act as judge, and the other two as inspectors.

Dividends of profits.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall have power to declare such dividends of the profits of the company as they may deem proper: *Provided*, That no dividend shall be declared when the capital stock would be impaired thereby.

Office of the company to be in Washington.

Branches and agencies.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the company shall be located in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and said company may establish branches or agencies elsewhere, subject to the laws of the States respectively, in which they may be established.

Act may be altered.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time alter or amend this act of incorporation.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXL. — *An Act to confirm the Title to certain Lands in the State of Nebraska.*

Title to certain lands in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, confirmed.

See supplemental act, *post*, p. 269.

1841, ch. 16, § 10. Vol. v. p. 455.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which the commissioner of the general land office, or the Secretary of the Interior, has finally decided in favor of pre-emption settlers or the locators of Indian or half-breed scrip, and issued patents to them for lands within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, the right and title of the patentee or patentees shall not be defeated or impaired because such land was within the said corporate limits, but if good in every other respect the title shall be good and valid notwithstanding such lands may have been within the said corporate limits, and notwithstanding the entry thereof, by any pre-emptor, or locator of Indian or half-breed scrip, was forbidden by the tenth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, because so within said limits:

Proviso. Certain lots excepted.

Provided, That the following tracts of lands, to wit: the north half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen; the west half of the southwest quarter of section ten; the east half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine; township fifteen north of range thirteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, are hereby excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act authorizing the Trustees of Union Chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of Washington, to mortgage their Property for Church Purposes.*

Trustees of Union Chapel, of Methodist Episcopal church, may mortgage their property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Reindhart, John Byram, John B. Hines, William Worth, and George T. McGlue, trustees of Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the city of Washington, are hereby authorized to execute and deliver a mortgage on lot number twenty-eight and lot number twenty-nine, in square number one hundred and one, belonging to said church in said city, in order thereby to enable said trustees to procure money for the purpose of erecting a parsonage on said lots, and otherwise improving said lots, for the use and

benefit of said church, in manner and form as the legally constituted authorities of said church shall prescribe and direct.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLII. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the State of California.* July 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of the State of California shall, instead of the times now fixed by law for the construction of the first section of its road and telegraph line, have until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the construction of the first thirty miles, and they shall be required to construct at least twenty miles every year thereafter, and the whole line of their road within the time now provided by law.

Time for Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California to construct first section of road, &c. extended.

Rest of road when to be built.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLIII. — *An Act providing for the Sale of the Arsenal Grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other Purposes.* July 25, 1868.

See *post*, p. 339.

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 to sell, at such time and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the following military reservations and public property, namely:

Arsenals at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and other property, may be sold.

The ground now occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, except the westernmost six acres thereof, and that occupied by the United States arsenal situated at Liberty, Missouri, together with such buildings, machinery, and other property appertaining thereto as cannot be advantageously employed in the construction or improvement of other arsenals or military posts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the ground occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, except the westernmost six acres thereof, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets, conforming, as near as may be without detriment to the interest of the government in the sale, to the public streets of the city of Saint Louis adjoining said grounds; a plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, shall be filed with the proper officer in the city of Saint Louis; and the said lots shall be sold separately, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice by advertisement in at least three daily papers in the city of Saint Louis; payment to be made one-third in cash, the remainder in one and two years, with six per cent. interest per annum, secured by deed of trust on the lots sold. The stone wall surrounding said arsenal shall be sold in sections not exceeding one hundred feet in length.

Ground occupied by Saint Louis Arsenal, except, &c. to be divided into lots, and sold at auction.

Mode of payment.

Stone wall, how to be sold.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the westernmost six acres of the tract of ground occupied by the said Saint Louis arsenal is hereby granted to the city of Saint Louis, to be by it held as a public ground forever, open to the use of the public as a place of public resort, and for no other use whatever, and without any power in said city to make any disposition of the same, or any part thereof, for any private use whatever: *Provided, however,* That this grant is upon the express condition that the said city or the association formed and now existing in the State of Missouri for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, shall, within three years after the passage of this act, complete the erection upon the said six acres of such a monument, upon a plan and of a character to be approved by the President of the United States; in default whereof this grant shall be null and void.

Westernmost six acres granted to the city of Saint Louis as a public ground. See *post*, p. 339.

Proviso.

Monument to General Lyon to be erected thereon in three years.

Grounds of Liberty arsenal to be sold at auction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the grounds occupied by the Liberty arsenal shall be sold at public auction, after due notice by public advertisement of the time and place of said sale, in such parcels, blocks and lots as may be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the government, by the Secretary of War, upon the terms and conditions as to payment specified in the previous section.

Proceeds of sales.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceeds of the sale of all property provided for in this act shall be paid into the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the machinery, ordnance stores, and arms that the government desires to reserve from sale, shall be stored at any arsenal now established or to be established by law.

Machinery, &c. removed, to be stored.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLIV. — *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: —

Arkansas;

ARKANSAS.

From Hot Springs to Mount Ida.
From Dardanelle to Fort Smith.

California;

CALIFORNIA.

From Nevada City, via Owego and Bear Valley, to Washington.
From Capto to Round Valley.
From Latrobe to Ione City.
From Mendocino City to Noyo.
From Cisco to Meadow Lake.
From Summit, via Loyalton and Sardine Valley, to Crystal Peak, in Nevada.
From Weaverville, via Douglas City and Hay Fork, to Hydesville.
From Trinity Centre, via Summersville, Petersburg, Cecilville, Centreville, and Black Bear, to Sawyer's Bar.
From Havilah to Independence, in the county of Inyo.
From Stockton, via French Camp, Toulumne City, Hopetown, Welch's store on Mariposa Creek, Apling's on the Chowchilla, to Millerton.
From Crystal Peak, State of Nevada, via Sardine Valley, Sierraville, and Loyalton, in Sierra County, State of California, to Summit post-office, in Plumas County, California.

Dakota Territory;

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

From Platte City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to South Pass City.

Delaware;

DELAWARE.

From Georgetown, via Springfield and Hollyville, to Angola.

Idaho;

IDAHO.

From Placerville, in Boise County, via Horse-shoe Bend and Junction House, to Bluff Station.

Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

From Plymouth, via Fountain Green, to La Harpe.
From Pinckneyville to Sparta.
From Serena to Ottawa.
From Auburn, via Warely and Franklin, to Alexander.
From Pesotum to Park's Mills.

From Clifton, via Eden and Rogers, to Pontiac.
From Golconda, via Lusk, to Equality.

Post-roads established in

INDIANA.

Indiana;

From Saint Mary's to Newport.
From Beck's Mills, via New Retreat, to Salem.
From Plainfield to Smootsdell.
From North Grove to Santa Fé.
From Webster to Richmond.
From Neshanic, via Pleasant Valley, to Lawrenceburg.
From Grand View, via Gentrysville, Polk Patch, Plattsville, and Winslow, to Petersburg.
From Edwardsport, via Wheatland and Nashville, to Hazleton.
From Washington, via Otwell, to Rockport.

IOWA.

Iowa;

From Unionville, via Moravia, to Iconium.
From Buckingham to Waterloo.
From Carroll City, via Grant City and Storm Lake, to Spirit Lake.
From Williamstown, via New Hampton, North Washington, and Deerfield, to Cresco.
From Nashua, via Bradford, Chickasaw, Deerfield, and Busti, to Cresco.
From Buckingham to Laporte City.
From Oceola, via Saint Charles, to Greenbush.
From Afton, via Winterset, Tracy, and Adel, to New Jefferson.

KANSAS.

Kansas;

From Louisville, via John Collin's, to Irving.
From Waterville to Wichita.
From Fort Scott, via Cato, Crawfordsville, and Hamilton, to Monmouth.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky;

From Hillsboro', via Bangor, to West Liberty.

MAINE.

Maine;

From Fort Fairfield to Limestone.
From Lovell, via North Fryeburg, to Fryeburg Centre.
From Acton to South Acton.

MARYLAND.

Maryland;

From Wolfsville to Sabillasville.
From Ellicott City to Poplar Springs.
From Baltimore to Brooklyn.
From Huntington to Plumb Point.
From Pittsville to Powellville.
From Olney, via Laytonsville, to Goshen.
From Taneytown to Harney.
From Oakington Switch to Oakington.
From Havre de Grace to Hopewell Cross-roads.
From Aberdeen, by way of Churchville, to Trap.
From Clayton, via Wilna, to Fallston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts.

From Steventown, in New York, via Hancock, to Williamstown, in Massachusetts.

Post-roads established in Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Montague to Stanley.
From Hersey to mouth of Chippewa Creek.
From Montague to Otto.

Minnesota;

MINNESOTA.

From Houston, Minnesota, via Dedham, Blackhammer, Spring Grove, Prairie Grove, Locust Lane, and Canoe, in said State, to Decorah, Iowa.

From Waseca, via Otisco, Woodville, and Richland, to Albert Lea.

From Jackson, via Lake Talcott, Lake Shetek, Saratoga, and Lynde, to Redwood Falls.

From Lime Springs, State of Iowa, via Canfield, Cherry Grove, and Aetna, to Spring Valley, Minnesota.

From Paynesville, via Spring Hill and Bishop's Grove, to Sauk Centre.

From Saint Cloud to Rockville.

From Twin Lakes, via Fond du Lac and Oneota, to Du Luth.

From Sauk Rapids, via Princeton, to Taylor's Falls.

From Moore's Prairie to Rice City.

From Afton to Stillwater.

From Mankato, via Red Jacket Mills, Castle Garden, Good Thunder's Ford, and Mapleton, to Minnesota Lake.

From Waseca, via Josco, Janesville, and Leroy, to Mankato.

Missouri;

MISSOURI.

From Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, via Edenburg, Grub-town, and Bolton, to Bethany, in Harrison county, Missouri.

From Finney's Grove, in Carroll county, Missouri, to Utica, in Livingston county, in Missouri.

From Rolla to Jefferson.

From Rolla to Rolesdale, in Arkansas.

From Salem, via Eminence, to Thomasville.

From Breckinridge to Finney's Grove.

From Carthage to Fort Scott in Kansas.

From Rolla, via Campbell Mill, Plumb Point, and Rowden's Mill, to Rocktown.

From New Haven, via Benaf Creek, and Stony Hill, to Drake.

From Saint Charles, via Portage des Siouux, to Alton, in Illinois.

From Rolla to Forsythe.

From Rocheport, via Old Franklyn, Boonesboro', and Lisbon, to Glasgow.

From Patterson, via McKenzie's Creek, and Monmouth Springs, to Logan's Creek.

From Pleasant Home to Wilmothville.

From Chillicothe, via School Creek, to Carrolton.

From Rockville, via West Point, Butler, and Johnston to Clinton.

From Rocheport, via Hudson, Johnson City, and Chalk Level, to Osceola.

From Holden, via Hughes' Store, Norrisfork, and Huntingdale, to Clinton.

From Clinton, via Belvoir and Nevada City, to Lamar.

From Osceola, via Hudson, to Butler.

From California, via Magnolia, High Point, Rocky Mount, and Mining, to Linn Creek.

From Cole Camp, via Lake Creek, Haw Creek, and Byler's Mill, to Duroc.

From Bolivar, via Stockton, Virgil City, and Nevada City, to Fort Scott, in Kansas.

From Butler, via West Point, to Rockville, in Kansas.

Post-roads established in

From Warrensburg, via Chalybeate and Chilhowee, to Wadesburg.
From Versailles, via Tuckerville, to Roney.
From Clinton, via Manhall Creek, Monegan, Taberville, Altoona, and Blue Mounds, to Nevada City.
From Boonville, via Vandalia, Pilot Grove, Cold Neck, and Buncombe, to Sedalia.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska;

From Columbus to Madison.
From Lincoln to Columbus.
From Grand Island City to Lincoln.
From Elkhorn Station, via Lincoln, to Watertown, in Kansas.
From Dakota City, via Sag Udahoe, Canton, and York City, to Madison.
From Papillion, via Plattford, South Bend, and E. Ball's, on Stephenson Creek, to Lincoln.
From Nebraska City, via Lincoln, to Camden.
From Camden, via the west branch of Blue river, West's Mills, Beaver Crossing, and McFadden, to Fort Kearney.
From Swan City, via Monroe, to West's Mills.
From Lincoln, via Tecumseh, Pawnee City, and Fries Mills, to Albany.
From Fremont to Lincoln.
From Columbus to Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina;

From Fair Bluff to Conwayboro, thence to Bucksville and Georgetown, South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire;

From Plymouth to West Compton.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey;

From Pomonia to Port Republic.
From Sparta to Newton.
From Bricksburgh to Point Pleasant.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Austin to White Pine district.

NEW YORK.

New York;

From Berkshire, via East Berkshire, to Lisle.
From Apalachin to Campville.
From Maine, via Glen Aubrey, to Whitney's Point.
From Hadley to Creek Centre.
From Rochester, via Hanford's Landing, Greece, and West Greece, to North Greece.
From Spencerport, via Parma and Parma Centre, to North Parma.
From Lake View, via North Evans, Eden Valley, Eden and Collins, to Shirley.
From Springbrook, via East Elma, Manilla, to Williston.

OHIO.

Ohio.

From Washington, via Bloomingsburg, Midway, and Newport, to London.
From Broadway, via Newton, York Centre, West Mansfield, North Greenfield, and Walnut Grove, to Rushsylvania.
From Richmond, via Pharisburg, to Marysville.
From East Liberty, via North Greenfield, to West Mansfield.

Post-roads established in

From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamsburg and Fidelity, to Union.

From Genoa to Shadesville.

From Lancaster, via West Rushville, to Rushville.

From New Holland to Chillicothe.

From Troy, via Alcony, to Christiansburg.

From Craton to Johnstown.

From Pulaski, in Pennsylvania, via New Bedford, to Youngstown, in Ohio.

Oregon;

OREGON.

From Portland via Taylor's Ferry, Dayton, Amity, Rickreal, and Monmouth, to Corvallis.

From Dallas, via Salt Creek and Halls, to Grand Ronde.

From Astoria, via Clatsap, Summer House, Elk Creek, Nehalem, Miami Point, Chilches Point, and Netrarch Landing, to Tillamook.

From Fairfield, by Saint Louis, Waconda, Parkersville, and Monitor, to Needy, twenty miles.

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From New Wilmington to Pulaski.

From New Wilmington, via Neshannock Falls and Volant, to Leesburg.

From Oley, via Yellow House and Amityville, to Douglassville.

From Brodhead Station, via Hecktown to Nazareth.

From London Grove to Toughkenamon.

From Oley, via Green Hill, New Jerusalem, and Drysville, to Lyon's Station.

From Leagerstown to Blooming Valley.

From Lancaster to Liberty Square.

From Curllsville, via Sligo Furnace, to Callonsburg.

From Montgomery Station, via Mount Zion, to Elmsport.

From Greensburg, via Middletown, to New Stanton.

From Sieglesville to Milroy.

From Carroltown, via Glassers, Elder's Mills, and Saint Lawrence, to Mount Pleasant.

From Rogersville, via Walnut Brush, Burt Mill, and Big Tree, to Cameron, in West Virginia.

From Mill City to Falls.

From Annville, via Carpers, Kelly's Corner, and Centreville, to Mount Joy.

From Palmyra, Campbellstown, Bachmansville, and Mount Harrison, to Elizabethtown.

From Bloody Run to Orleans, in Maryland.

From Garland to South West.

From Newville to Blaserville.

From Ashland, via Gordon, Taylorsville, and Wishampleton, to Hegins.

From Greensburg, via Middleton, to Madison.

From York, via Dover, Rossville, Wellsville, and Mount Top, to Dillsburg.

From Mechanicsburg, via Siddonsburg, Lisburn, Lewisberry, Newberry, and Yocumtown, to Etter's.

From Sabinsville, in the county of Tioga, via Mixtown and Sanderlinville, to Ulysses, in the county of Potter.

From English Centre, in the county of Lycoming, to Morris Post Office, at W. W. Babb's, in Morris township, in Tioga county.

From Alba, in Bradford county, to Fall Brook, in the county of Tioga.

From Fallen Timber, via Gill's Mills, Glen Connell, and Elder's Mills, to Carrolton.

From the city of Reading, via Black Bear Tavern, Oley turnpike road, and Manatauney Post Office, to Pike Post-Office, in Pike township. Post-roads established in

TENNESSEE. Tennessee;

From Belle Station to Dyersburg.
From Taylorsville, via Stoney Creek, to Elizabethtown.

WEST VIRGINIA. West Virginia;

From Glengary, via Shokeys, to Unger's Store.
From Kanawha Salines to Lizemore's.

WISCONSIN. Wisconsin;

From Westfield, via Lawrence, to Spring Bluff.
From Freeman to Lower Lynxville.
From Muscada to Richland Centre.
From Chilton, via Bachelor Schoolhouse, Potter's Mills, Duell's Mills, Brillion, and Holland, to Wrightstown.
From La Crosse, via Chaseburg, Enterprise, and Springville, to Viroqua.
From White Hall to Franklin.
From Neillsville to Dexterville.
From Hixton, via Pole Grove, to Houghtonburg.
From Garden Valley, via Augusta, to Eau Claire.
From Pine Hill, via Hop Hollow, to the Saint Croix railroad.
From Goole to Hillsboro'.
From Debillo, via Oaks and Ironton, to Barabo.

UTAH TERRITORY. Utah Territory.

From Eagle Valley to Panacca.
From Pinto, via Hamblin and Palsifer, to Panaccea.
Approved, July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLV. — *An Act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its Discontinuance.* July 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties and powers of commissioner of the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees shall continue to be discharged by the present commissioner of the bureau, and in case of vacancy in said office occurring by reason of his death or resignation, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President on the nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and no officer of the army shall be detailed for service as commissioner or shall enter upon the duties of commissioner unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and all assistant commissioners, agents, clerks, and assistants, shall be appointed by the Secretary of War on the nomination of the commissioner of the bureau. In case of vacancy in the office of commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate, the duties of commissioner shall be discharged by the acting assistant adjutant-general of the bureau until such vacancy can be filled.

Powers, &c. of commissioner of bureau for relief of freedmen, &c. to be discharged by whom.

Vacancy, how filled.

Army officer not to be detailed, unless, &c.

Assistants, clerks, &c. how appointed.

If vacancy in office of commissioner happens in recess of senate.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner of the bureau shall, on the first day of January next, cause the said bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said bureau has acted and its operations shall be discontinued. But the educational department of the said bureau and the collection and payment of moneys due the

Bureau to be withdrawn from the several States, January 1, 1869.

Educational department, &c. continued.

Freedmen's Bureau.

soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall be continued as now provided by law until otherwise ordered by act of Congress.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In Senate of the United States,
July 25, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its Discontinuance," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,
July 25th, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its Discontinuance," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill —

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act to further amend the postal Laws.*

Certain uncalled-for letters to be returned to writer without additional postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any writer of a letter, on which the postage is prepaid, shall endorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, the same, after remaining *unclalled* [uncalled] for at the post-office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to the said writer without additional postage, whether a specific request for such return be endorsed on the letter or not.

Payment for money orders.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz. For one dollar or any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of ten cents shall be charged and exacted by the postmaster giving said order; for all orders exceeding twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, the charge shall be fifteen cents; for all orders exceeding thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, the fee shall be twenty cents; for all orders exceeding forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, the fee shall be twenty-five cents; and furthermore that the compensation of deputy postmasters for the payment of money orders is hereby increased from one eighth to one fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, and that nothing contained in any act shall be so construed as to deprive postmasters at money-order offices of the compensation for transacting the money-order business fixed by the act of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified as stated in this section: *Provided always*, That the amount of such annual com-

Pay of postmasters for the money order business.

1864, ch. 87. Vol. xiii. p. 76.

pensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not in any case exceed the salary established by law for postmasters of the first class.

Limit of amount.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section thirty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to permit weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers, in the county where printed and published, to be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than one year, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber.

Weekly papers may be sent to regular subscribers in county, free of postage.
1863, ch. 71, § 35.
Vol. xii. p. 707.
Carriers not required to distribute them, unless, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued by the superintendent of the money-order office without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee of the original: *Provided*, That the applicant furnish a certificate from the postmaster on whom the same was drawn that it had not been and would not thereafter be paid, and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it had not been and would not be repaid to the purchaser; and a second fee shall not be charged for a duplicate money order issued to replace an order that has been rendered invalid because of non-presentation for payment within one year after its date, or because of illegal endorsements.

Duplicate money order to be issued without charge in case of loss, or where original is invalid for want of presentment for payment.
Proviso.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely forge or counterfeit, or willingly aid, assist, or abet in falsely forging or counterfeiting, or shall procure, directly or indirectly, to be falsely forged or counterfeited any postal money orher, or any material signature or endorsement to any postal money order issued by the Post-Office Department, or any of its agents, for the purpose and with the intent of obtaining or receiving, directly or indirectly, or of procuring or enabling others to obtain or receive, directly or indirectly, any sum or sums of money, and thereby to defraud either the United States or any person of such sum or sums of money, or any part thereof, or shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any such forged or counterfeited postal money order with intent to defraud either the United States or any person of any sum or sums of money, knowing such postal money order, or any signature or endorsement thereon, to be so falsely forged or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Penalty for forging, &c. postal money order, with intent, &c.;

for knowingly uttering, &c. any such order with intent, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint and employ on board of each of the mail steamers plying on the route between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and between San Francisco and Honolulu, (Hawaiian Islands,) a government agent in charge of the United States mails, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars each per annum.

Government agent on each mail steamer between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish in connection with the United States mail steamship service to Japan and China a general postal agency at Shanghai, China, with such branch agencies at other ports in China and Japan as shall, in his judgment, be necessary for the prompt and efficient management of the postal service in those countries; and to pay the postal agents so appointed and employed a reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the necessary expenses for rent, furniture, clerk hire, and so forth, to be allowed at each agency for conducting the postal business, a report on which shall be embraced in the annual report of the Postmaster-General.

General postal agency may be established at Shanghai, and branches at other ports in China and Japan.
Pay of such postal agents, &c.
Report.

Superintendent of foreign mails and additional clerks authorized.
Salary.

Salary of superintendent of money-order system.

Chief of division for dead-letter office authorized.
Salary.

Penalty upon persons employed in any post-office, &c. for knowingly using, &c. to prepay postage, any stamp or stamped envelope already so used;
for removing, &c. cancelling marks, with intent, &c.
for removing from letters, &c. stamps, &c. with intent, &c.

Penalty upon persons not employed in post-office for committing foregoing offences.

Sales of postage stamps, &c. at discount, limited in amount, and as to persons who may sell.
1864, ch. 197, § 9. Vol. xiii. p. 337.

Letters, &c. concerning lotteries, &c. not to be deposited in any post-office to be sent by mail.

Blank agency for Post-Office Department established at Washington.
Superintendent and assistants, and their salaries.
Other blank agencies abolished.

Postal orders on foreign countries for exchange of small sums of money.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the more efficient management of the increased postal business connected with the foreign mail service, the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in his department a superintendent of foreign mails at an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and also three additional clerks for that branch of the postal service, to wit: one of class four, and two of class three; and that the salary of the superintendent of the money-order system shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in the office of the third assistant postmaster-general, a chief of division for the dead-letter office, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use or caused to be used in prepayment of postage any postage stamp or stamped envelope issued or which may hereafter be issued by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster-General which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove or attempt to remove the cancelling or defacing marks from any such postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use or cause the use of the same a second time, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post-office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person not employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offences described in the preceding section of this act, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That section nine of an act of Congress, approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes at a discount, be so modified that the quantities of each sold at any one time to the same party shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value; and that such sales shall be restricted to certain designated agents who will agree to sell again without discount under rules to be fixed by the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in a post-office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to establish a blank agency for the Post-Office Department, to be located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and to appoint one superintendent at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, one assistant superintendent at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, and three other assistants at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, and two laborers at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and all other blank agencies are hereby abolished.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign countries, with which international postal conventions have been or shall be concluded, for the exchange of small sums of

money by means of postal orders, the maximum amount of which shall not exceed that fixed by law for domestic money orders, at such rates of exchange and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient; and that the expense incurred in establishing and conducting such system of exchange may be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

The failure to institute a suit for two years against defaulting postmaster, not to discharge his sureties.
1825, ch. 64, § 3. Vol. iv. p. 103.
Proviso.
1862, ch. 139. Vol. xii. p. 530.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in section three of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-Office Department," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall repeal any of the provisions of the act approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act in relation to the Post-Office Department."

Sureties to be discharged if suit is not brought within, &c.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if on the final settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that such postmaster is indebted to the United States, and suit shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, then, and in that case, the sureties on the bond of such postmaster shall not be liable to the United States.

Certified copies of returns and papers to be evidence in criminal cases in United States courts.
1836, ch. 270, § 15. Vol. v. p. 83.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, certified by him under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States in criminal prosecutions, in the same manner as the same are now admitted in civil cases, as provided in section fifteen of an 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," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In suits to recover balances due from postmasters, what to be sufficient evidence of a demand upon the postmaster.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters, a copy, duly certified under the seal of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster-General or the said auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the post-office where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last and usual place of abode, and that a sufficient time has elapsed in the ordinary course of mail to have reached its destination, and has not received payment of such balance within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of the United States or other courts that a demand has been made on such delinquent postmaster: *Provided, nevertheless*, That when the account of a late postmaster has been once adjusted and settled, and a demand made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterwards allowances shall be made or credits entered on the account, it shall not be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

Further demand not necessary, when, &c.

Uniform dress may be prescribed for letter-carriers.
Penalty for those not letter-carriers, &c. wearing the uniform.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by the letter-carriers at the several free delivery offices, and that any person not connected with this branch of the service who shall wear the uniform that may be prescribed in accordance herewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and being convicted thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLVII. — *An Act making an Appropriation of Money to carry into Effect the Treaty with Russia of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Preamble.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and the Senate thereafter gave its advice and consent to said treaty, by the terms of which it was stipulated that, in consideration of the cession by the Emperor of Russia to the United States of certain territory therein described, the United States should pay to the Emperor of Russia the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars in coin; and whereas it was further stipulated in said treaty that the United States shall accept of such cession, and that certain inhabitants of said territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas said stipulations cannot be carried into full force and effect except by legislation to which the consent of both houses of Congress is necessary: Therefore,

Post, p. 543.

Appropriation to carry into effect the treaty with Russia.

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 any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, seven million and two hundred thousand dollars in coin, to fulfil stipulations contained in the sixth article of the treaty with Russia, concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLVIII. — *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 thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

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: —

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely: —

Superintendents of Indian affairs.

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents, one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, as follows: —

Superintendents of Indian Affairs. — Three 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 the State of Nevada; one for the Territory of Arizona; and one for Montana and Idaho; the salary of said last-named superintendent shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of, &c.

Vaccination.

For vaccination of Indians and furnishing vaccine matter, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Indian agents.

Indian Agents. — Three for the tribes in Oregon; four for the tribes in New Mexico; one additional for the 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 Wichitas 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; four agents for the State of California; one for the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Indians; one for the Sisseton and Warpeton 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: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents, herein mentioned, as may be practicable; and where it is practicable, he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies for one salary.

Services of agents to be dispensed with when practicable.

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

Sub-agents.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of central superintendency, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, five thousand dollars.

Buildings.

For contingencies of the Indian Department twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes: —

Assinaboines. — For second 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.

Treaty stipulations with the Assinaboines.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. — For second 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.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Pierre Gavneaux.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. — For the first of thirty instalments provided to [be] expended under the tenth article of the 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, the amount herein appropriated to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments, to be paid to the Kiowas and Comanches under the fifth article of the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and in lieu of the second article of the treaty with the Apaches of October

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

Post, pp. 584, 590.

Vol. xiv. p. 719.

Vol. xiv. p. 713. seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifty-six thousand dollars; or so much thereof as may be needed to comply with the requirements of said treaties.

For the construction of an agency building, according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and storeroom for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. Vol. x. p. 1144.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. — For fourth 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. *Post*, p. 596.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For the first 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, the amount to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments stipulated to be paid under the terms of the treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, forty thousand dollars; or so much thereof as may be necessary to furnish the articles named in said first-named treaty. Vol. xiv. p. 704.

For the construction of an agency building according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and storeroom for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, and so forth, to the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, twelve thousand dollars.

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

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. — For fourteenth 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 fourteenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve 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 the credit of the 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 fourteenth of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth 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 fourteenth 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 fourteenth 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.

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

For fourteenth 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 fourteenth 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 twelfth 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, three thousand dollars.

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.

For the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended in the purchase of twine for nets, kettles for making sugar, guns and ammunition, provisions and cattle, for blankets, cloth, and so forth, as estimated by the agent of said Indians, six thousand dollars.

Bois Fort Band of Chippewas. — For third 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 third 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 third 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 third 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 third 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 third 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 second of ten instalments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty of 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. viii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1111. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For second 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 hun-

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

dred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For second 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 second 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 seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of 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-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second 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-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second 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 fourteenth 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-second 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.

For this amount to be expended in the erection of school-buildings upon the reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first 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 this amount for the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with provisions of third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservations, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For this amount 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, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first 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 of the Mississippi.

For first 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 first 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 this amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, in accordance with third article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of locating the reservation set apart by the second article as per sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the expenses of negotiating a treaty in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

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

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands. Vol. x. p. 1167.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands. — For fourteenth 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.

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

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

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

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

For ninth 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 Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands of Chippewa Indian in Minnesota. — For fifth 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, (handled,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

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 seven, 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 seven, 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 dollars.

Removal of scattering bands to reservation near White Earth lake.

To enable the commissioner of Indian affairs to complete the removal of the scattering bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to their reservation near White Earth lake, and to subsist them thereat for the period of six months, this amount is hereby appropriated, which, added to the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the same purpose, will enable said commissioner to pay to each member of such bands the sum of ten dollars in money and twenty dollars in rations such as are furnished the army of the United States; such payment and delivery to be made only to such individuals of the bands as shall remove themselves to their reservations prior to the first day of December next, forty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on the requisition of the commissioner of Indian affairs, to deliver the number of rations herein provided for on said reservation, to be paid for out of this appropriation, at the average cost thereof, less transportation.

Money and rations.

Mill at Red Lake.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to erect a new mill at Red Lake for the use of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

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

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount to be paid as annuity 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.

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

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

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

For fifth of fifteen instalments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose pay shall not exceed five dollars per day, each, and for not more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred 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.

To replace the sum taken from the Chickasaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty by order of the government, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

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

For permanent annuity for support of eight horsemen, 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. Vol. vii. p. 233.

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. Vol. vii. p. 212.

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

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, 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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from funds belonging to Choctaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the United States government, seven thousand three hundred and three dollars and five cents.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For fourth 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. Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. Vol. xii. p. 965.

For ninth 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, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth 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, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For ninth 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.

For this amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles in accordance with fifth article of treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty *twenty*-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

Creeks.

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 permanent annuity* for the pay of a wheelright, 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.

Vol. vii. p. 419.

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.

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, two 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, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation, under treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of removing certain refugee Creek Indians, now on the Red river, to their old homes in the Creek country, and to supply them with the necessaries of life until such a time as they shall be able to raise crops for their own support, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of taking a census, and investigating the claims of loyal Creeks, refugees, and freedmen, as per article four, treaty of June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no moneys hereby appropriated to the Creek tribe of Indians shall be paid to them until such Creeks as may have been properly enrolled by the Creek agent previous to the fourteenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were refused any share in the moneys then distributed per capita under orders from Louis V. Bogy, commissioner [of] Indian affairs, for the reason that said persons were of African descent, shall first be paid therefrom a per capita dividend equal to that to which they were entitled in said payment of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and equal to that paid to other Creek citizens at that time.

Vol. xiv. p. 787.

Crows. — For second of twenty instalments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, fifty dollars each, in accordance with seventh article of treaty of July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine hundred and fifty dollars. Crows. *Post.* p. 651.

For this amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the current fiscal year, one hundred and fifty dollars; in accordance with same article of the same treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount to be paid Pierre Chien for friendly services rendered by him to the Crow Indians, two hundred dollars. Pierre Chien.

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. Delawares. Vol. vii. pp. 188, 327.

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, two thousand three hundred and four dollars, per Senate resolution January nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-*six*.[four] Vol. x. p. 1049.

D'Wamish and other Allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For ninth 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 ninth 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, fifteen hundred dollars.

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

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

For ninth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', and 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 ninth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, 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 ninth 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.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes.

For ninth 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 ninth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four 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 sixty-eight, 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, ten thousand dollars, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Kickapoos. Vol. x. p. 1078.

Kickapoos. — For fifteenth 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.

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

Klamath and Modoc Indians.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. — For third 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 second 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 third of twenty instalments for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough 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 third 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 third 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. Vol. xii. p. 940.

Makah Tribe. — For third 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.

For ninth 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, one thousand five hundred dollars. Makah tribe.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 third 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. Menomenees. Vol. x. p. 1065.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

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 ninth 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 article 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. p. 116.

Molel Indians. — For ninth 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. Molel Indians. Vol. xii. p. 981.

For ninth of ten instalments for the 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.
Vol. x. p. 1133.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For fourteenth 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.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments 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, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth 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, eight hundred dollars.

Nez Perce Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 958.

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

For ninth 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 eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth 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, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 dollars.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 ninth 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 ninth 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.

For ninth 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. 649.

For third 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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For third 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 fou[r]th clause fourth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars. Nez Perce Indians.

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

For second of fifteen instalments to keep the blacksmith's shops 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 second of fifteen instalments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per article fifth 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, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Omahas. — For the first 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 third 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 third of ten instalments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

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

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

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. Osages. Vol. xiv. p. 687.

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.

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 first of four equal annual instalments 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. Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. Vol. xi. p. 623.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-four 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 sixty-nine, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias. — For first 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. Ottoes and Missourias. Vol. x. p. 1039.

Ottawas. — To replace a sum taken from annuities of Ottawas and so forth, twelve hundred and fifty dollars and thirty cents. Ottawas.

Pawnees. — For annuity perpetual, 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. Vol. xi. p. 729.

Pawnees.
Vol. xi. p. 729.

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 to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation 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 the last of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to 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 fifth 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 last of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual-labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 676.

For this amount to pay the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them, fifteen thousand and eighty dollars, in conformity with second article treaty of March twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and third article supplementary treaty March ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

For this amount to defray the expenses of negotiating a treaty with said Indians, in conformity with fourth article supplementary treaty March ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand and ten dollars.

Pottawatomies.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

Pottawatomies. — For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 379.

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

Vol. vii. p. 432.

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

Proviso.

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 fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars. Pottawatomies. Vol. vii. p. 317. 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 eight hundred and twenty dollars. 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, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

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 treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those six hundred 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, three hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of said treaties; of which amount one hundred and ten thousand and ninety-one dollars and seventy-four cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, in coin, as contemplated in treaties of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell six hundred twenty-one hundred and eightieth parts of the several classes of bonds held by him in trust for 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 six hundred persons in the bonds belonging to said Indians. Vol. xii. p. 1192. Vol. xiv. p. 763.

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

Quapaws. — For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Quapaws. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistant, and tools, 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: *Provided*, That this sum of six hundred dollars, together with any unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for the employment of a farmer, may be used in the purchase of such articles of food and clothing as may be thought necessary in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians. — For the third 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. Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians. Vol. xii. p. 972.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.

treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for 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 ninth 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 five hundred dollars.

Rogue rivers. Vol. x. p. 1018.

Rogue Rivers. — For fifteenth 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. 540.

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. 541.

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.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation for subsisting Seminole Indians, thirty-one thousand and eighty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents; which amount shall be deducted from any money or funds belonging to said tribe of Indians.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation to pay expenses of commission to investigate the losses of loyal Seminole Indians, two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents.

Senecas. Vol. vii. p. 161.

Senecas. — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York. 1831, ch. 26. Vol. iv. p. 442.

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.

1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 35.

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

Shoshones: *Western Bands.*—For fifth 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 fifth 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 fifth 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. 663.

Goship Bands.—For fifth 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.

Sioux of Dakota: *Blackfeet Band.*—For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, seven thousand dollars. Sioux of Dakota; Blackfeet band; Vol. xiv. p. 728.

Lower Brule Band.—For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, six thousand dollars. Lower Brule band. Vol. xiv. p. 700.

For second of five instalments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family engaged in agricultural pursuits on the reservation, (one hundred lodges,) to be expended in stock, agricultural and other implements and improvements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, in conformity with same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith's shop, in conformity with same article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Dakota; For the building of a saw-mill, storehouse, and for the pay of engineer and employees, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Minneconjou band; Vol. xiv. p. 696. *Minneconjou Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

Onk-pah-pah band; Vol. xiv. p. 739. *Onk-pah-pah Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, being thirty dollars for each lodge or family, (three hundred lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nine thousand dollars.

Ogallala band; Vol. xiv. p. 748. *Ogallala Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

Sans Arcs band; Vol. xiv. p. 732. *Sans Arcs Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, being thirty dollars to each lodge or family, (two hundred and eighty lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (thirty-eight lodges,) to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements, per fifth article treaty of October twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Two Kettles band; Vol. xiv. p. 724. *Two Kettles Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, six thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (one hundred and thirteen lodges,) to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements, per fifth article treaty of October nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pay of farmer, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith's shop, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, five hundred dollars.

For the support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles for the smith's shop, in conformity with sixth article treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the building of a saw-mill, storehouse, and for the pay of engineer and employees, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Upper Yanctonais band; Vol. xiv. p. 744. *Upper Yanctonais Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

Yanctonais band. Vol. xiv. p. 735. *Yanctonais Band.* — For third of twenty instalments, being thirty dollars for each lodge or family, (three hundred and fifty lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (one hundred and fifteen lodges,) to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements, per fifth article treaty of October twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For pay of farmer, in accordance with fifth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand dollars.

Sioux of Dakota; Yanctonais band.

For the erection of a blacksmith shop, per the same article of same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For the support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, in conformity with the same article of the same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That in delivering the annuities herein named to the Blackfeet, the Lower Brulé, the Minneconjoux, Oncpapas, Ogallallas, Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, Upper Yanctonais, and Yanctonnais Sioux, if any persons of the said bands shall be permanently absent, the Secretary may withhold such part of said appropriation as may be the proportionate share of said absent persons. And if such absent persons shall be found to be hostile, or provided for under other treaty stipulations with the government, the Secretary may use the proportion of the appropriation due to such part of said bands for the benefit of other of said bands by the purchase of stock, provisions, clothing, and agricultural implements.

Proviso as to payment.

For expenses of transporting and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians, parties to treaties made at Fort Sully in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the Sisseton and Wahpeton *and Wahpeton* Sioux, at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, with agricultural and mechanical implements, and [to] provide for their education, as contemplated by the sixth and seventh articles of treaty, February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Rev. H. B. Whipple, of Faribault, in the State of Minnesota.

Post, pp. 507, 509.

For furnishing the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, at Lake Traverse, Dakota Territory, under the same treaty for the above-named purposes, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Rev. H. B. Whipple, of Faribault, in the State of Minnesota; and to pay for provisions and agricultural implements furnished said Indians during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

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

Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

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

S'Klallams. Vol. xii. p. 934.

For ninth 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, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth 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, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For the fifth 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-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Tabeguache band of Utah Indians. Vol. xiii. p. 675.

For the last of five instalments, per tenth article of same treaty and Senate amendment thereto, to be applied for the purposes of agriculture, and for the purchase of farming utensils and stock animals, ten thousand dollars.

For the fifth 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 (Cow Creek band.) Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). — For fifteenth 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.

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua valley, Oregon. Vol. x. p. 1126.

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. — For fourth 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 fourteenth 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 fourteenth 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 dollars.

For Indians upon the Siletz reservation, Oregon, to provide agricultural implements, seeds, cattle, and so forth, to compensate them for losses sustained by reason of executive proclamation taking from them that portion of their reservation called Yaquina Bay, six thousand dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes. Vol. xii. p. 946.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For fourth 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 ninth 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 article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-*two* [five], two thousand dollars.

For ninth 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 dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for 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.

For ninth 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.

Winnebagoes. Vol. vii. p. 545. Vol. xii. p. 628.

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.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

For twenty-second 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.

Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.

Wall-Pah-Pe Tribe of Snake Indians. — For second 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. Vol. xiv. p. 683.

Yakama Nation. — For fourth of five instalments of second series for beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars. Yakama nation. Vol. xii. p. 953.

For ninth 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 ninth 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, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth 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 dollars.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 ninth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth 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 ninth 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 ninth 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. — For last of ten instalments 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, sixty-five thousand dollars. Yancton tribe of Sioux. Vol. xi. p. 744.

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, fifty thousand dollars. General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona;

California. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintending agent, 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-five thousand dollars. Colorado Territory.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service in 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, fifteen thousand dollars.

Idaho 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 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 amount found due to the United States, on the settlement of accounts of Caleb Lyon, late governor, and so forth, of Idaho, claimed by him to have been stolen, forty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents, to be appropriated to the Indians to whom the funds in the hands of the said Lyon belonged at the time of the loss.

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 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.

New Mexico;

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.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

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.

Utah 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, twenty thousand dollars.

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

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous. — For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, 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 direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eleven thousand dollars.

Texas Indians.

Wichitas and

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 employees, 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. 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, forty thousand dollars. California.

For pay of one physician, twelve hundred dollars; one blacksmith, seven hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant blacksmith, five hundred dollars; one farmer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one teacher, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and one carpenter, seven hundred and twenty dollars, upon each of the reservations in California; and one miller, at seven hundred and fifty dollars, upon each of the Round Valley and Hoopa Valley reservations.

For the purchase of a grist and saw mill, Round Valley reservation, California, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, not parties to any treaty, in Oregon and Washington Territory, and for pay of necessary employees, twenty thousand dollars. Removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington.

For an amount to pay the settlers of Hoopa Valley for their personal property left upon the Hoopa Valley reservation at the time the government took possession, four thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars. Settlers of Hoopa Valley.

For removing the Indians from Smith's River reservation to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations, three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the Smith River reservation is hereby discontinued. Smith River reservation discontinued.

Navajo Indians of New Mexico. — 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, twenty-one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at eleven cents per ration. Navajo Indians of New Mexico.

For cost of removal of the Navajoes from the Bosque Redondo to their old home, and for sheep, cattle, and corn, as provided for in article twelve of the new treaty, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed. *Post*, p. 670.

For annuity goods, not exceeding five dollars per head, as provided in article eight of the new treaty, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock, provided for in article seven of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman, of the Indian peace commission.

For constructing warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter's shop, and school-house, per article three of said treaty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman, of the Indian peace commission.

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. Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes.

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.

For subsistence, clothing, and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Waupakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, known as the Santee Sioux, at their new homes near the mouth of the Niobrara, fifty thousand dollars. Santee Sioux.

For payment of interest on one million six hundred and ninety thousand three hundred dollars, non-paying stock, held by the Secretary of the Interest on non-paying

stock held in trust for Indian tribes.

Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the interest payable July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars.

Cherokees.

To pay the expenses of a commissioner to be appointed to fix the cost of property and improvements on farms confiscated and sold by Cherokee nation, under laws of said nation made during the late rebellion, two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Interest on abstracted bonds Cherokee school fund.

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

Delivery of annuities to Indians 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.

Pawnees, Poncas, 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.

For this amount to pay the interest on certain non-paying stock held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Canal on Colorado reservation.

For completing the construction of irrigating canal on the Colorado reservation in Arizona, fifty 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.

Settlement of Shoshones and Bannocks on Fort Hall reservation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to establish the Shoshones, Bannocks, and other strolling bands of Indians in the southern portion of Idaho Territory, on the Fort Hall reservation, on Snake river, Idaho Territory, 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:

Proviso.

Provided, That none of the payments herein provided for 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 *of* portions of said tribes or bands have observed all of said obligations, payments shall be made to them pro rata.

Under treaties not yet ratified.

For this amount for the purpose of carrying out the treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools and farming utensils, and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commission and not yet ratified, and defraying the expenses of the commission in making such treaties, and carrying their provisions into effect, five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman of said commission, and drawn from the treasury upon his requisition upon the Secretary of the Interior.

Mode of delivery of goods, &c. to Indians.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods and merchandise furnished any tribe or band of Indians under the provisions of this act shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe or band to the chiefs of the tribe or band, to be distributed to the tribe or band by the chiefs in such manner as the chiefs may deem best, and the delivery of

all such goods and merchandise, or annuities of any character, shall be made in the presence of a military officer not below the rank of captain, to be detailed for that purpose by the commander of the department in which the delivery shall be made, where such an officer shall be stationed within fifty miles of the place of delivery, which officer shall attest by his certificate the receipt thereof; and no receipt by Indians for goods or property to any superintendent or agent shall be valid to discharge such officer, unless the same be accompanied by the certificate of such military officer, showing that said goods were actually delivered, and are of the quantity and quality stated in the invoice or bill thereof, a copy of which shall be attached to the receipt.

Mode of delivery of goods, &c. to Indians.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, provided for in the tenth article of the treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the construction of a toll bridge across the Great Nemaha river, may be applied to the purchase of oxen and agricultural implements, and so forth, for the use of said Indians, in compliance with their request.

Appropriation for toll bridge, to be applied to purchase of agricultural implements, &c. for the Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas. Vol. xii. p. 1174.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the expenses of the Cherokee delegation to Washington, District of Columbia, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That said sum be refunded to the treasury of the United States out of that portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas applicable to Cherokee national purposes.

Expenses of Cherokee delegation at Washington.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the committees on Indian affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall examine the claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for all matters of difference between them and the government of the United States, and shall report the result of said examination to their respective houses at the next session of Congress.

Claim of Choctaws and Chickasaws to be examined, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mendocino Indian reservation in California be restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That any improvement of the United States on said reservation shall be appraised by the register and receiver of the land office of the district, and be paid for by the purchaser of the land on which they are located: *Provided further*, That all improvements made by any persons on said reservation before the passage of this act, shall be the sole property of the person making them, who shall have priority of purchase of six hundred and forty acres of land covering and adjoining said improvements, and all said lands shall be sold and disposed of for money only.

Mendocino Indian reservation in California to be restored to public lands, and offered for sale.

Provisoes.

Improvements.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLIX. — *An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States.*

July 27, 1868.

WHEREAS the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendents, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore,

Rights of American citizens in foreign states.

Preamble.

Right of expatriation declared.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Facts to be communicated to Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCL. — *An Act to establish a new Land District in the State of Nebraska.*

Grand Island land district established in Nebraska.

Boundaries, &c.

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 Omaha land district in the State of Nebraska included within the following limits, to wit: On the east by the line dividing ranges six and seven east; on the north by the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one north; on the south by the south bank of the Platte River; and on the west by the west boundary of the State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "Grand Island" 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 interest may seem to require.

Register and receiver.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of their office, 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 in said State.

Lands therein, not reserved, to be exposed to sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in said district, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and 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.

Proviso.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLI. — *An Act to regulate the Sale of Hay in the District of Columbia.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all hay and straw, which may be sold by weight in the District of Columbia, shall be sold by the net hundred, and every twenty hundred pounds net weight shall be a ton. Sale of hay and straw in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. When act takes effect.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLII. — *An Act to incorporate the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Crosby S. Noyes, Clarence B. Baker, Alexander R. Shepherd, George W. Adams, and Samuel H. Kauffman, and their associates and successors, are hereby created and declared a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington, for the purpose of carrying on the business of printing and publishing at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall and may have perpetual succession, and be empowered in law to contract and be contracted with, 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 els[e]where, to make and use a common seal, and to change, alter, or renew the same at their pleasure, to adopt by-laws, issue certificates of stock, and generally to do and perform all things relative to the objects of their corporation, which is now and shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do. Evening Star Newspaper Company incorporated. Powers, &c. of corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of said company shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than five members or stockholders, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the officers thereof shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who, with such other stockholders as may be added by the board, shall constitute an executive committee, which may, when the board of directors are not in session, exercise all the powers vested in the company, (except as may be otherwise provided by the board of directors in the by-laws of the company,) and a majority of the same shall constitute a quorum. Directors, quorum. Officers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of the company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each; and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote at the elections of the company for every share therein by him or her owned; and a plurality of votes cast at any election shall elect. Capital stock. Votes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the company shall have power to hold real estate suitable and proper for the conduct of its business; and the directors thereof shall have power to declare such dividends of the profits of the company as they may deem proper. Real estate. Dividends.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the stockholders in said company shall be individually liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the stock held by them respectively, at its par value. Individual liability of stockholders.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or revoke the said corporation. Act may be altered.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLIII.—*An Act to authorize the City of Washington to issue Bonds for the Purpose of paying the floating Debt of the City.*

City of Washington may issue not over $800,000 of bonds to pay its floating debt.

Denomination, interest, &c.

Bonds, how to be executed, and where payable;

not to be sold, for less than par, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Washington be, and hereby is, authorized to issue, by vote of its councils, registered or coupon bonds in denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semiannually; principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States. Said bonds shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the register of the city, and shall be payable at such place or places as may by them be deemed expedient, and may be issued and disposed of to an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the present floating debt of the city, not, however, to exceed the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value in lawful money of the United States, or in exchange for said matured and liquidated indebtedness: *Provided also*, That no greater amount of said bonds shall be disposed of than may be found necessary for the payment of said indebtedness.

Interest and sinking fund for redemption to be provided for by taxation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the city councils upon issuing the bonds herein authorized, to provide by taxation for the prompt payment of the interest thereon; also to provide for the redemption of the said bonds by establishing a sinking fund to be set apart annually to an amount not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of bonds issued, said sinking fund to be created from regular taxes levied for that purpose, and to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

Necessary ordinances may be passed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said city councils are hereby authorized to pass any and all ordinances which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.
1863, ch. 76, § 1.
Vol. xii. p. 737.

CHAP. CCLIV.—*An Act to amend Section one of "An Act to prevent and punish Frauds upon the Revenue, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.*

Declaration to truth of invoices in certain cases, may be made to, &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 prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for [the] more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to section one thereof an additional proviso, as follows: *And provided further*, That in case of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from a foreign country adjacent to the United States, the declaration in this section hereinbefore required may be made to, and the certificate endorsed by, the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, at or nearest to the port or place of clearance for the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.
1863, ch. 50.
Vol. xii. p. 657.

CHAP. CCLV.—*An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to allow the United States to prosecute Appeals and Writs of Error, without giving Security," and for other Purposes.*

The United States may prosecute appeals, &c. to circuit courts, without security for costs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended to writs of error, appeals, or other process in law, admiralty or equity, issuing from or brought up to a circuit court of the United States.

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

whose assets do not pay fifty per cent, unless, &c.

operation of the provisions of said clause is postponed shall be extended until said first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. And said clause is hereby so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

Amendments to bankruptcy act, sections 14, 22, 39, 42, 44, 47.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase "presented or defended," in the fourteenth section of said act shall read "prosecuted or defended"; the phrase "non-resident debtors" in line five, section twenty-two, of the act as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read "non-resident creditors"; that the word "or" in the next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read "and"; that the phrase "section thirteen" in the forty-second section of said act shall read "section eleven"; and the phrase "or spends any part thereof in gaming" in the forty-fourth section of said act shall read "or shall spend any part thereof in gaming"; and that the words "with the senior register, or" and the phrase "to be delivered to the register" in the forty-seventh section of said act be stricken out.

Registers may administer certain oaths.

Commissioners may take proof of debts, subject, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court according to the provisions of said act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLIX.—*An Act to transfer to the Department of the Interior certain Powers and Duties now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury in Connection with Indian Affairs.*

The supervisory and appellate powers as to Indian affairs, &c. now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, to be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior. 1848, ch. 118, § 4. Vol. ix. p. 264. Vol. vii. p. 385. Vol. vii. p. 454.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers and duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury, under and by virtue of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the powers and duties devolving upon him under and by virtue of the laws relating to the investment of the moneys in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, from the sales of land under the treaties concluded at Pontotoc, October twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and at Washington City, May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, as also all other supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs, which may now by law be vested in the said Secretary of the Treasury, shall from and after the passage of this act be exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Census to be taken of Eastern Cherokees, on which payments shall be made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a new roll or census to be made of the North Carolina or Eastern Cherokees, which shall be the roll upon which payments due said Indians shall be made.

Commissioner of Indian affairs to supervise Eastern Cherokees.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the commissioner of Indian affairs to take the same supervisory charge of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees as of other tribes of Indians.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act to provide for an American Line of Mail and Emigrant Passenger Steamships between New York and one or more European Ports.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is empowered and hereby authorized to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, under a special charter passed by the legislature of said State under the date of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the weekly or semi-weekly conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, England, or Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, in first-class sea-going steamships, to be constructed in the United States and owned by said company, for a term not exceeding fifteen years, in the manner and on the conditions hereinafter stated.

Postmaster-General may contract with Commercial Navigation Company for weekly, &c. conveyance of mails of the United States between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, &c.

Class of vessels, where to be built, and term of contract.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said navigation company shall, with a purpose of performing the above service, build, contract, and fit out, within one year from the passage of this act, at least seven first-class sea-going steamships, five of which shall not be of less than three thousand tons each, government measurement, and two others of not less than two thousand tons each, all of which vessels shall be constructed in the best manner, under the supervision and inspection of the American Lloyds, or, if ordered by the Postmaster-General, under the inspection of the most competent engineer, to be detailed for this purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, upon a written application of the Postmaster-General, so that when completed each vessel shall be of the first class in every respect, and with all known modern improvements in model, machinery, and outfit, so as to secure the greatest possible speed and safety; which steamships, when so constructed, shall be organized into and compose the United States mail steamship line, for the proper conveyance of mails and passengers, as hereinafter provided; the time of sailing, and all other details, to be arranged and agreed upon between the said company and the Postmaster-General, with power to modify such agreements, from time to time, as may best promote the object in view: *Provided*, That no letters or mail matter shall be detained for the purpose of being sent by this line: *And provided further*, That the average rate of speed of the steamships of the said navigation company shall not be less than that of the steamships of other lines upon the same or similar routes, and if for the space of three months the trips successively of the steamships of said company shall be made in longer time than that employed by other steamships as aforesaid, then any contract made under the provisions of this act shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the government of the United States.

Seven first-class steamships to be built, of what tonnage, and within what time;

to compose the United States Mail Steamship Line for the conveyance of mails and passengers.

Letters, &c. not to be detained to be sent by this line.

Rate of speed;

if not attained, contract may cease.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation for carrying and transporting the mails by sea, as herein provided, shall be agreed upon, and shall be in conformity with the act of Congress, approved June fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and shall in no event or contingency exceed the sum therein provided, being all postage on letters, newspapers, and all other matter transported by or in the mails carried by said navigation company, shall belong to said company, and shall be paid to said navigation company quarterly, or applied to their use or benefit, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That when the receipts of said navigation company from sea postages, under any contract to be made in pursuance of this act, shall equal or exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars per annum, then the right of said company to receive the inland postages shall cease and determine, and said company shall only receive the sea postages: *Provided*, That such postages shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum, after the discontinuance of said inland postage.

Compensation not to exceed postage, &c.; 1858, ch. 164. Vol. xi. p. 364.

to be paid to the company quarterly.

When sea postages exceed $400,000 a year, company not to receive inland postages, nor sea postages beyond $600,000.

Company may issue bonds;

amount, and when payable;

principal and interest payable in coin;

to be registered at Post-Office Department.

Postmaster-General to apply moneys earned for postages to pay the interest of the bonds, and balance for sinking fund.

When sinking fund equals principal, interest how to be paid, and postages how applied.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the construction of the above-mentioned vessels within the time and in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the maintenance of the said line, the said Commercial Navigation Company may issue bonds to such an amount that the entire annual interest thereon shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such bonds to be made payable at the expiration of the before-named fifteen years, and the interest thereof to be made payable semiannually, the principal and interest of such bonds to be made payable in coin of the United States. That for the protection of the holders of such bonds they shall be severally registered at the Post-Office Department, and certified by the chief clerk of the Department, without liability for the payment of the interest or principal of said bonds upon the part of the Post-Office Department only in manner as hereinafter provided. And the Postmaster-General shall receive all moneys for postage earned by the steamships of said company, and shall apply the same as far as needed to the payment of the semiannual interest upon the before-named bonds, and shall retain the surplus after paying such interest, and shall invest the same quarterly in the securities of the United States to form a sinking fund, to be held solely for the benefit of the bondholders, and to be applied to the payment of the principal of such bonds. And whenever, and as soon as such sinking fund shall equal in amount the entire principal of said bonds, then from that time forward the interest of said bonds shall be paid out of the income of such sinking fund, and the principal thereof out of the same fund at their maturity. And all postage earned after the time when said sinking fund shall be made up to the amount aforesaid, shall belong to and be paid quarterly to the said company by the Postmaster-General of the United States.

Steamships, how to be commanded, &c.;

armament;

apprentices;

may be taken by the United States as transports, &c. if exigency requires;

payment therefor.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid mail steamships shall be commanded and officered only by citizens of the United States, shall mount an armament, if required, of two guns each, and shall have at least one apprentice to be instructed in engineering, seamanship, and navigation, for every two hundred tons of registered tonnage for each steamship; and the government of the United States shall have the power to take and use the aforesaid mail steamships as transports or for ships of war whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the United States may require them, who is authorized, in such an event, to take said mail steamers and pay said company a just and equitable sum for their use, or purchase the same, as may be deemed most for the interest of the United States; said payment, whether for purchase or use, to be made to the Postmaster-General, who shall pay to said navigation company whatever balance be due them, after deducting sufficient for payment for all the before-named registered bonds, the amount of which in this event shall be paid to the holders thereof at maturity of the same.

Foreign mail agents of the government to have free passage.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the foreign mail agents of the government of the United States shall have free passage on the ships of the said Commercial Navigation Company whenever the Postmaster-General to such foreign mail agents issues passes certifying to the said company that such is their official character.

Company to maintain steamships for twenty years.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said navigation company shall keep up and maintain for a period of twenty years, for the said United States mail service, at least the said number of seven first-class steamships.

Privileges, &c. of this act not to be transferred or assigned.

Intent of act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the rights and privileges herewith granted shall be and remain to this company, and in no event shall this company transfer or assign the rights and privileges herein granted, nor shall it be lawful for any officer of the government hereafter to recognize any assignment or transfer, it being the intent and meaning of this act to secure an American line of *of* steam-vessels for the trans

portation of mails and the proper conveyance of emigrant passengers between the port of New York and the European ports above named; and Congress may at any time hereafter, during the period of fifteen years, terminate or abandon any contract of the United States made with such company, and, having a due regard to the accrued rights of the said company, alter, repeal, or amend this act, and it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Congress may terminate the contract or repeal the act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXI.—*An Act relating to the Alexandria Canal.*

July 27, 1868.

Alexandria canal.

Whereas by an act of Congress, on the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, the Alexandria Canal Company was incorporated, and authorized and empowered to construct, operate, and maintain a canal from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, with an aqueduct across the Potomac river at Georgetown; and whereas by an act of the general assembly of the State of Virginia, passed on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the board of public works was authorized to unite with the corporate authorities of the city of Alexandria in making disposition of the Alexandria canal, in order to repair and make said canal available; and whereas said board of public works did, in pursuance of said authority, so unite with said corporate authorities, and did by their joint vote, and a vote of the majority of the stockholders of said canal company, empower and direct the president and directors of the said canal company to lease the said canal for the period of ninety-nine years; and whereas the said president and directors, in pursuance of said authority, did, on the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, grant, lease, and convey the said canal, its aqueduct, locks, banks, lands, gates, and property of all description to Henry H. Wells, Philip Quigley, and William W. Dungan, the grantees therein named; and whereas afterward, and by an act passed by the general assembly of the State of Virginia, on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the said lease was ratified and affirmed, and the lessees were further authorized and empowered to build, operate, and maintain a new aqueduct, and in conjunction therewith a railroad and a road bridge across said piers, and build, operate, and maintain a railroad from Georgetown to Alexandria; and whereas the said lessees have entered into possession of and repaired the said canal, and have erected a new aqueduct across the said Potomac river upon the said piers connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with the said Alexandria canal: Therefore,

Preamble. 1830, ch. 104. Vol. vi. p. 419.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said aqueduct across the Potomac river from Georgetown to the Virginia shore, and so connecting the said canals, is hereby declared to be a lawful structure in its present position and elevation, anything in any law or laws of the United States, or of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Aqueduct across the Potomac from Georgetown declared a lawful structure;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lessees, their associates, their heirs, and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to maintain and operate said aqueduct, and to erect, build, operate, and maintain across the Potomac river from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the Virginia shore, upon and over the stone piers upon which the aqueduct now rests, in conjunction therewith, a bridge of wood, iron, or stone, with one or more ways for the passage of persons, animals, and vehicles, and also with one or more tracks or ways for the passage of engines and cars, with such other conveniences as are usual or necessary for a railroad.

may be maintained and operated, and bridge erected over it.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said lessees, their associates and successors, to lay out, construct, maintain, and

A railroad may be maintained,

&c. across the bridge.

operate a railroad across said bridge from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the Virginia shore, and there to connect with said railroad.

Rates of tolls established;

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the chief engineer of the army shall certify to the Secretary of War that the said bridge is so far completed as to be ready, fit, and convenient for the passage of persons, animals, and vehicles, the said lessees, their successors, and their legal representatives, may demand, have, and receive, in advance, the following tolls, to wit: For any foot passenger crossing on said bridge, two cents; for any horse, mule, or jack, any ox, or other horned cattle, five cents; for any vehicle drawn by one animal, fifteen cents; drawn by two animals, twenty-five cents; drawn by four animals, thirty-five cents, but no extra charge shall be made for the driver of such vehicle; for any hog, sheep, or other live creature, one cent; which certificate shall be published for three weeks in two daily papers in the city of Washington at the expense of the company: *Provided, however*, That it shall be lawful for said lessees to commute those rates to persons requiring yearly passes; which said rates, or other lower rates to be by them prescribed from time to time, the said lessees may demand in advance, or may sue for, have, and receive, of and from any person who shall pass over said bridge, or who shall send, ride, or drive any animal or vehicle over the said bridge without first paying said tolls. And any person who shall attempt to injure said bridge, or to pass over the same, or to pass his animals over it, without first paying the tolls prescribed herein, or shall attempt to force said bridge, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each offence, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however*, That a conviction for such misdemeanor shall not in any wise be a bar to any suit brought to recover damages for an injury to said bridge: *Provided, however*, That said bridge is open and free for the passage of troops and munitions of war by the United States without charge or compensation of any kind.

to be published in newspapers in city of Washington;

may be commuted.

Penalty for injuring bridge or evading or attempting to evade toll.

Proviso.

Bridge to be open for troops, &c. of the United States.

Act to be void if bridge is not completed in five years.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the said bridge shall not be fully completed within five years from the passage of this act, then this act shall be null and void.

No one railroad to have exclusive rights, &c.

Sec. 6. *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 bridge, but any privilege granted to one corporation shall be extended to all who may make application for such privilege on equal terms; and shall not sell, transfer, or lease their corporate rights to any company that will not check baggage or commute fares with all railroads north or south.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the right is hereby reserved to Congress to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional Regulations for the Government of the Institution, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for the Columbia institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1867, ch. 167. Vol. xiv. p. 464.

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 benefit of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

For the support of the institution, in addition to the existing appropriation to meet the increased expense of maintaining pupils whose admission was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the work upon buildings of the institution, in accord-

ance with the plans heretofore submitted to Congress, forty-eight thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One senator by the President of the Senate, and two representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors to hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and to be eligible to a reappointment.

Three additional directors authorized; their appointment and term of office.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than the education of the deaf and dumb, nor shall any portion of the real estate be aliened, sold, or conveyed, except under the authority of a special act of Congress.

Property to be devoted only to what purposes.

Real estate not to be sold, &c. without, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as allows the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the maintenance and tuition of each pupil admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of part of 1857, ch. 46, § 4. Vol. xi. p. 162.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States, as authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be increased from ten to twenty-five in number.

Number of students may be increased to twenty-five.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

Appropriation for government hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia.

Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia. — For the support, clothing, medical and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy and revenue-cutter service, 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.

For finishing, furnishing, lighting, and heating the unfinished part of the east wing of the main hospital edifice, seven thousand dollars.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. — For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

For the proper enclosure, improvement, and enlargement of the grounds of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. — For the support of the asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from independent or pay patients, fifteen thousand dollars.

Columbia hospital for women and lying-in asylum.

For the completion of the Providence Hospital in Washington City, District of Columbia, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all expenditures for the said Providence Hospital under appropriations of Congress shall be made under the direction and control of the Surgeon-General of the army, whose duty it shall be to report at the December session of every Congress a full and complete statement of all expenses incurred under and by virtue of appropriations made by Congress.

Providence Hospital.

Proviso.

For the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

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: *Provided*, That said contract shall be made by the Surgeon-General of the army, who shall report to the December session of every Congress, stating with whom the said contract is made, and the amount and nature thereof.

Transient paupers in Washington, D. C.

Proviso.

Reports to Congress of expenditures under appropriations.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall, at the commencement of every December session of Congress, make a full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriations by Congress. Said statement shall include the amount paid to said superintendent, and also for teachers, to whom paid, and the rate at which paid; and all expenditures for the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum shall be under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the army, who shall also report to Congress, at every December session, a full and accurate account of all expenditures made by said asylum out of appropriations by Congress; and all accounts for all appropriations made by Congress for charitable purposes and for charitable institutions in the District of Columbia shall be audited by the fiirst auditor of the Treasury. But nothing herein contained shall take from the Secretary of the Interior the jurisdiction he now has over the subject of charities and charitable institutions in the District of Columbia.

Accounts for appropriations for charitable purposes to be audited by first auditor.

Jurisdiction of Secretary of Interior.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain executive Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

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, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz.: —

Appropriations for temporary clerks in Indian bureau and in State Department, and for surveyor-general of Utah Territory.

That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand two hundred dollars, for the employment of temporary clerks in the Indian bureau, to be employed at the following rates: one clerk, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; six clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; seven clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; and two female copyists, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; and the sum of ten thousand dollars for the employment of temporary clerks in the State Department; the said clerks so to be employed in said State Department shall receive a compensation of twelve hundred dollars each per annum; and the sum of nine thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is also appropriated to pay the salary, office expenses, and clerk-hire of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, in accordance with provisions of act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Ante, p. 91.

Arched roadway over Tiber creek.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, for the purpose of building an arched roadway over Tiber Creek, on North Capitol Street, leading to the government printing-office: *Provided*, [That] the city of Washington will appropriate sufficient additional amount to complete it.

Proviso.

Henry B. Ste. Marie.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry B. Ste. Marie, the sum of ten thousand dollars for services and information in the arrest of John H. Surratt, in the kingdom of Italy, charged with the crimes of conspiracy and murder, and the joint resolution for the relief of Henry B. Ste. Marie, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of joint resolution.

Priv. Res. 65. *Post*, p. 433.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXIV. — *An Act relating to Pensions.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws granting pensions to the hereinafter-mentioned dependent relatives of deceased persons leaving neither widow or child entitled to pensions under existing laws, shall be so construed as to give precedence to such relatives in the following order, namely: First, mothers; secondly, fathers; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly if there be more than one: *Provided,* That if, in any case, the said persons shall have left both father and mother who were dependent upon them, then on the death of the mother the father shall become entitled to a pension commencing from and after the death of the mother; and upon the death of the mother and father the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age shall jointly become entitled to such pension until they attain the age of sixteen years, respectively, commencing from and after the death of the party who, preceding them, would have been entitled to the same: *And provided further,* That no pension heretofore awarded shall be affected by anything herein contained.

Precedence of payments of pensions to dependent relatives of deceased persons.

Proviso.

Former pensions not affected hereby.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, in the service of the United States, subsequently to the passage of this act, unless the person who was wounded or contracted disease was in the line of duty; and, if in the military service, was at the time actually in the field, or on the march, or at some post, fort, or garrison; or if in the naval service was at the time borne on the books of some ship, or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States, or to some other vessel or naval station.

Pensions to be granted for wounds received or diseases contracted only in line of duty, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the acts approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as requires that pensions remaining unclaimed for fourteen months after the same have become due, shall be adjusted at the office of the third auditor, is hereby repealed; and the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for a period of three years after the same shall have become due, shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the rolls, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application, with evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension.

Repeal of parts of 1838, ch. 56. Vol. v. p. 225. 1842, ch. 189, § 3. Vol. v. p. 521.

The failure to claim pension for three years to raise the presumption that pension has legally terminated, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, soldier, seaman, or enlisted man has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pension, and a child or children under sixteen years of age by a former wife, each of said children shall be entitled to receive two dollars per month, to commence from the death of their father and continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, to be paid to the guardian of such child or children for their use and benefit: *Provided, however,* That in all cases where such widow is charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such child or children, the said sum of two dollars per month for each of said children shall be paid to her for and during the time she is, or may have been, so charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such child or children, subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations as if they were her own children by her said deceased husband.

Children by former wife of any soldier, &c. dying since March 4, 1861, and leaving widow entitled to a pension, to have pension of $2 a month;

to be paid to widow, when, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where an increased pension has been or may hereafter be granted to any widow or guardian of the children under sixteen years of age of a deceased soldier or sailor under an act entitled "An act increasing the pensions of widows, and for

Widow or guardian not to be deprived of increased pen-

sion under act of 1866, ch. 235, if child, &c. is inmate of any charitable institution. Vol. xiv. p. 230.

other purposes," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or any subsequent act, such widow, or the guardian of such children, shall not be deprived of such increase by reason of any child or children of such deceased soldier or sailor being the inmate of any home, orphan's asylum, or other public or private charitable institution organized for the care and education of soldiers' orphans under the laws of any of the States, or in any school or institution where such orphan may in whole or in part be maintained or educated at the expense of a State, or of the public.

Certain pensions when granted to commence from what time.

Applications therefor, when to be filed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all pensions which have been granted in consequence of death occurring or disease contracted, or wounds received, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall hereafter be granted: *Provided*, That the application for such pension has been or shall hereafter be, filed with the Commissioner of Pensions within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued; except that applications by or in behalf of insane persons and children under sixteen years of age may be filed after the expiration of the said five years, if previously thereto they were without guardians or other proper legal representatives.

Public notice to be given of contents of section six.

Arrears of pensions to be paid.

Claim agents not entitled to fees for applying for arrears, &c.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of pensions to give public notice of the contents of the foregoing section, particularly at the offices of the several pension agencies; and upon any application by letter or otherwise for or on behalf of any person entitled to the benefit of its provisions, or upon any notification that such person is so entitled, to pay or cause to be paid to him all such arrears of pensions as he may be entitled to under the provisions of the said section; and no claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for the arrears of pension under this and the preceding section.

Pensions not to be allowed to widows abandoning their children, or being unsuitable persons to have charge of them. 1866, ch. 106, § 11. Vol. xiv. p. 58.

Children to receive the pensions.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section eleven of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "That if any officer, soldier, or seaman shall have died of wounds received or of disease contracted in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seal, by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of satisfactory evidence thereof to the commissioner of pensions, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until said child or children shall have severally become sixteen years of age, any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier, or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such child or children."

When heirs of persons entitled to pensions may receive them. 1866, ch. 106, § 6. Vol. xiv. p. 57.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That section six of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: That if any person entitled to a pension has died since March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, leaving no widow and no child under sixteen years of age, his or her heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his or her death.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the remarriage of any widow or dependent mother, otherwise entitled to a pension prior to the application therefor, or to the issue of a pension certificate to her, shall not debar her right to a pension for the period elapsing from the death of her husband or son, on account of whose services and death she may claim a pension, to her remarriage: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify the fourth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts granting pensions," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The remarriage of a widow or dependent mother not to deprive her of pension for the period before her remarriage.
Proviso.
1865, ch. 84, § 4.
Vol. xiii. p. 499.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the ninth section of an act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" are hereby continued in force for five years from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Pensions to volunteers, not enlisted, disabled by wounds.
1864, ch. 247, § 9.
Vol. xiii. p. 388.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That section one of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be so construed as to secure to every person entitled by law before the passage of said act to a less pension than twenty-five dollars per month, who while in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, having only one eye, shall have lost the same, a pension of twenty-five dollars per month.

Construction of 1866, ch. 106, § 1.
Vol. xiv. p. 56.
Persons having but one eye, and losing that, to have pension of $25 a month.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of an act entitled "An act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six shall be so construed as to place all pensioners whose right thereto accrued subsequently to the war of the Revolution, and prior to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, on the same footing, as to rate of pension, from and after the passage of said act, as those who have been pensioned under acts passed since said fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors now receiving a less sum shall hereafter be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month.

Construction of 1866, ch. 235, § 3.
Vol. xiv. p. 230.
Pensions accruing after the war of the Revolution, and prior to March 4, 1861;
of widows of soldiers and sailors of the Revolution.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers in the military or naval service, of the rank of captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy, and of less rank, who have lost a leg or arm in such service and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb on the same terms as privates in the army are now entitled to receive the same.

Certain officers in the military or naval service entitled to receive an artificial limb, when, &c.
See *post*, p. 315.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases pensions heretofore or hereafter granted by special acts of Congress shall be subject to be varied in amount according to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Pensions by special acts may be varied in amount by pension laws.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal of inconsistent laws

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXV. — *An Act to pay for indexing the Tax Bill.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, to the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, one hundred dollars for preparing, by order of the House, a full index of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Appropriation to pay for indexing tax bill.
1868, ch. 186.
Ante, p. 125.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXVI. — *An Act to correct an Error in the Enrolment of the "Act imposing Taxes on distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other Purposes."*

Error corrected in act of 1868, ch. 186, § 48.
Ante, p. 144.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of the first sentence of section forty-eight of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be amended so that it will read: "; or three dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint," etc., instead of "each bottle containing more than one pint," etc.; the word "not" having been omitted in the enrolment of the act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

1856, ch. 43.
Vol. xi. p. 20.

CHAP. CCLXVII. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act granting public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State," approved June 3, 1856.*

The legislature of Wisconsin may dispose of certain lands for the benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.

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 legislature of the State of Wisconsin to dispose of the lands granted and which may have enured and been certified to the State of Wisconsin under the act of Congress approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to aid in the construction of a railroad "from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City to the Saint Croix river or lake, between township twenty-five and thirty-one," and commonly known as La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, for the benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, existing under and by virtue of the laws of Wisconsin: *Provided, however*, That this act shall apply only to such lands as may be due the State of Wisconsin for the portion of said road already completed.

Proviso.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXVIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way to certain Railway Companies over the military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth.*

Right of way across military reservation at Fort Leavenworth granted to Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company; to Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railway Company;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, is hereby granted to the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct and operate a railway across the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, on the east side of the Missouri river, upon a line to be designated and fixed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, is hereby granted to the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad across and over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, upon such line as shall be designated and fixed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That if the said company shall not construct, within one year from the passage of this act, a railway from the city of Leavenworth to the city of Atchison, then, and in that case, a like privilege is hereby conferred upon any other company that shall construct a railway between said cities.

Proviso.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXIX. — *An Act donating a Portion of the Fort Leavenworth military Reservation for the exclusive Use of a public Road.*

Part of Fort Leavenworth military reserva-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a strip of land one hundred feet in width along *along* the southern boundary of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, in the State of Kansas, extending from the

Missouri river to the western boundary thereof, be set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use of a public road; and the said road shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from tolls or other charges upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

tion set apart for public road; to be free to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time amend or repeal this act.

Act may be repealed, &c.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXX. — *An Act regulating the Times and Places of holding the District and Circuits Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Florida.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times and places of holding the United States district and circuit courts for the northern district of Florida shall hereafter be as follows: At Jacksonville, on the first Monday of December; at Tallahassee, on the first Monday of February; and at Pensacola, on the first Monday of March.

Times and places of holding United States courts in northern district of Florida.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the terms of the United States courts heretofore held at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola be hereafter discontinued.

Terms at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola discontinued.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXI. — *An Act to disapprove an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory redistricting the Territory and reassigning the Judges thereto.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, approved January twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act defining the several judicial districts of the Territory and assigning the judges thereto," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved.

Act of legislative assembly of Washington Territory disapproved.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act proposing to the State of Texas the Establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the Relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her, exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico."*

July 27, 1868.
1850, ch. 49.
Vol. ix. p. 446.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aforesaid act shall be amended as follows: Every bill which shall have passed the council and House of Representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if he do not approve it, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall 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 that house, it shall become a law, the governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. But in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal of each house respectively. And if the governor shall not return any bill presented to him for approval, after its passage by both houses of the legislature, within three days, (Sundays excepted,) after such presentation, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had approved it: *Provided, however*, That the assembly shall not have adjourned sine die, during the three days prescribed as above, in which case it shall not become a law.

Veto power of the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to be superintendent of public buildings and grounds; salary therefor;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico shall be ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and shall have all control and management of all public buildings now erected, in progress of erection, or to be hereafter erected, and of all grounds pertaining thereto; and he shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall establish such rules in relation to said public buildings and grounds as in his judgment he may devise, and for his services as such superintendent shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, to take effect from and after the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of said Territory, upon the convening of the legislature thereof, to administer the oath of office to the members elect of the two houses and the officers thereof when chosen; and no other person shall be competent to administer said oath, save in the absence of the secretary; in which case any one member of either house may administer the oath to the presiding officer elect, and he shall administer the same to the members and other officers: *Provided*, That the annual salary of the secretary of said Territory shall be two thousand dollars per annum from and after the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

to administer oath to members elect of the legislature.

Who to administer the oath in his absence.

Annual salary.

Approved, July 27, 1868

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXIII. — *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.*

Customs, &c. laws of the United States extended to territory ceded to the United States by emperor of Russia.

See *post*, p. 539.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation be, and the same are hereby, extended to and over all the mainland, islands, and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia by treaty concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Territory to constitute the collection district of Alaska.

Port of entry.

Collector.

Salary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all of the said territory, with its ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters, shall constitute a customs collection district, to be called the district of Alaska, for which said district a port of entry shall be established at some convenient point to be designated by the President, at or near the town of Sitka or New Archangel, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at the said port of entry, and who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the usual legal fees and emoluments of the office. But his entire compensation shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, or a proportionate sum for a less period of time.

Regulations for the nationalization of vessels owned by residents of the ceded territory.

Bonds may be required of deputy collectors authorized to act as collector.

1866, ch. 201, § 29. Vol. xiv. p. 185.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and prescribe such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by actual residents of said ceded territory on and since the twentieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall continue to have been so owned up to the date of such nationalization, and that from any deputy collector of customs upon whom there has been, or shall hereafter be, conferred any of the powers of a collector under and by virtue of the twenty-ninth section of the "Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to require bonds in favor of the United States in such amount as the said Secretary shall prescribe for the faithful discharge of official duties by such deputy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within the said territory. And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in the said territory, and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits, exported or attempted to be exported from any port or place in the United States and destined for such territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section; and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits, landed or attempted to be landed or used at any port or place in said territory, in violation of said regulations, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed four hundred dollars, the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited; and any person wilfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. And bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from the master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board fire-arms, ammunition, or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said territory, or if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed therein in violation of law; and similar bonds may also be required on the landing of any such articles in the said territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned.

Importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits in the territory of Alaska may be prohibited.

Penalty for landing or attempting to land such articles; forfeiture;

fine or imprisonment.

Bonds from masters or owners of vessels.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the coasting trade between the said territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great districts.

Coasting trade of said territory, how regulated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offence, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both at the discretion of the court, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of this act, shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

The killing of otter or other fur-bearing animals prohibited; penalty;

may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No special privileges.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise provided by law, all violations of this act, and of the several laws hereby extended to the said territory and the waters thereof, committed within the limits of the same, shall be prosecuted in any district court of the United States in California or Oregon, or in the district courts of Washington, and the collector and deputy collectors appointed by virtue of this act, and any person authorized in writing by either of them, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this and the said other laws, and to keep and deliver over the same to the marshal of some one of the said courts; and said courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under this act and the several laws hereby extended over the territory so ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, as aforesaid, and shall proceed therein in the

What courts to have jurisdiction of offences under this act and the laws applicable to the territory.

Who may make arrests of persons or vessels.

Such courts to have original jurisdiction.

same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

Remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in Alaska.
1797, ch. 13. Vol. 1, p. 506.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," or mentioned in any act in addition or amendatory of said act, that have occurred or may occur in said collection district of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain the facts in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to, and upon the said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid he may exercise all the power of remission conferred upon him by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

Secretary of Treasury may prescribe regulations.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect all parts of this act, except those especially intrusted to the President alone; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any unappropriated money in the treasury to carry this act into effect and meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs within the limits of the said territory.

Appropriation.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its Location.*

Manufacturers' National Bank of New York may change its location to Brooklyn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York, now located in the city of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Brooklyn. 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 in the city of Brooklyn.

When change to be effected.

Liability, &c. of 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 daily newspapers in each of the counties of New York and Kings, in the State of New York, for not less than ten days.

Notice of changes to be published.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXV. — *An Act relating to the District Courts of Utah Territory.*

Assignment of district judges in Utah Territory.
Time and place of holding court in each district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of Utah Territory shall assign the district judges of said Territory to their respective districts, and appoint the time and place of holding court in each of said districts, not exceeding two terms in each district in any one year.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXVI.—*An Act regulating Judicial Proceedings in certain Cases, for the Protection of Officers and Agents of the Government, and for the better Defence of the Treasury against unlawful Claims.*

July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of section eight of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," and the forms and modes by that section and the twelfth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, therein referred to, prescribed for prosecuting suits, withholding executions, and paying judgments against officers of the United States, or other persons engaged in executing the acts relative to captured and abandoned property, shall extend and be applied to all suits and proceedings (except those in behalf of the United States) which have been brought, or may hereafter be brought, against any officer or agent of the government, civil or military, for acts done during the rebellion while acting by virtue or under color of his office or employment; and every defendant in such suit or proceeding having made full defence thereto, and having notified the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the same, shall be entitled to the full benefit and protection provided in said section for officers and agents of the government engaged in the collection of the public revenue; and any defendant being aggrieved by any order or direction, certificate, ruling, or judgment of any court made or had in any such proceeding, may except thereto and appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of the United States, and have the questions arising there heard and determined.

Protection extended to officers and agents of the government in suits against them for acts done during the rebellion by virtue of their office.

1866, ch. 298, § 8. Vol. xiv. p. 329. 1863, ch. 76, § 12. Vol. xii. p. 741.

Right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no action or suit shall be maintained in any court of the United States, or of any State thereof, in the name or in the behalf or interest of any alien, against the United States, or any person, for or on account of any act done or omitted to be done by such person as an officer or agent of the United States, in the administration of the act of Congress 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, or of the act of Congress entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in virtue or under color of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or any other acts of Congress relative to the said insurrectionary States, or to persons or property therein; and to any action or suit which may have been heretofore, or shall hereafter be, instituted by any alien against the United States, or any such person as aforesaid, on account of any act done or omitted to be done as aforesaid, the defendant may and shall plead or allege in bar thereof, that such act was done, or omitted to be done, in the administration of one of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea or allegation, if the fact be sustained by the proof, shall be, and shall be deemed and adjudged in law to be, a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action: *Provided,* That this section shall not be construed so as to deprive aliens who are citizens or subjects of any government which accords to citizens of the United States the right to prosecute claims against such government in its courts, of the privilege of prosecuting claims against the United States in the court of claims, as now provided by law.

No suit to be maintained in any United States or State court by or for an alien against the United States or any person for any act done, &c. under certain acts of Congress.

1863, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 820. 1864, ch. 225. Vol. xiii. p. 375.

What may be pleaded, &c. in bar of such suit.

Certain aliens may prosecute claims against the United States in the court of claims.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act approved March twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insur-

1863, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 820.

Remedy given by act in cases

of seizure under said act, declared to be exclusive.

rectionary districts within the United States," that the remedy given in cases of seizure made under said act, by preferring claim in the court of claims, should be exclusive, precluding the owner of any property taken by agents of the Treasury Department as abandoned or captured property in virtue or under color of said act from suit at common law, or any other mode of redress whatever, before any court or tribunal other than said court of claims; and in all cases in which suits of trespass, replevin, detinue, or any other form of action may have been brought and are now pending, or shall hereafter be brought against any person for or on account of private property taken by such person as an officer or agent of the United States, in virtue or under color of the act aforesaid, or the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," the defendant may and shall plead or allege in bar thereof that such act was done or omitted to be done by him as an officer or agent of the United States in the administration of one of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea or allegation, if the fact be sustained by the proof, shall be, and shall be deemed and adjudged in law to be, a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action: *Provided, however*, That no judgment, recovered in accordance with this act, shall be paid by the United States, unless the amount received by the defendant as the proceeds of the transaction which was the foundation of the suit shall have been paid into the treasury, except upon an appropriation duly made therefor after a full examination of the claim upon its merits.

Provision as to suits under that act and the act of 1864, ch. 225. Vol. xiii. p. 375.

Proviso as to payment by the United States of judgments under this act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Printing of the Report of the Postmaster-General.* Dec. 20, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the congressional printer to cause to be printed and bound three thousand copies of the report of the Postmaster-General, instead of twenty-five hundred copies, as provided by the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred [and] sixty-six, and that so much of that act as conflicts with the above provision be, and is hereby, repealed; and this resolution shall apply to the report for the present year.

Three thousand copies of the report of the Postmaster-General to be printed. 1866, ch. 287. Vol. xiv. p. 305

APPROVED, December 20, 1867.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution changing the Time of holding the annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.* Dec. 20, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of directors is hereby changed from the first Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday following the fourth day of March, and the stockholders are authorized to determine the place at which such annual meeting shall be held at the last annual meeting of the stockholders immediately preceding such annual meeting: *Provided,* The same shall be held at either of the cities of New York, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, or Saint Louis: *And provided further,* That on the election of directors herein provided for, to take place in March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the terms of office of all persons then acting or claiming the right to act as directors of said company shall cease and determine.

Time and place of annual meeting of stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Term of present directors to cease when, &c.

APPROVED, December 20, 1867.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Erection of a Jail in the District of Columbia.* Jan. 11, 1868.

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 hereby is, directed and required to suspend for the period of forty days from the passage of this resolution all work upon the jail to be erected in the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the amendment thereto, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and that the Treasurer of the United States be directed to withhold for the period aforesaid the payment of any money appropriated for the erection of said jail.

Work on jail in District of Columbia to be suspended for forty days. 1866, ch. 236. 1867, ch. 152. Vol. xiv. pp. 231, 428.

APPROVED, January 11, 1868.

Jan. 11, 1868. [No. 4.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Sale of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.*

Sale of stock owned by the United States in Dismal Swamp Canal Company adjourned.

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 directed to adjourn the sale of eight hundred shares of the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company from the second day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (to which day said sale now stands adjourned,) until Saturday, the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Approved, January 11, 1868.

Jan. 11, 1868. [No. 5.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Regents of Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress" be filled by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey of Connecticut, William B. Astor of New York, John Maclean of New Jersey, and Peter Parker of the city of Washington.

Approved, January 11, 1868.

Jan. 31, 1868. [No. 7.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of destitute Persons in the South.*

Relief for destitute persons in the South.

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 hereby authorized to issue, for the relief of any and all classes of destitutes in the South, such desiccated potatoes and desic[c]ated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war and are not needed for use in the army; the same to be issued under the direction of the commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.

Approved, January 31, 1868.

Jan. 31, 1868. [No. 8.] *A Resolution limiting Contracts for Stationery and other Supplies in the executive Departments to one year.*

Contracts for supplies for executive departments to be for one year only.

Opening of bids.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any of the executive departments to make contracts for stationery or other supplies for a longer term than one year from the time the contract is made; and that whenever proposals for supplies have been solicited, the parties responding to such solicitation shall be duly notified of the time and place of opening the bids, and be permitted to be present either in person or by attorney, and a record of each bid shall then and there be made.

Approved, January 31, 1868.

Feb. 3, 1868. [No. 9.] *Joint Resolution to provide for a Commission to examine and report on Meters for distilled Spirits.*

Commission on meters for distilled spirits;

when to meet and report.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission, to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be, in connection with the existing commission of the academy of science, to carefully examine all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented to them, intended to measure, test, and ascertain the productiveness of grain, or other articles prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits, subject to tax, produced therefrom, giving due notice of the times and places where such examination will be conducted; and that the commission shall meet and proceed to the performance of their

duties, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the earliest practicable day, and shall report in detail to the said Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the result of their examination, with such recommendation as they may deem expedient and most to the interest of the government, on or before the first of March next.

Work on construction of meters suspended, and no further contract for them, until, &c. 1867, ch. 169, § 15. Vol. xiv. p. 481.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That pending the action of said commission, and until their report be made and a meter shall be by law adopted, all work on the construction of meters, under the direction of the Treasury Department, be, and is hereby, suspended. And in the mean time no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under the fifteenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Expenses of commission under this resolution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the expenses incident to the carrying out of this joint resolution, and also a reasonable compensation for the services of such of the said commissioners as are not now officers of the United States or members of the said academy.

APPROVED, February 3, 1868.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Sale of Iron-Clads.* Feb. 3, 1868.

Sale of iron-clads.

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispose of such iron-clad vessels, except those of the "Dictator," "Kalamazoo," "Monadnock," and "Passaic" classes, as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal, to be made by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers; and report shall be made to Congress, as fast as said vessels are sold, of the amounts realized from such sales, and the parties to whom sold: *Provided*, That after such appraisal public notice shall be given that proposals will be received for thirty days for the purchase of said vessels; and that the highest price so proposed, being not less than the appraisal, shall be accepted: *And provided further*, That the proceeds of all such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Mode of sale.

Public notice.

Proceeds of sale.

APPROVED, February 3, 1868.

[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution for reducing the Expenses of the War Department, and for other Purposes.* Feb. 21, 1868.

Expenses of army and of War Department at New York to be reduced, and how.

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 take immediate measures for the reduction of the expenses of the army and of the War Department at and in the vicinity of New York City at as early a day as practicable, by concentrating the business of the quartermaster, commissary, clothing, ordnance, and medical bureaus, and recruiting service in said city, and that for this purpose there shall be hired and used at some convenient and proper point in said city one suitable building in which shall be accommodated all the offices connected with and required for the transaction of such public business, at a cost to the government not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; and also a suitable building or property within the harbor of New York, or on the navigable waters thereof, which shall have sufficient accommodation of warehouse, pier, dock, and basin room for the safe and convenient receiving, storing, and care of all army stores of every kind and description belonging to either of said bureaus or branches of the service, at an annual cost to the government not

Buildings for offices, storage, &c.

Governor's Island, &c. not affected.

exceeding fifty thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the storage or keeping of ordnance stores or other property at Governor's Island, or the use in any way for the purposes of the government of any property or building which actually belongs to the United States.

Approved, February 21, 1868.

Feb. 22, 1868. [No. 12.] *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to employ Counsel in certain Cases.*

Secretary of War may employ counsel to defend officers, &c. against suits for certain acts under reconstruction laws.

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 employ counsel for the defence of the General of the army, Major-General George G. Meade, and Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger, provisional governor of Georgia, and any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts, or either of them, against any suit or proceedings, in any court, in relation to their official acts.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President: "Received February 11, 1868."

[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. 28, 1868. [No. 13.] *A Resolution directing that the Government of Great Britain be supplied with certain Volumes of the Narrative of the exploring Expedition.*

Volumes of Narrative of Exploring Expedition for British Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be, and is hereby, directed to deliver to the Secretary of State a set of Dana's Crustacea, being volumes thirteen and fourteen of the narrative of the exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes; and that the Secretary of State is hereby directed to deliver them to the government of Great Britain.

Approved, February 28, 1868.

March 2, 1868. [No. 14.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Transmission through the Mails, free of Postage, of certain Testimonials by the Adjutant-Generals of the several States.*

Medals, &c. awarded by States to soldiers may be sent by mails free of postage.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjutant-generals of the several States and Territories be authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded, by the legislatures of said States and Territories to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may direct.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

March 2, 1868. [No. 15.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the Appointment of Receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to restore said Bank to its Owners under certain Conditions.*

Appointment of receiver for

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Currency be authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the

Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and restore the said bank and the management thereof to the directors, for the purpose of enabling the association to continue the business of banking: *Provided*, That said banking association shall first present to the comptroller satisfactory assurances that the public interest will be promoted thereby, and shall secure, in such manner as the comptroller shall direct, the full payment of all the creditors of the association, and shall restore the capital stock to its original amount in case the capital has been impaired by losses.

Farmers' &c. Bank of Williamsburg, New York, revoked.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 2, 1868.

[No. 16.] *A Resolution authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place Warnings over Obstructions at the Entrance of Harbors, or in the Fairway of Bays and Sounds, and for other Purposes.*

March 2, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lighthouse board be, and they are hereby, authorized, when, in their judgment, it is deemed necessary, to place a light-vessel, or other suitable warning of danger, on or over any wreck or temporary obstruction to the entrance of any harbor, or in the channel or fairway of any bay or sound.

Lighthouse board may place warnings over obstructions, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint a board of competent engineers, to consist of not less than three persons, to examine the condition of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, now in the waters of the harbor of the city of New York, and ascertain whether the same is dangerous to navigation, and to report thereon at as early a day as practicable, with a particular estimate of the cost of the removal of said wreck.

Commission to examine wreck of steamer Scotland.

Vol. xiv. p. 564

Ante, p. 1.

APPROVED, March 2, 1868.

[No. 17.] *A Resolution relating to the Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes.*

March 2, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall not apply to the appropriation for the survey of northern and northwestern lakes.

Limitation of expenditure of former appropriation not to apply to survey of northern, &c. lakes.

1867, ch. 171, § 2.

Vol. xiv. p. 488.

APPROVED, March 2, 1868.

[No. 18.] *A Resolution providing for the Representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre.*

March 12, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to detail one or more officers of the navy, as he shall think best, to be present at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre, under the auspices of the French government, from the first of June to thirty-first of October of the present year, there to represent the United States, and otherwise to promote the interests of exhibitors from our country: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall accrue therefrom to the treasury, or to any public fund, nor shall any mileage or other expenses, or any additional compensation be paid to such persons as may be designated under authority of this resolution, nor shall any national or public vessel be employed to convey the officers so detailed to or from the place of such exhibition.

The United States may be represented at the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre by navy officers.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 12, 1868.

March 12, 1868. [No. 19.] *A Resolution providing for the Issue of Clothing to Soldiers and others, to replace Clothing destroyed to prevent Contagion.*

Gratuitous issues of clothing to soldiers who have had contagious diseases, &c.

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, at any time, on the recommendation of the surgeon-general of the army, to order gratuitous issues of clothing to soldiers who have had contagious diseases, and to hospital attendants who have nursed and attended such soldiers, to replace the articles of their clothing which have been destroyed by order of the proper medical officers to prevent contagion.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

March 12, 1868. [No. 20.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Post-Office and Sub-Treasury of City of Boston.*

Post-office, sub-treasury, &c. in Boston.

Commission to purchase site.

Amount of purchase-money.

Title to be approved.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and postmaster of the city of Boston, the assistant treasurer of the United States at the city of Boston, the president of the Board of Trade of the city of Boston, Alpheus Hardy and Daniel Davis, of Boston, be appointed a commission to purchase a site for a building to accommodate the post-office, sub-treasury, and public offices of the United States in the city of Boston, in accordance with their report submitted to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, and by them approved, viz. The estates lying on Devonshire Street, and between Water Street and Milk Street, in the city of Boston, (containing about thirty thousand square feet,) and that they be authorized to purchase the same for a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay such sum of money as may be necessary to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect from any money in the treasury hereafter to be appropriated: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid out of the treasury in pursuance of this resolution, until the title to the aforesaid estates shall be properly certified by the United States district attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

March 16, 1868. [No. 23.] *A Resolution to authorize the Erection of a military Storehouse at Fort Monroe, Virginia.*

Military storehouse at Fort Monroe may be rebuilt.

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 grant permission to William H. Kimberly, army and navy contractor at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to rebuild the military storehouse recently destroyed by fire at that post, upon such conditions and under such restrictions as the Secretary of War shall deem compatible with the interests of the government.

Approved, March 16, 1868.

March 24, 1868. [No. 24.] *Joint Resolution appointing Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and for other Purposes.*

Managers of national asylum for disabled soldiers.
1866, ch. 21, § 3. Vol. xiv. p. 10.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Erastus B. Walcott, of Wisconsin, John H. Martindale, of New York, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and hereby are, appointed managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of an act approved March twenty-*third* [first], eighteen hundred and sixty-six, from the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and is hereby, appointed manager to serve out the unexpired term of Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, resigned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish, from the captured ordnance, such ordnance with their implements as he may deem proper, to the several national asylums for the purpose of firing salutes; and also such small-arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylums.

Ordnance for firing salutes.

Small arms, &c. for guard duty.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President: "Received 12th March, 1868."

[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.]

[No. 25.] *Joint Resolution requiring certain Moneys of the United States to be paid into the Treasury, and for other Purposes.* March 30, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys which have been received by any officer or employe[e] of the government, or any department thereof, from sales of captured and abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, under or under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the collection and sale of such property, and which have not already been actually covered into the treasury, shall immediately be paid into the treasury of the United States, together with any interest which has been received or accrued thereon.

Money received from sales of captured, &c. property to be paid into the treasury, with interest, if, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That if any officer or person having the custody, possession, or control of any money derived or arising from the sale or other disposition of any such property mentioned in the preceding section shall convert the same to his own use, or shall refuse or neglect for the space of thirty days next after the passage of this resolution to pay the same into the treasury of the United States, or shall in anywise pay away or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying the same into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held guilty of embezzling the public money of the United States, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years, and shall pay a fine equal to the sum so embezzled.

Refusing or neglecting to pay over such money, &c. to be deemed embezzlement.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That a sum of the proceeds of such sales not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such suits as have been brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States for the recovery of such property, and for providing for the defence of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the court of claims.

Appropriation of proceeds of sales to defend suits, &c.

APPROVED, March 30, 1868.

[No. 28.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of a Commission to select suitable Locations for Powder Magazines.* May 19, 1868.

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 hereby is, authorized and directed to select three competent officers of the navy to constitute a commission, whose duty it shall be to

Commission to select locations for powder magazines.

examine and report upon the practicability of securing more suitable sites for powder magazines than those now used in the vicinity of New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; also to report the cost of procuring the said sites and the probable expense of erecting magazines thereon.

APPROVED, May 19, 1868.

May 20, 1868.

[No. 30.] *Joint Resolution concerning certain Lands granted to Railroad Companies in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.*

Lands granted to Michigan and Wisconsin for certain railroads not to be forfeited, &c.
1865, ch. 103.
Vol. xiii. p. 520.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a failure to grade twenty miles of the roads within two years from the passage of the act entitled "An act to extend the time for the completion of certain railroads to which land grants have been made in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin," approved on the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and twenty miles additional thereof in each year thereafter, as required by said act, shall not cause any forfeiture or reversion to the United States of any lands granted to the said States, or either of them, to aid in the construction of the railroads described:

Proviso.

Provided, That said companies, or either of them, shall fully complete their said railroads in the manner required by law on or before the thirty-first December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at which time a failure shall forfeit the lands to the United States:

Proviso.

Provided, [That] the provisions of this section shall apply only to the chartered and projected line of railway from the city of Fond du Lac in the State of Wisconsin, northerly to Esconaba, in the State of Michigan, and the chartered and projected line of railway from Marquette, in the State of Michigan, westerly to Ontonagon, in the same State:

Proviso.

And provided further, That if the said Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, in the State of Michigan, shall not have completed according to law ten additional miles of their railroad, on or before the first day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and shall not in like manner complete ten miles of said railroad in each and every year thereafter, then it shall be lawful for the legislature of the said State of Michigan to declare the grant of lands to said company to be forfeited and to confer the said grant of lands upon some other company in the same manner as if the said grant was now for the first time made to the said State of Michigan.

Patent to Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for eighty acres of land of Fort Howard military reserve.
Vol. xii. p. 618.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the commissioner of the general land office be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause a patent, in due form of law, to be issued to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in pursuance of a resolution passed by Congress granting the same to the State of Wisconsin, approved April twenty-five, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved June sixteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, granting the same to said company for eighty acres of land of the Fort Howard military reserve, as the same was surveyed and approved by said commissioner on the eleventh June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED, May 20, 1868.

June 5, 1868.

[No. 31.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Breakwater at Portland, Maine.*

Appropriation for breakwater at Portland, Maine, may be expended how.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine, as the chief engineer shall deem proper, may be expended under his direction in excavating the "middle ground" near said breakwater, and in otherwise protecting the channel from injury by filling and improving the same.

APPROVED, June 5, 1868.

[No. 32.] *Joint Resolution to supply Books and public Documents to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.* June 8, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives cause to be sent to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, and to the branches at Augusta, Maine, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown Springs, near Knightstown, Indiana, each, one copy, each, of the following documents, namely: The journals of each house of Congress at each and every session; all laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents; and all other documents or books which may be printed and bound by order of either house of Congress, including the Congressional Globe; beginning with the thirty-seventh Congress.

Books and public documents to national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, and branches.

APPROVED, June 8, 1868.

[No. 33.] *Joint Resolution to provide for the Removal of a Suit pending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, to the Circuit Court of the United States.* June 10, 1868.

WHEREAS a suit in ejectment is now pending in the circuit court of Jefferson county, in West Virginia, against the tenant in possession, to recover possession of the Harper's Ferry property, owned by the United States, and it is doubtful whether under any existing law of the United States the said suit can be removed to the circuit court of the United States: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the circuit court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, if in session, or of the judge thereof in vacation, on the application of the defendant in said suit, showing that the property sought to be recovered by the said suit is owned, or claimed by the United States under color of title, and verifying the facts set out in such application by *this* [his] affidavit, to issue a writ by certiorari, directed to the said State court, directing it to send the record and proceedings in said suit to the said circuit court of the United States, a duplicate of which writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the said State court, or left at his office, by the marshal of the said district, or his deputy or other person thereto duly authorized, and thereupon the said State court shall stay all further proceedings in said suit; and upon the return of the said writ, the said suit shall be docketed in the said circuit court of the United States, and there proceeded in according to law, and all further proceedings had therein in the said State court shall be null and void.

Suit in circuit court of Jefferson county, West Virginia, to be removed to the circuit court of the United States.

APPROVED, June 10, 1868.

[No. 34.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Supplies to an exploring Expedition.* June 11, 1868.

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 empowered to issue rations for twenty-five men of the expedition engaged in the exploration of the river Colorado, under direction of Professor Powell, while engaged in that work: *Provided,* That such issue is not detrimental to the interests of the military service.

Exploration of the river Colorado.

APPROVED, June 11, 1868.

June 19, 1868. [No. 37.] *Joint Resolution requesting the President to intercede with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to secure the speedy Release of Reverend John McMahon, convicted on a Charge of Treason-Felony, and now confined at Kingston, Canada West.*

The President requested to intercede for the release of Rev. John McMahon.

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 requested to intercede with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of securing the speedy release of the Reverend John McMahon, of Indiana, convicted on a charge of treason-felony at Toronto, Canada West, in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and now confined in the State prison, at Kingston, in said province.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

June 25, 1868. [No. 38.] *Joint Resolution authorizing certain distilled Spirits to be turned over to the Surgeon-General for the Use of the Army Hospitals.*

Certain distilled spirits to be delivered to the surgeon-general.

Payment, and how applied.

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 deliver to the surgeon-general of the army all the distilled spirits produced during the experiments made by the late commission for testing meters for the internal-revenue service, to be used for the army hospitals, and to be paid for at a reasonable cost out of any moneys appropriated for the purchase of army hospital stores, the amount received to be applied toward the expenses of said commission.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868. [No. 39.] *A Resolution authorizing a Change of Mail Service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena.*

Mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to change the character of the mail service from Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, to Helena, Montana Territory, to post coach service.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868. [No. 40.] *Joint Resolution to provide for the Sale of the Site of Fort Covington, in the State of Maryland.*

Site of Fort Covington, in Maryland, to be sold.

Proceeds, how applied.

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 in entirety or by subdivisions, at public auction to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in three daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which newspapers shall be published in the German language, a certain tract of land belonging to the United States, situate within the limits of the said city, on the Patapsco river, Maryland, known as the site of Fort Covington, containing about two and three-quarters acres, more or less, with all the tenements, rights, and privileges pertaining thereto; and that the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868. [No. 41.] *Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of State to present to George Wright, Master of the British Brig "J. and G. Wright," a Gold Chronometer, in Appreciation of his personal Services in saving the Lives of three American Seamen, wrecked at Sea on Board of the American Schooner "Lizzie F. Choate," of Massachusetts.*

Chronometer to be presented to Capt. George Wright.

Be it 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 cause to be procured and presented to George Wright, master of the British brig "J. and G.

Wright," of St. John, New Brunswick, a gold chronometer, in token of appreciation by the government of the United States of his humane and successful efforts in rescuing from death three American seamen on board of the wreck of the American schooner "Lizzie F. Choate," of Gloucester, Massachusetts, wrecked at sea on the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

[No. 42.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association damaged and captured Ordnance.* June 25, 1868.

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, at his discretion, to place at the disposal of the "Lincoln Monument Association," incorporated by an act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association," approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such damaged and captured bronze and brass guns and ordnance, out of which to cast the statues of the principal figures surmounting and to be incorporated in said structure: *Provided*, That no metal as aforesaid shall be thus appropriated until the voluntary contributions for said purpose, actually in the hands of the treasurer, shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars; and no more metal shall be thus appropriated than shall be actually used for the purpose of casting the figures as herein mentioned.

Certain damaged and captured ordnance to be given to the Lincoln Monument Association. 1867, ch. 18. *Ante*, p. 11.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

[No. 43.] *Joint Resolution donating to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the Iron Railing taken from the old Hall of the House of Representatives.* June 25, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be donated to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the iron railing taken from the old hall of the House of Representatives, now in the Capitol grounds: *Provided*, That the same shall be taken away in ten days after the passage of this joint resolution.

Iron railing given to Washington City Orphan Asylum. Proviso.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

[No. 47.] *Joint Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.* July 1, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast," is hereby so amended as to read as follows: That each and every grant, right, and privilege herein, are so made and given to and accepted by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company upon and subject to the following conditions, namely: That the said company shall commence the work on said road within two years from and after the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and shall complete not less than one hundred miles per year after the second year thereafter, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the whole road by the fourth day of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Time for completing Northern Pacific Railroad extended. 1864, ch. 217, § 8. Vol. xiii. p. 370.

APPROVED, July 1, 1868.

July 3, 1868. [No. 48.] *A Resolution donating certain captured Ordnance for the Completion of a Monument to the Memory of the late Major-General John Sedgwick.*

Bronze cannon for statue of Major-General John Sedgwick.

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 required to place in charge of Major-General H. G. Wright, Major-General Frank Wheaton, Major-General George W. Getty, and Major-General Truman Seymour, three bronze cannon, captured by the sixth army corps in battle, for the construction of a statue of the late Major-General John Sedgwick, to be placed on a monument erected to his memory by the sixth corps of the army of the Potomac.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868. [No. 49.] *Joint Resolution Relative to the Pay of the assistant Librarian of the House.*

Pay of assistant librarian 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 for the present Congress, commencing therewith, the clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House, to the assistant librarian in charge of the hall library, the difference between his present pay and the pay of the file, printing, and engrossing clerks.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 6, 1868. [No. 51.] *Joint Resolution to correct an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Exporters of Rum."*

1868, ch. 73. *Ante*, p. 78.

Relief of certain exporters of rum.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "and" where it occurs in said act after the word "export" and before the words "actually contracted" be changed to "or," so that the corrected act shall read "intended for export or actually contracted for."

Approved, July 6, 1868.

July 7, 1868. [No. 52.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Erection of a Bridge in Boston Harbor.*

Commission upon the erection of a bridge in Boston Harbor.

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 detail two competent and impartial officers of the navy, and the Secretary of War shall detail a competent and impartial officer of the engineer corps, who shall compose a commission, whose duty it shall be to make careful examination of the harbor of Boston, and shall report to Congress, at its next session, in what manner the commerce of said harbor and the interests of the United States in the navy yard at Charlestown will be affected by the construction of a bridge over the water between the main land in the city of Boston and East Boston, in the manner provided in an act of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maverick Bridge Company"; and no bridge shall be erected by said company across said water until the assent of Congress shall be given thereto.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

July 13, 1868. [No. 54.] *A Resolution placing certain Troops of Missouri on an equal Footing with others as to Bounties.*

Certain troops placed on equal footing with volunteers as to bounties.

1862, ch. 25, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 339.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the troops recognized in an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and are hereby, considered as placed on an equal footing with the volunteers as to bounties, and that all laws relating to bounties be applicable to them as to other volunteers.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[No. 55.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Maquoketa River, in the State of Iowa.* July 13, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is given to the construction of bridges across the Maquoketa river, in the State of Iowa, with or without draws, as may be provided by the laws of the State of Iowa.

Bridges may be built across the Maquoketa river, Iowa;

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That dams and bridges may be constructed across the Iowa river, in the State of Iowa, above the town of Wapello.

and across the Iowa river above Wapello.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

[No. 56.] *Joint Resolution to extend the Time for the Completion of the West Wisconsin Railroad.* July 13, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time fixed and limited by an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin," approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the completion of the railroad from Tomah, in the county of Monroe, to Saint Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, be, and the same is hereby, further extended for a period of three years to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and which, by the law of said State, is entitled to the land grant made in the second section of said act: *Provided*, That if said railway company shall not have completed said railroad from Tomah to Black River Falls on or before the expiration of one year from the passage of this resolution, this act shall be null and void.

Time of completing West Wisconsin railroad extended. 1864, ch. 80, § 2. Vol. xiii. p. 66. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

[No. 58.] *A Resolution excluding from the electoral College Votes of States lately in Rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized.* July 20, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, nor unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

States lately in rebellion excluded from the electoral college, &c. unless, &c.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 20, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have

been reorganized," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives,
July 20, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill —

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

July 20, 1868. [No. 59.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American Register to the British-built Brig Highland Mary.*

American register to issue to the brig Highland Mary.

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 issue an American register to the British-built brig Highland Mary, owned by H. and S. French, of Sag Harbor, New York.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868. [No. 60.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Rock Island Bridge.*

Work to be begun on the bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island. 1867, ch. 170. Vol. xiv. p. 485.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress "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, so amended as to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to order the commencement of work on the bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island, to connect the said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island: *Provided*, That the ownership of said bridge shall be and remain in the United States, and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right of way over said bridge for all purposes of transit across the island and river, upon condition that the said railroad company shall pay to the United States, first, half of the cost of the superstructure of the bridge over the main channel and half the cost of keeping the same in repair, and shall also build at its own cost the bridge over that part of the river which is on the east side of the island of Rock Island, and also the railroad on and across said island of Rock Island; and upon a full compliance with these conditions said railroad company shall have the use of said bridge for the purposes of free transit, but without any claim to the ownership thereof; and said railroad company shall, within six months after said new bridge is ready for use, remove their old bridge from the river and their railroad track from its present location on the island of Rock Island: *And provided further*, That the government may permit any other road or roads wishing to cross on said bridge to do so by paying to the parties then in interest the proportionate cost of said bridge, but no such permission to other roads shall impair the right hereby granted to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail-

Ownership of bridge.

Right of way.

Other roads may have right of way.

road Company; and that the total cost of said bridge shall not exceed the estimates made by the commissioners appointed under the act approved June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *And provided also*, That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

Cost of bridge not to exceed, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That in case the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall neglect or fail, for sixty days after the passage of this resolution, to make and guarantee the agreement specified in the act of appropriation aforesaid, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, then the Secretary of War shall be, and is hereby, authorized and required to direct the removal of the existing bridge and to direct the construction of the bridge aforesaid, and expend the money appropriated for that purpose in said act; and the said Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall not have, acquire, or enjoy any right of way, or privilege thereon, or the use of said bridge, until the agreement aforesaid shall be made and guaranteed according to the terms and conditions of said act of appropriation. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with these resolutions are hereby repealed.

Existing bridge to be removed and new bridge built, and road not to have right of way, if, &c.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That any bridge built under the provisions of this resolution shall be constructed so as to conform to the requirements of section two of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post-roads," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Bridge to conform to act 1866, ch. 246, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 244.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

[No. 61.] *Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores.* July 20, 1868.

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 cause to be sold, after offer at public sale on thirty days' notice, in such manner and at such times and places, at public or private sale, as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, the old cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores now in possession of the War Department which are damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale, to be deposited in the treasury of the United States.

Damaged or unserviceable arms or ordnance stores to be sold.

Proceeds of sales.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

[No. 62.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Issue of Clothing to Company F, eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry.* July 20, 1868.

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 issue to the thirty-three enlisted men of company F, eighteenth regiment U. S. infantry, clothing in lieu of, and equal in amount to, that lost by them in crossing the North Platte River, in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as shown and recommended in the report of the board of survey convened under special order number three, head-quarters post Fort Bridger, Utah, of date of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Certain clothing to issue to certain men of Company F, Eighteenth Infantry.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

[No. 63.] *Joint Resolution to grant [an] American Register to Hawaiian Brig "Victoria."* July 20, 1868.

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 and directed to issue [an] American register to

American register to brig Victoria.

the derelict Hawaiian brig Victoria, said vessel being now owned by a citizen of San Francisco, California.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

[No. 64.] *Joint Resolution exonerating certain Vessels of the United States from the Payment of Tonnage Fees to consular Agents in Canada.*

No tonnage fees from United States vessels at or near ports in Canada.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no consul or consular agent of the United States shall exact tonnage fees from any vessel of the United States touching at or near ports in Canada, on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless said consul or consular agent shall perform some official services, required by law, for such vessel when she shall thus touch at a Canadian port.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

[No. 67.] *Joint Resolution to admit, free of Duty, certain Statuary.*

A certain marble statue to be admitted free of duty.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the statue representing the figure of Victory, intended to surmount the monument in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war, now about being erected on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, being in marble cut in Italy, and which will soon be ready for shipment, shall be admitted free of duty.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

[No. 68.] *Joint Resolution admitting Steam Plows free of Duty for one Year from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

Steam agricultural machinery admitted free of duty.
Ante, p. 23.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section two of the joint resolution approved March twenty-six, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same is hereby, extended and shall continue in force for the further period of one year from the thirtieth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that any such machinery shipped before the said thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or which may have arrived since that day, be exempt from duty.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

July 23, 1868.
1866, ch. 298, § 14.
Vol. xiv. p. 331.

[No. 69.] *Joint Resolution to amend the fourteenth Section of the Act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An Act to protect the Revenue, and for other Purposes."*

Collection of direct tax in insurrectionary States suspended until Jan. 1, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to extend the operation thereof until January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

July 25, 1868.
Vol. xiv. p. 573.

[No. 72.] *A Resolution to carry into Effect the Resolution approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for the Exchange of certain public Documents.*

Additional copies of public documents to joint committee on the library for exchange.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the congressional printer, whenever he shall be so directed by the joint Committee on the library, be, and he hereby is, directed to print fifty copies in addition to the regular number, of all documents hereafter printed by order of either house of Congress, or by order of any department or bureau of the government,

and whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, one hundred copies additional of all documents ordered to be printed, in excess of the usual number; said fifty or one hundred copies to be delivered to the librarian of Congress, to be exchanged, under direction of the joint committee on the library, as provided by joint resolution approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That fifty copies of each publication printed under direction of any department or bureau of the government, whether at the Congressional Printing Office or elsewhere, shall be placed at the disposal of the joint committee on the library to carry out the provisions of said resolution.

Fifty copies of any publication printed, &c. to be at disposal of the joint committee on library.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

[No. 73.] *A Resolution granting Permission to Officers and Soldiers to wear the Badge of the Corps in which they served during the Rebellion.* July 25, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all who served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men in the regular army, volunteer, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the rebellion, and have been honorably discharged from the service or remain still in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive army badge ordered for or adopted by the army corps and division, respectively, in which they served.

Officers and soldiers may wear the badge of their army corps.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

[No. 74.] *A Resolution to admit certain Persons to the naval Academy.* July 27, 1868.

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 to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not exceeding six persons, to be designated by the government of the empire of Japan: *Provided*, That no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in the case of the said persons, modify or dispense with any provisions of the rules and regulations of the said academy which circumstances may, in his opinion, render necessary or desirable.

Six persons, designated by the government of Japan may be received at naval academy. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

[No. 75.] *A Resolution relative to Lighting the Streets of Washington City, District of Columbia.* July 27, 1868.

WHEREAS, the municipal authorities of the city of Washington have failed to carry out the arrangements for lighting the streets of said city, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Therefore,

Preamble. 1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 315.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city of Washington sufficient to defray the expenses of lighting the avenue and street lamps of said city with six-feet burners, twenty-one nights in each month, from dark until daylight, and keep said lamps so lighted each year.

Tax to be levied to pay for lighting streets with gas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be, and they are hereby, authorized to contract with the Washington Gas Light Company for the term of one year, and so from year to year until otherwise provided by law, at such rates as may be agreed upon not exceeding the maximum now fixed by law, for

Contract may be made with Washington Gas Light Company for gas.

all the illuminating gas required for the avenue and street lamps and public offices of the city and public grounds under the control of said city.

Number of street lamps to be increased from time to time, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to increase from time to time, as the public good may require, the number of street lamps on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public ways, and grounds, in the city of Washington, and to do any and all things pertaining to the well lighting of the city, and to levy and collect a tax from the property holders therefor.

If city authorities fail to collect tax or to light city, Secretary of Interior to levy tax and light the city.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That in the event of the failure of the mayor and city councils to levy and collect the tax herein authorized, or to light the said city as herein directed, then the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to levy a tax upon the property of said city, and to collect the same, sufficient to light said city for the current year, and so from year to year, in case of such failure of said mayor and city councils to light as herein directed and to fully execute the provisions of this joint resolution in the place and stead of the said mayor and city councils.

Washington Gas Light Company not exempt from tax.

SEC. 5. *And be it further resolved*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said Washington Gas Light Company from paying the internal revenue tax imposed by law.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 76.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to Surveys and Examinations of Rivers and Harbors.*

Secretary of War to state to Congress certain facts, with reports of examinations, &c. of rivers, &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 shall cause to be prepared and submitted to Congress, in connection with the reports of examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors hereafter made by order of Congress, full statements of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvements contemplated by such examinations and surveys, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 77.] *Joint Resolution relative to printing Specifications of Patents.*

Printing specification of patents.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bills be paid by the treasury for printing specifications of patents above the contract price, except that seventy cents may be added to each thousand words for the additional cost of composition occasioned by change made in the printing by order of the commissioner of patents.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 78.] *Joint Resolution for the Donation of certain Columns.*

Donation of columns from Pennsylvania bank building to certain cemeteries.

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 donate to such cemeteries as *as* have been in whole or in part dedicated to the burial of soldiers or sailors who lost their lives in defence of the United States, or to such voluntary associations of citizens as contributed to the comfort and wants of these patriots while living, the six columns taken from the old Pennsylvania bank building, in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided*, That but one column shall be donated to such cemetery or association in any one State, and that the same shall be used as a monument.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

[No. 79.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Cannon to Soldiers' Monument Associations of Pequannock and Paterson, N. J.* July 27, 1868.

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 to the Soldiers' Monument Associations of the township of Pequannock, Morris county, N. J., and Paterson, Passaic county, N. J., each four pieces of condemned cannon, and twenty balls, in all eight pieces of cannon and forty balls, to be placed about the said monuments.

Cannon and balls to Soldiers' Monument Associations of Pequannock and Paterson, N. J.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

[No. 80.] *Joint Resolution giving the Assent of the United States to the Construction of certain Wharves in the Harbor of Oswego, New York.* July 27, 1868.

WHEREAS the common council of the city of Oswego, in the State of New York, by resolutions unanimously adopted April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in pursuance of the authority granted them by the legislature of New York in the charter of said city, have given permission to the owners of lots eleven and twelve, also of lots thirteen, fourteen, eighty-one, and eighty-two, and of lots fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in fortification block number two, in the first ward of said city, to construct wharves in front of said lots, seventy feet in width, and extending northerly so that the north end of said wharves may be on a line with the north line of the Ontario elevator pier, but not less than two hundred and fifty feet distant from the nearest point of the United States pier, which wharves will extend into the navigable waters of said harbor: Therefore,

Preamble

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given, so far as Congress has power to give the same, to the owners of the lots above mentioned, to construct said wharves in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, subject, however, to the approval of the engineer department of the army.

Assent by Congress to owners of lots in Oswego, N. Y., to construct wharves.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

[No. 81.] *A Resolution to drop from the Rolls of the Army certain Officers absent without Authority from their Commands.* July 27, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following-named officers of the army reported by the Secretary of War absent from their commands without authority, be, and they are hereby, dropped from the rolls, with loss of all pay and allowances, viz. First Lieutenant D. H. Weiland, sixth infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Lanty, fourth infantry; First Lieutenant A. J. McDonald, fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Richard Wilson, third artillery; Second Lieutenant J. W. Godman, sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant Guy Morrison, tenth infantry. This resolution to take effect from the dates at which they absented themselves from their regiments.

Certain army officers absent without authority to be dropped from rolls.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

[No. 82.] *A Resolution* joint Resolution *appealing to the Turkish Government in behalf of the People of Crete.* July 27, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, to whom they are bound by the ties of a common religion and by the gratitude due to the Greek race, of which the Cretans are a part; that they rejoice to believe that the sufferings of this interesting people

Sympathy expressed for the people of Crete.

may be happily terminated by a policy of forbearance on the part of the Turkish government, and they hereby declare their earnest hope that the Turkish government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to Crete the much-desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic government.

Contest in Crete should be closed.

SEC. [2]. *And be it further resolved*, That religion, civilization, and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to accomplish this result the civilized powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the government of Turkey.

Minister of the United States to be instructed to, &c.

Copy to Turkey.

SEC. [3]. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the minister of the United States at Constantinople to co-operate with the ministers of other powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete; and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the government of Turkey.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 83.] *Joint Resolution to aid in relieving from Peonage Women and Children of the Navajo Indians.*

Women and children of Navajo Indians to be reclaimed from peonage.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman be, and is hereby, authorized and requested to use the most efficient means his judgment will approve to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians, now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes and the reservation on which the Navajo Indians have been confined.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 84.] *Joint Resolution relative to the Pay of the chief Clerk in the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.*

Pay of chief clerk in office of sergeant-at-arms of the House.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House to the chief clerk in the office of the sergeant-at-arms the difference between his present pay and the amount voted him by a resolution of the House, passed June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thereby fixing the salary of the clerk in the office of the sergeant-at-arms at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 seventh day of December, A. D. 1868, *and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the fourth day of March, A. D.* 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, until the third day of March, A. D. 1869, on which day he resigned, and THEODORE M. POMEROY was elected Speaker, and so acted for the remainder of the session.

CHAP. II. — *An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands, Tenements, and Water Privileges belonging to the United States at and near Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson, West Virginia.* Dec. 15, 1868.

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 make sale at public auction of the lands, tenements, and water privileges belonging to the United States, at and near Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, West Virginia, except as hereinafter provided, in such parcels as shall, in his opinion, be best adapted to secure the greatest amount of money therefor, on a credit of one and two years, taking bond and security from the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the purchase-money; and that the proceeds of such sale shall be applied by him as follows: *Provided,* That no such sale shall be made until the time, terms, and place thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in each of the cities of Washington, New York, and Cincinnati for sixty days prior to the day of sale:

Secretary of War to sell at auction the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry.

Terms of sale.

Advertisement in newspapers.

First, in defraying the expenses of making said sale.

Second, in refunding to the United States the principal sum of purchase-money paid for said lands, tenements, and water privileges by the United States, and for the erection of buildings thereon.

Proceeds of sale, how applied.

Third, if any surplus remain, he shall deliver the same to such agent as the legislature of the State of West Virginia shall appoint to receive the same; but upon condition that such surplus shall be received by the State of West Virginia, to be set apart, held, invested, used, and applied as a part of the school fund of that State, under and by virtue of, and in manner and form as provided in section first of the tenth article of the constitution of West Virginia, and for no other purpose. And on making such sale of the said lands, tenements, and water privileges, or any part thereof, the said Secretary of War is hereby empowered and required, on receiving the purchase-money in full, to execute all necessary deeds therefor to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, on behalf of the United States.

Surplus to go to West Virginia as part of school fund of the State.

Secretary of War to execute deeds.

Secretary of War to convey portions to Storer College;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to convey by deed to Storer College, an institution of learning chartered by the State of West Virginia, all those certain portions of the aforesaid property, namely: the buildings, with the lots on which they stand, numbered thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and also building numbered twenty-five, with enough of the lot on which it stands to give a breadth of ten rods on High Street, otherwise known as Washington Street, all of said buildings and lots being situated at Harper's Ferry aforesaid, being the same which have heretofore been assigned by the War Department to the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, for educational purposes; and also to convey by deed to the proper persons all such other lands and buildings, portions of the aforesaid property, as have heretofore been set apart by the proper authority for religious, charitable, and town purposes.

and other portions to other persons.

Approved, December 15, 1868.

Dec. 22, 1868.
1868, ch. 186, § 78.
Ante, p. 159.

CHAP. IV.—*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.*

After Feb. 1, 1869, manufactured tobacco not to be sold, &c. unless, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventy-eighth section of "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "first day of January," wherever they occur in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteenth day of February."

Approved, December 22, 1868.

January 8, 1869.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act authorizing the Admission in Evidence of Copies of certain Papers, Documents, and Entries.*

Copies of papers in office of consuls, &c. of the United States, when certified, &c. to be evidence in courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That copies of all official papers and documents belonging to and filed or remaining in the office of any consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent of the United States, and of all official entries in the books or records of any such office, shall, when certified under the hand and official seal of the proper consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, be admissible in evidence in all the courts of the United States.

Approved, January 8, 1869.

Jan. 14, 1869.
1867, ch. 170, § 6.
Vol. xiv. p. 487.
See *post*, p. 337.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act to repeal certain Provisions of Section six of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Law for disbanding militia forces in States formerly in rebellion, repealed as to certain States.
See *post*, p. 337.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as the same is applicable to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana, is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 14, 1869.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Habeas Corpus and regulating judicial Proceedings in certain Cases."*

Jan. 22, 1869.
1863, ch. 81.
Vol. xii. p. 755.

Be it enacted 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 relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as the same relate to the removal of causes from the State to the federal courts, be, and the same [are] *is* hereby, declared to extend to any suit or action at law, or prosecution, civil or criminal, which has been or shall be commenced in any State court against the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any railway, or of any line of transportation, firm, or corporation engaged in business as common carriers of goods, wares, or merchandise, for any loss or damage which may have happened to any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, which shall have been delivered to any such owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or any railway, or of any line of transportation, firm, or corporation, engaged in business as common carriers, where such loss or damage shall have been occasioned by the acts of those engaged in hostility to the government of the United States during the late rebellion, or where such loss or damage shall have been occasioned by any of the forces of the United States, or by any officer in command of such forces: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to affect any contract of insurance for war risks which may have been made with reference to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall have been so destroyed.

Provisions respecting the removal of causes from State to federal courts, extended.

Contracts of insurance for war risks not affected.

Approved, January 22, 1869.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the Mode of obtaining Evidence in Cases of contested Elections," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

Jan. 23, 1869.
1851, ch. 11, § 3.
Vol. ix. p. 568.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any register in bankruptcy or notary public, resident in a congressional district the right to represent which is contested, is hereby authorized to take the testimony and to perform any of the other acts which a judge of any court of the United States is authorized to do by the third section of an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Registers in bankruptcy or notaries public, residents, &c. may take evidence, &c. in cases of contested elections.

Approved, January 23, 1869.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act in Relation to the Appointment of Midshipmen from the lately reconstructed States.*

Jan. 30, 1869.

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 hereby is, authorized and directed to make the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, on or before the fourth day of March next, from any State in which the election of members of the House of Representatives to the Forty-first Congress does not by law take place previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, upon the nomination of the members of the House of Representatives from such States in the present Congress: *Provided,* That no such appointment shall be made from any State not by law entitled to the appointment of midshipmen in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy.

Proviso.

Approved, January 30, 1869.

Feb. 2, 1869.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Military Academy 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 support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy:

Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Subsistence.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Current, &c. expenses.

For current and ordinary expenses, sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Library.

For increase and expenses of library, two thousand dollars.

Board of visitors.

For expenses of board of visitors, two thousand dollars.

Artillery and cavalry horses.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, four thousand dollars.

For horses for artillery and cavalry practice, two thousand dollars.

Repairs, furniture, &c.

For repairs of officers' quarters, three thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadets' hospital, five hundred dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, six hundred dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of fuel for cadets' mess-hall, two thousand dollars.

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars.

For reflooring academic building and barracks, one thousand dollars.

For repairing roads, five hundred dollars.

For contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

Approved, February 2, 1869.

Feb. 2, 1869.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

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:

Invalid.

For invalid pensions under various acts, nine million 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.
1848, ch. 8, 108, 120.
1853, ch. 41.
1858, ch. 85.
1862, ch. 166.
1864, ch. 247.
1865, ch. 84.
1866, ch. 106.
1868, ch. 264.

For pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided for by acts of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second, July twenty-first, and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with its supplementary acts, and under various special acts, and for compensation to pension agents and expenses of agencies, ten million dollars.

Navy pensions.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and children, and other relatives of the officers and men of the navy dying in the line of duty, now provided by law, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, February 2, 1869.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to confirm the Titles to certain Lands in the State of Nebraska."*

Feb. 2, 1869.
1868, ch. 240.
Ante, p. 186.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions and benefits of an act entitled "An act to confirm the titles to certain lands in the State of Nebraska," approved the twenty-fifth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the east half and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine, township fifteen, range thirteen east, sixth principal meridian, in Douglas county, Nebraska, and that the title to the same is hereby confirmed to the parties holding by deed from the patentee.

Provisions of former act concerning lands in Nebraska, extended.

APPROVED, February 2, 1869.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Salaries and contingent Expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

Feb. 9, 1869.

Be it enacted 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-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars for the payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of the patent office, and for the ordinary contingent expenses of said office, for the months of January and February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Appropriation for salaries and contingent expenses of the patent office.

APPROVED, February 9, 1869.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the Coolie Trade by American Citizens in American Vessels," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.*

Feb. 9, 1869.
1862, ch. 27.
Vol. xii. p. 340.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be extended so as to include and embrace the inhabitants or subjects of Japan, or of any other oriental country, known as coolies, in the same manner and to the same extent as such act and its provisions apply to the inhabitants and subjects of China.

Prohibition of coolie trade extended to Japan.

APPROVED, February 9, 1869.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the temporary Relief of the poor and destitute People in the District of Columbia.*

Feb. 18, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute population in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the supervision and direction of the mayor of the city of Washington, the mayor of the city of Georgetown, and the president of the levy court of the District of Columbia.

Appropriation for the poor, &c. in the District of Columbia.
1868, ch. 24.
Ante, p. 41.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 6, 1869."

[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. 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to prevent loaning Money upon United States Notes.*

Banking associations not to loan money upon United States notes, nor withhold them from use, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no national banking association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money; and any national banking association offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any United States court having jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by a further sum equal to one third of the money so loaned; and the officer or officers of said bank who shall make such loan or loans shall be liable for a further sum equal to one quarter of the money so loaned; and the prosecution of such offenders shall be commenced and conducted as provided for the punishment of offences in an act to provide a national currency, approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the fine or penalty so recovered shall be for the benefit of the party bringing such suit.

Penalty. 1864, ch. 106. Vol. xiii. p. 116.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to locate and establish an Assay Office in the Territory of Idaho.*

Assay office to be established at Boise City, Idaho.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a United States assay office be located and established at Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho, for the assaying of gold and silver. For the carrying on of the business of said office the following officers shall be appointed, as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, namely: One superintendent, one assayer, and one melter and refiner, and two clerks, and the superintendent may employ as many subordinate workmen and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows: To the superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the melter and refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, one eighteen hundred dollars, and one sixteen hundred dollars; to the subordinate workmen and laborers such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Officers.

Salaries.

Officers and clerks to take oath. 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said Territory, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the director of the mint or of one of the judges of the supreme court of Idaho Territory and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Bond.

Director of mint to conduct the business.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the general direction of the business of said assay office of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations, and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, melting, and refining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing said assay office.

Regulations, returns, charges, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said assay office shall be a place of deposit for such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the superintendent of said assay office who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act [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," approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasury of the branch mint of New Orleans.

Assay office to be place of deposit for public moneys.

1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of said assay office be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage, or bars, drafts, or certificates of deposit, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, payable at the treasury, or any sub-treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Certificates of deposit to be issued in payment of gold dust, &c.;

where payable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the construction of said assay office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, on the passage of this act, to order the immediate construction of said assay office.

Appropriation for construction of assay office.

Construction to be commenced at once.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the United States assay office at New York, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with said assay office, or with the mint of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be in full force in relation to the assay office by this act located and established, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Laws of the United States extended hereto.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to give an additional Term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.* Feb. 19, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of one term a year, as now prescribed by law, the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas shall hereafter be held on the second Mondays of April and October in each year.

Terms of circuit court in Arkansas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to authorize the Importation of Machinery, for Repair only, free of Duty.* Feb. 19, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

Machinery imported for repair only, to be free of duty.

Rules, &c.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to enable the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, to have the Subscription to its Capital Stock duly stamped.*

Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Co. to have subscriptions to capital stock stamped.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the board of directors of the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, or any director of said company, may appear before the collector of the revenue of the first congressional district of the State of Michigan at any time prior to the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and the said collector shall, upon the payment of the proper stamps required by law, affix the proper stamps to said subscriptions to said capital stock, and note upon the margin thereof the time of his so doing; and he shall also cancel and note upon the margin thereof as aforesaid all such stamps as have already been affixed and not duly cancelled; and the said subscriptions to the capital stock of said company shall thereupon be held good and valid to all intents and purposes, and may be used in all courts and places in the same manner and with like effects as if they had been originally duly stamped.

Effect thereof.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 19, 1869.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to establish a certain Post-Road in the State of Connecticut.*

Drawbridge may be erected over the Connecticut River by the New Haven, &c. R. R. Co.

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 Connecticut River, at or near Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, by the New Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of a resolution passed by the general assembly of said State, at the May session thereof, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, amendatory of the charter of said railroad company.

Bridge and road to be a post-road.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said bridge, when completed in the manner specified in said resolution, and in the place and in accordance with the plans of the board of engineers to be appointed in conformity to the resolution aforesaid, and in accordance with the requirements of the second section of the resolution of the general assembly of the State aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall, with the railroad of which it is to be a part, be a post-road for the transmission of the mails of the United States.

Assent of Congress may be withdrawn if, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That 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 said resolution.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 8, 1869."

[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. XXXVIII. — *An Act to establish a certain Post-Road in the State of Connecticut.* Feb. 19, 1869.

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 Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut, by the Shore Line Railway Company, in accordance with the terms of a resolution passed by the general assembly of said State at the May session thereof, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, amendatory of the charter of said railroad company. Drawbridge may be erected over the Connecticut River by the Shore Line R. W. Co.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said bridge, when completed in the manner specified in said resolution, and in the place and in accordance with the plans of the board of engineers appointed in conformity to the resolution aforesaid, and in accordance with the requirements of the second section of the resolution of the general assembly of the State aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall, with the railroad of which it is to be a part, be a post-road for the transmission of the mails of the United States. Bridge and road to be a post-road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That 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 said resolution. Assent of Congress may be withdrawn, if, &c.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 8, 1869."

[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. XLII. — *An Act to establish the Collection District of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, and to more accurately define the Boundaries of the District of Newark, New Jersey.* Feb. 22, 1869.

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 Maine now included within the limits of the county of Aroostook be, and the same is hereby, constituted a customs collection district, to be called the district of Aroostook, of which Houlton, in the said county, shall be the only port of entry. Aroostook collection district established.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a collector of customs shall be appointed for the said district, who shall reside at said port of entry, and shall be entitled to the same compensation that is allowed to other collectors of customs on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States by the second section of the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: *Provided,* That the aggregate maximum compensation of the collector of Aroostook shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and which shall be the entire compensation allowed. Collector, residence, pay, &c. 1864, ch. 130, § 2. Vol. xiii. p. 134. Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the district of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, shall be extended so as to embrace all the waters and shores of Newark bay and the rivers and bays tributary thereto, the northern shore of the strait or passage known as Kill Van Kull, and all that part of the western shore of the strait or passage known as Staten Island sound, or Arthur Kill, which lies north of the northern boundary line of the town of Rahway. Collection district of Newark, N. J., extended.

APPROVED, February 22, 1869.

Feb. 22, 1869.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act to provide for a Term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.*

Terms of circuit and district courts in Vermont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the fourth Tuesday in February in each year: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Proviso.

Court-house in Burlington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: *Provided*, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: *And provided further*, That said State authorities shall permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Proviso.

Courts.

Prisoners.

Jurisdiction.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

Feb. 24, 1869.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act regulating the Duties on imported Copper and Copper Ores.*

Customs duty on copper and copper ores.

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, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On all copper imported in the form of ores, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for remanufacture, four cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, five cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, eyelets, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the increased duty imposed by this act shall not apply to any of the articles therein enumerated which shall have been in course of transit to the United States, and actually on shipboard on the nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Increased duty not to apply, &c.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,
February 23, 1869.

The President of the United States, having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

In Senate of the United States,
February 24, 1869.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate, U. S.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act making Appropriations (in part) for the Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations.* Feb. 25, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose hereinafter expressed: Appropriation for Yancton Sioux tribe of Indians;

For the relief of the Yancton Sioux tribe of Indians, in Dakota Territory, in fulfilling treaty stipulations where the money has been misappropriated, to be expended under the direction of the governor and acting superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, and to be considered as an offset against any claim these Indians may have against the government for services during the late war, ten thousand dollars. to be considered as an offset to claims.

Approved, February 25, 1869.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico."* Feb. 25, 1869.
1860, ch. 167.
Vol. xii. p. 71.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the exterior lines of the Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain claims of eleven leagues each, subject to claims derived from said parties as confirmed by the act of Congress approved twenty-first June, eighteen hundred and sixty, United States Statutes, volume twelve, page seventy-one, shall be adjusted according to the lines of the public surveys, as nearly as practicable, with the limits of said claims, yet in as compact a form as possible; and the claims of all actual settlers upon the tracts heretofore claimed by the said Vigil and St. Vrain, holding possession under titles or promises to settle, which have been made by said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their legal representatives prior to the passage of this act, who may establish their claims within one year from the passage of this act, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land district, shall in like manner be adjusted according to the subdivisional lines of survey, so as to include the lands so settled upon or purchased, and the areas of the same shall be deducted and excluded from the adjusted limits of the claims of said Vigil and St. Vrain respectively; and the claims of all other actual settlers falling within the limits of the located claims of Vigil and St. Vrain shall be adjusted to the extent which shall embrace their several settlements upon their several claims being established either as pre-emption or homesteads, according to law; and for the aggregate of the areas of the latter class of claims the said Vigil and St. Vrain, 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.

Claims of Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain to be adjusted; of all actual settlers on, &c. Homestead and pre-emption claims.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the general land office to cause the lines of the public surveys to be run in the Lines of public surveys to be run.

regions where a proper location would place the said Vigil and St. Vrain claims, and that the expense of the same shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; yet, before the confirmation of the said act of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, shall become legally effective, the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their legal representatives, shall pay the cost of so much of said surveys as enures to their benefit respectively, and that all settlers of the said third class, whose claims may be adjusted as valid, shall have the right to enter their improvements by a strict compliance with the pre-emption or homestead laws.

Cost thereof.

Improvements of certain settlers.

Plats to claimants.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the adjustment of the Vigil and St. Vrain claims according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district to furnish proper approved plats to said claimants, or their legal representatives, and so in like manner to said derivative claimants, 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.

Surveyor-general to give notice that the survey is being made.

Claimants to select and locate claims within, &c. three months, or be held to have abandoned them.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon running the lines as provided in section second of this act, the surveyor-general of said district shall notify the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their agents or 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 in accordance with such survey and the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory, so far as the same is not changed by this act, and shall within said time furnish the surveyor-general with the 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, and the act to which this is amendatory, shall cease and terminate.

No suit to be brought if, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or either of them, to accept of the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is amendatory, and to locate their said claims, as provided therein, no suit shall be brought or proceedings instituted in any of the courts of the United States, by such party or by any one claiming through or under them, to establish or enforce said claims, or for any cause of action founded upon the same, after six months from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 25, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Navy 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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy:

Pay of officers and seamen.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, seven millions of dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks.

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes;

for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for water-tax, and for rent of stores, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. — For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. Navy Yard at Portsmouth;

Navy Yard at Boston. — For repairs of buildings, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars. Boston;

Navy Yard at New York. — For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars. New York;

Navy Yard at Philadelphia. — For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars. Philadelphia;

Navy Yard at Washington. — For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. Washington;

Navy Yard at Norfolk. — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars. Norfolk;

Navy Yard at Pensacola. — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars. Pensacola;

Navy Yard at Mare Island. — For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars. Mare Island.

Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor. — For repairs and the general care of the public property, one thousand dollars. Naval station at Sackett's Harbor;

Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois. — For necessary repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars. Mound City.

Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. — For furniture and repairs of same, one thousand dollars. Naval Asylum.

For house-cleaning and whitewashing, eight hundred dollars.

For furnaces, grates, and ranges, six hundred dollars.

For gas and water rent, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For general improvement and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For cemetery, five hundred dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation and all amounts hereafter appropriated for the support of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, the beneficiaries therein, the pay of officers, repairs, contingent and other expenses, shall be charged to and paid from the income of the naval pension fund. Appropriations for naval asylum to be paid from income of naval pension fund.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks, and at the Navy Asylum, fifty thousand dollars. Civil establishment at navy yards.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For the purchase of hemp and other material for the navy; for the purchase of coal and the transportation and other expenses thereon; for the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: wire rope and machinery for its manufacture, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron cables and anchors, furniture, galleys, and hose, and for the payment of labor for equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, eight hundred thousand dollars. Bureau of equipment and recruiting;

For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores for bureau of equipment and recruiting, expenses of recruiting, transportation of enlisted men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, and stationery for the bureau, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, eighteen thousand dollars.

Bureau of Navigation. — For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation, viz: of navigation.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy yards, twelve thousand dollars.

For local and foreign pilotage and towage for vessels of war, fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of navigation.

For text-books, stationery, instruments, and furniture used in instructing naval apprentices, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For services and materials for correcting compasses on board of vessels, and for testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, for nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and for repairs of nautical instruments for vessels of war, ten thousand dollars.

For books for libraries of ships of war, three thousand dollars.

For navy signals and apparatus, other than signal flags, namely, signal lanterns, lights, rockets, and apparatus of all kinds for signal purposes, for drawings and engravings for signal books, six thousand dollars.

For compass fittings, including binnacles, pedestals, and other appurtenances of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards, three thousand dollars.

For appliances for measuring ships' way and sounding, as logs, log lines, log reels, log paper, and sand glasses, for leads, lead reels, lead lines, armings for leads, and other sounding apparatus, and for running lights, (side and head lanterns prescribed by law,) three thousand dollars.

For lamps and lanterns of all kinds for binnacles, standard compasses, and tops, for lamps for cabins, ward-room, and other quarters for officers, and for decks, holds, and store-rooms, and for lamp-wicks, chimneys, shades, and other appendages, six thousand dollars.

For bunting and other material for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds for the navy, three thousand dollars.

For oil for vessels of war, candles, chimneys, wick, and soap, other than for engineer department, forty thousand dollars.

For commanders' and navigators' stationery for vessels of war, five thousand dollars.

For musical instruments and music of flag-ships for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores, postage on public letters, telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing-boxes and material, blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, eight thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing maps, charts, nautical books, and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars.

Naval academy.

For expenses of naval academy, viz:

For pay of professors and others, sixty thousand dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For contingent expenses, sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For necessary repairs of quarters, eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For support of department of steam enginery, and for pay of mechanics and laborers, five thousand dollars.

Naval observatory.

For expenses of naval observatory, viz:

For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, one porter, and three watchmen; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, light, and office-furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and contingent, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of three aids, four thousand dollars.

American nautical almanac.

For preparing for publication the American nautical almanac, namely: for pay of computers and clerk, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Eclipse of the sun.

For observation of the eclipse of the sun in August, under the direction of the superintendent of the nautical almanac, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For office expenses, one thousand dollars.

For erecting suitable frame building and mounting transit circle in it, five thousand dollars. Transit circle.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the naval academy, two thousand dollars. Visitors to naval academy.

For deepening the entrance to the harbor of Midway Islands, in the Pacific ocean, so as to afford a safe rendezvous and port of refuge and resort for the naval and merchant vessels of the United States, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, if, in his judgment, after a preliminary examination, he shall deem such expenditure expedient. Harbor of Midway Islands in the Pacific.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, magazine and laboratory stores, and equipments of all kinds; for gunpowder, small arms, equipments, and ammunition; for fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Bureau of ordnance.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, one thousand dollars.

That the officer in charge of ordnance and gunnery experiments at the Washington navy yard shall receive the same and no greater pay than the officers of the same grade performing other shore duty. Pay of officer in charge of ordnance, &c. at Washington navy yard.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs. — For preservation of wood and iron vessels and ships in ordinary, and for those that are on the stocks; vessels for the naval academy; for purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yard; transportation of material, repair of vessels, and maintenance of the navy afloat, two millions five hundred thousand dollars. Bureau of construction and repairs;

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, thirty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars. steam engineering;

For stores and materials, tools; for repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, and labor at navy yards and repairs of the machinery, and purchase of stores and materials for vessels of squadrons on foreign stations; and for transportation of materials, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, and at the naval asylum, twenty-six thousand dollars. provisions and clothing;

For provisions and clothing, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

To meet the demands upon the bureau for freight and transportation of stores, for candles, fuel; for tools and repairing same at eight inspections; for books and blanks; for stationery; for furniture and repairs of same in offices of paymasters and inspectors; for telegrams and postage; tolls and ferriages; and for ice, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For necessary repairs and improvements of hospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, walls, out-houses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers', and masons' work, and for furniture, thirty thousand dollars. medicine and surgery.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, fifty thousand dollars.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward, nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants, additional rations to officers for five years' service, for undrawn clothing, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Marine corps.

For *pensions*, [provisions,] one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars. Provisions, clothing, fuel.

Marine corps.

For clothing, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For fuel, twenty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Military stores.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics; repair of arms; purchase of accoutrements; ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, seven thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

Repairs and rents.

For repair of barracks and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies, viz: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation of judge advocates per diem for attending courts-martial, 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 handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering, purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, fifty thousand dollars.

Additional pay to seamen, &c. doing duty of firemen or coal-heavers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every seaman, ordinary seaman, or landsman who shall perform the duty of a fireman or coal-heaver on board of any vessel of war shall be entitled to and shall receive a compensation at the rate of thirty-three cents per day for the time they shall thus be employed as firemen and coal-heavers, and which shall be in addition to their compensation as seamen, ordinary seamen, or landsmen, as aforesaid.

Salary of secretary of the naval academy established. 1852, ch. 109. Vol. x. p. 100.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three," as declares that the salary of the secretary of the naval academy shall be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the salary of said secretary, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per annum.

Law authorizing the selection of enlisted apprentices for midshipmen repealed. 1867, ch. 174, § 8. Vol. xiv. p. 517.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the eighth section of an act entitled "An act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of any other act authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment as midshipmen to the naval academy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act to restrict and regulate the Franking Privilege.*

Franking privilege to be exercised only by the written autograph signature upon the matter franked. Other mail

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked; and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise said privilege, shall be charged

with the rates of postage which are now, or may be hereafter, established by law.

matter to be charged with postage.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. L. — *An Act establishing the Term of Office of the House of Representatives, and providing for biennial Sessions of the legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.*

March 1, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the members of the house of representatives of the Territory of Montana shall be elected for the term of two years, and the stated sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial. And the said legislative assembly, at its first session after the passage of this act, shall provide by law for carrying this act into effect.

Representatives in Montana to be elected for two years and sessions of assembly to be biennial.

Post, p. 300.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act granting a Portion of the military Reservation of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.*

March 1, 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 is hereby authorized to convey to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, by good and sufficient title, a portion of the military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, not to exceed one acre, now occupied by a mission building owned by said society.

Part of military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie to be conveyed to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act to amend the Act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and six, for establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States.*

March 1, 1869.

1806, ch. 20. Vol. ii. p. 366.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixty-first article of "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April the tenth, eighteen hundred and six, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of provision as to rank of brevets.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war, and for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy. And all brevet commissions shall bear date from the particular action or service for which the officer was brevetted.

Commissions by brevet when and for what to be conferred and to bear what date.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act authorizing certain Banks named therein to change their Names.*

March 1, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the "City National Bank of New Orleans" shall be changed to the "Germania National Bank of New Orleans" whenever the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency: *Provided,* That such acceptance be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Name of City National Bank of New Orleans shall be changed to, &c. when, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the "City National Bank of New Orleans" shall devolve upon and enure to the "Germania National Bank of New Orleans" whenever such change of name is effected.

Rights, liabilities, &c. to belong to the association under the new name.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the name of the "Second National Bank of Plattsburgh" shall be changed to the "Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh" whenever the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such

Name of Second National Bank of Plattsburgh shall be changed to, &c. when, &c.

resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency: *Provided*, That such acceptance be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Rights, liabilities, &c. to belong to the association under the new name.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the "Second National Bank of Plattsburgh" shall devolve upon and enure to the "Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh" whenever such change of name is effected.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act for the Repeal of Tonnage Duties on Spanish Vessels.*

Certain tonnage duties on Spanish vessels, repealed.
1834, ch. 170. Vol. iv. p. 741.
1832, ch. 207, §§ 1, 2, 4. Vol. iv. p. 578.
Tonnage duties on Spanish vessels.

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 concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the first, second, and fourth sections of the act entitled "An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and they are hereby, repealed; and that of Spanish vessels coming from any port or place in Spain or her colonies, where no discriminating or countervailing duties on tonnage are levied upon vessels of the United States, or from any other port or place to and with which vessels of the United States are ordinarily permitted to go and trade, there shall be exacted in the ports of the United States no other or greater duty on tonnage than is or shall be exacted of vessels of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Ada County, Idaho, to select a Site for a Territorial Prison.*

County commissioners of Ada County, Idaho, may select site for a territorial prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county commissioners of the county of Ada, in the Territory of Idaho, be, and they are hereby, authorized, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to select a site upon which to erect a territorial prison for said Territory.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.
1867, ch. 102, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 417.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Drafted Men."*

All claims for the refunding of amounts paid by drafted men who furnished substitutes, &c. when not liable to personal service or draft, to be presented within two years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the second section of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain drafted men," approved the twenty-eighth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty seven, as provides that said section "shall apply only to claims received at the War Department prior to its passage," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That all claims under said second section of said act shall be presented and filed within two years from the date of the final passage of this act and not afterwards.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to allow Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue acting as Collectors the Pay of Collectors, and for other Purposes.*

Deputy collectors of internal revenue, acting as collectors, to receive pay of collector, when, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any deputy collector of internal revenue who has performed, or may hereafter perform, under authority or requirement of law, the duties of collector of internal revenue in consequence of any vacancy in the office of such collector, shall be entitled to and receive so much of the same pay and compensation as is provided by law for such collector; but no such payment shall in any

case be made when the collector has received or is entitled to receive compensation for services rendered during the same period of time.

Pay of certain distillery inspectors, after repeal of statute, &c. 1866, ch. 184, § 29. Vol. xiv. p. 155. 1867, ch. 169, § 17. Vol. xiv. p. 481.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That those persons who held the office of distillery inspector on the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who continued to perform the duties of that office in ignorance of the repeal of the statute creating it, be paid at the rate of five dollars per day for such time prior to April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as they were actually employed, the amounts so paid to be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, and paid out of the appropriation for assessing and collecting the internal revenue.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXI. — *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.*

Legislative, executive, and judicial expense 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, namely:

Legislative.

LEGISLATIVE.

Pay and mileage of senators, officers, clerks, &c.

Senate. — For compensation and mileage of senators, four hundred thousand dollars in addition to any unexpended balance of appropriation for that purpose in the treasury.

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; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; eight 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, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand and forty 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 boys at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two assistants in document room at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, 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; laborer in charge of private passages, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; two laborers at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; making in all one hundred and one thousand and sixty dollars and eighty cents.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

Stationery and newspapers.

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, eight thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees, &c.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Heating and ventilation.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, including coal, wood, and labor, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For plumbing, gas-fitting, and labor, five thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, ten thousand dollars.

For additional laborers and messengers, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For folding documents and materials, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

Additions, repairs, &c. of Capitol building to be made under whose supervision and how paid for.

Purchase of furniture and carpets.

For packing-boxes for the Senate, ten dollars' worth for each member, seven hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That all improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extensions, and the same shall be paid for out of the appropriations for the said extensions and from no other appropriation; and that no furniture or carpets for either house shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the committee on accounts of the House of Representatives, for the House.

Capitol police.

Capitol Police. — For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; two lieutenants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; thirty privates, at one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars each; twelve watchmen, at one thousand dollars each; making, in all, sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty 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.

Into what funds to be paid.

Pay and mileage of representatives, and delegates;

House of Representatives. — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

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 one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; twelve assistant clerks, 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 and ninety-five dollars; one engineer eighteen hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; six firemen, at two dollars and forty cents each per day; for clerk to the 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 on claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to committee on public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty 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; two mail boys, 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; eleven messengers, five at eighteen hundred dollars, and six at fourteen hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of fourteen hundred and forty dollars each per annum; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That of the twelve assistant clerks the two designated as reading clerks of the House of Representatives shall receive an annual salary each, beginning with the present Congress, of twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Salary of reading clerks. See Vol. xvi. pp. 10, 11.

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, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Folding.

For fuel and lights, including plumbing, gas-fitting, repairs, and materials, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

For horses and carriages for the transportation of mails and for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

Horses and carriages.

For laborers, eight thousand dollars.

Laborers and miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For packing-boxes for members of the House of Representatives, ten dollars' worth for each member and delegate, twenty-two hundred and sixty dollars.

Packing-boxes.

For newspapers and stationery for two hundred and thirty-three members and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Newspapers and stationery.

For twenty pages for the floor of the House and three riding pages, at the rate of two dollars per day while actually employed, eleven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Pages.

For stationery, ten thousand dollars.

Public Printing.—For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

Public printing. Congressional printer, clerks, &c.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses, and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For the public printing, four hundred thousand dollars.

Printing.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred thousand dollars.

Paper.

For the public binding, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all blank-books and binding shall be made and done at the government bindery; and all payments of public money for government printing or binding not done at the government printing office according to the provisions of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall not be allowed by the accounting officers of the government: *Provided further*, That no proposition for printing extra copies of public documents, the expense of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be considered by either house of Congress until the same shall have been referred to the joint committee on printing, and ordered by concurrent resolution of the two houses.

Binding. Blank-books, &c. to be made where. Certain payment for printing, &c. not to be allowed. 1867, ch. 177. *Ante*, p. 111. Extra copies.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Lithographing and engraving.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of the librarian, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Library of Congress. Pay of li-

brarian, assistants, &c.

For three assistant librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty 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.

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 fourteen hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

Purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers.

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.

Botanic garden, greenhouses, &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.

For paving the main walk through the grounds of the botanic garden with some uniform and durable material, five thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendent and assistants in botanic garden and greenhouses, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-six cents.

Exchange of public documents.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — For clerk in the office of public buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Gardener.

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 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 watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Doorkeeper.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six 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.

For watchman in Franklin square, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, one thousand dollars.

Electrician at Capitol.

For electrician of the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand 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. — 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 dollars. Court of claims.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, two thousand five hundred dollars. Expenses of taking testimony.

For stationery, books, fuel, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, one hundred thousand dollars. Payment of judgments.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars. Executive. President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars. Vice-President.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars. Secretary to sign land patents.

For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary, (who shall be a short-hand writer,) two clerks of fourth class, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Private secretary, clerks, steward, &c.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, two assistant secretaries of state, for chief clerk, 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, one assistant messenger, and seven laborers, fifty-eight thousand one hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That the pay of any messenger in either of the departments, executive or judicial, of the government, employed during the whole year, shall be eight hundred and forty dollars per annum, and no more; and the pay of any assistant messenger employed as aforestated shall be seven hundred dollars per annum, and no more; and the pay of all laborers and watchmen, (whether night or day,) employed as aforestated, shall be seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and no more. Department of State. Pay of Secretary, &c. Pay of messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen established.

For the incidental and contingent Expenses of the Department of State. — For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses. Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.

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, &c.

For stationery, blank-books, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, three thousand five hundred dollars. Stationery, &c.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, five thousand dollars.

For the general Purposes of the Building occupied by the State Department. — For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. Building occupied by State Department.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty thousand dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two assistant secretaries of the treasury, chief clerk, eleven clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, twelve clerks of class three, sixteen clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers, one hundred thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Treasury Department. Pay of Secretary, assistants, &c.

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 dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, twenty-five hundred dollars; for two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; for four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks of class one, three thousand six hundred dollars: and one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars,—twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

1st comptroller, &c.;

For first comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; five clerks of class two, seven thousand dollars; two clerks of class one, two thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars; in all, thirty thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.;

For second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eight clerks of class four, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; sixteen clerks of class three, twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars; twenty clerks of class two, twenty-eight thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class one, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; twelve copyists, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars; in all, one hundred thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

commissioner of customs, &c.;

For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, thirty-six hundred dollars; five clerks of class three, eight thousand dollars; eight clerks of class two, eleven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

1st auditor, &c.;

For first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; eight clerks of class three, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks of class two, four thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars; also two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; and eight clerks of class one, nine thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars,—fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

2d auditor, &c.;

For second auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; sixty-four clerks of class three, eighty-six thousand four hundred dollars; one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars; thirty-one clerks of class one, thirty-seven thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; five assistant messengers, three thousand five hundred dollars; and seven laborers, four thousand two hundred dollars,—three hundred thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

3d auditor, &c.;

For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class four, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; twenty-eight clerks of class three, forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars; ninety-two clerks of class two, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars; ninety-six clerks of class one, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred dollars; ten copyists, nine thousand dollars; three messengers, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant messengers, fourteen hundred dollars; and

seven laborers, four thousand two hundred dollars, — three hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of 4th auditor, &c.;

For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, nine thousand dollars; eighteen clerks of class three, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class two, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class one, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars; and five laborers, three thousand dollars, employed in his office, — seventy-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

5th auditor, &c.;

For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; seven clerks of class two, nine thousand eight hundred dollars; fifteen clerks of class one, eighteen thousand dollars; six copyists, five thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, — forty-nine thousand six hundred and forty 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, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty clerks of class three, sixty-four thousand dollars; sixty-four clerks of class two, eighty-nine thousand six hundred dollars; thirty-seven clerks of class one, forty-four thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars; and eleven laborers, six thousand six hundred dollars, — two hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty 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, twenty-seven thousand dollars; fifteen clerks of class three, twenty-four thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class two, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars; nine clerks of class one, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; sixty female clerks, seventy-two thousand dollars; fifteen messengers, twelve thousand six hundred dollars; five male and seven female laborers, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, — one hundred and eighty-eight thousand one 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, nine thousand dollars; thirteen clerks of class three, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-five clerks of class two, thirty-five thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class one, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two assistant messengers, fourteen hundred dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars, employed in his office; in all, eighty-eight thousand four hundred and forty 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, eighteen hundred dollars; three clerks of class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks of class two, four thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class one, twelve hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, employed in his office; in all, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Pay of lighthouse board, &c.;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the lighthouse board, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of class one, twelve hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, employed in his office: in all, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

comptroller of the currency, &c.

For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; for deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; seven clerks of class four, twelve thousand six hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class three, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars; seven clerks of class two, nine thousand eight hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; twenty-one female clerks, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars; four messengers, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; two laborers, one thousand two hundred dollars; and one night watchman, six hundred dollars; in all, eighty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Expenses of issuing national currency.

For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of the making and issuance of the national currency, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Commissioner of internal revenue; deputies, heads of divisions, clerks, &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, sixty-one thousand two hundred dollars; forty-five clerks of class three, seventy-two thousand dollars; fifty clerks of class two, seventy thousand dollars; thirty-seven clerks of class one, forty-four thousand four hundred dollars; fifty-five female clerks, sixty-six thousand dollars; five messengers, four thousand two hundred dollars; three assistant messengers, two thousand one hundred dollars; and fifteen laborers, nine thousand dollars, employed in his office; in all, three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred dollars; and the commissioner of the internal revenue shall not be required to give bond.

Commissioner not required to give bond.

Incidental expenses.

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, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Collectors, assessors, &c. of internal revenue.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, revenue agents, inspectors, and superintendents of exports and drawbacks, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise estimated for, eight million dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of internal revenue shall make a detailed report to Congress of the expenditure of this appropriation at the next December session, to whom paid, how much to each, and for what purpose; giving the items of each payment and the number of employees; and hereafter the said commissioner shall estimate in detail, by collection districts, the expense of assessing and the expense of the collection of internal revenue.

Commissioner to report to Congress the details of the expenditure of this appropriation;

to make estimates of expenses in detail.

See Vol. xvi. p. 52.

Violations of internal revenue laws.

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.

Contingent, &c. expenses of the treasury in office of Secretary and the several bureaus.

For incidental and contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.—In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the several bureaus, including copying, labor, 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.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury bureaus, five thousand dollars.

For the general Purposes of the Treasury Department Building, including the Extension. — For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Treasury Department building.

See Vol. xvi. p. 12.

For contingent expenses of the said building, and five other buildings occupied by clerks of the Treasury Department, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior. — 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, one return clerk, one messenger, two assistant messengers, five watchmen, and three laborers in his office; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Department of the Interior.

Pay of Secretary, assistant, &c.

Office of Education. — For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars.

Office of education.

For two clerks of class one, twenty-four hundred dollars.

Pay of commissioner, &c.

For contingent expenses, six hundred dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.

See Vol. xvi. p. 13.

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, two packers, seven laborers, and eight watchmen employed in his office; in all, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

General land office.

Pay of commissioner, recorder, clerks, &c.;

For compensation of additional clerks in the general land office under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: For one principal clerk as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, twenty clerks of class one, and two laborers, fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

additional clerks;

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

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, one messenger, one assistant messenger, one laborer, and two watchmen employed in his office; in all, thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

commissioner of Indian affairs, &c.;

Pension Office. — For compensation of commissioner of pensions, chief clerk, twelve clerks of class four, thirty clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, fifty clerks of class one, one messenger and three assistant messengers, five laborers, and one watchman employed in his office, two hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

commissioner of pensions, clerks, &c.

For compensation of additional clerks in the pension office, viz: For ten clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, and twenty-eight clerks of class one, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

additional clerks.

Incidental and contingent Expenses — Department of the Interior. — Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

Incidental and contingent expenses.

Office of Secretary.

For stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, ten thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the patent-office building, ten thousand dollars.

Patent-office building.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved on the twenty-eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the act of the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and for collecting, arranging, classifying, and preserving such congressional journals and documents to be found in the Capitol, or in the various departments and bureaus of the government,

Distributing journals and documents.

Vol. xv. p. 253.

1859, ch. 22. Vol. xi. p. 379.

which have not been disposed of according to law, and for compiling and supervising the biennial register, six thousand five hundred dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a superintendent of public documents, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, who shall be charged with the duty of packing, distributing, collecting, arranging, classifying, and preserving such documents, and compiling and supervising the biennial register, but the whole amount to be expended for said purposes, including the pay of said superintendent, shall not exceed the said sum of six thousand five hundred dollars; and the said Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to procure and assign suitable rooms for such journals and documents in the Department of the Interior.

Biennial register.

Superintendent of public documents to be appointed.

Pay, &c.

Rooms.

Vinnie Ream.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfil a contract made by him under the provisions of a joint resolution authorizing a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of the late Abraham Lincoln, five thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 370.

Patent-office building.

For fuel and lights for the patent-office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer of the furnaces, and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand dollars.

Office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

Office of the commissioner of Indian affairs:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Of commissioner of pensions.

Office of the commissioner of pensions:

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, thirty thousand dollars.

Detection, &c. of fraud.

Of commissioner of general land office.

Office of the commissioner of the general land office:

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; for advertising and telegraphing; for miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts, and for contingent expenses under swamp-land act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, eight thousand dollars.

1850, ch. 84. Vol. ix. p. 519.

Surveyors-general and their clerks.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks. — For compensation of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars, — four thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota.

See Vol. xvi. p. 12.

Dakota.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars, — four thousand five hundred dollars.

Kansas.

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — six thousand dollars.

Colorado.

For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — seven thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars.

California and Arizona.

For surveyor-general of California and Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars, — seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Idaho.

For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — seven thousand dollars.

Nevada.

For surveyor-general of Nevada, two thousand five hundred dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — six thousand five hundred dollars.

Oregon.

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — six thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — six thousand five hundred dollars. Washington Territory.

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars, — six thousand dollars. Nebraska and Iowa.

For surveyor-general of Montana, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars, — six thousand dollars. Montana.

For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Utah.

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand five hundred dollars, — five thousand five hundred dollars. Florida.

For recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars. Recorder of land titles in Missouri.

United States Patent Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of the patent office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one superintendent of drawing for the annual report, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three examiners in chief, at three thousand dollars each, nine thousand dollars; twenty principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, fifty thousand dollars; twenty first assistant examiners, at eighteen hundred dollars each, thirty-six thousand dollars; twenty second assistant examiners, at sixteen hundred dollars each, thirty-two thousand dollars; one librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand nine hundred dollars. Patent office. Pay of commissioner, clerks, examiners, &c.

For compensation of six clerks of class three, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty-five clerks of class two, forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For forty clerks of class one, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For six permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For thirteen copyists of drawings, at one thousand dollars each, thirteen thousand dollars.

For fifty-three female copyists, at seven hundred dollars each, thirty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For nine permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For two skilled laborers, at twelve hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For two skilled laborers, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For seven skilled laborers, at nine hundred dollars each, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For thirty laborers, at six hundred dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

For two laborers, at five hundred and seventy-six dollars each, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two *hundred* dollars.

For one watchman, nine hundred dollars.

For five watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For seven laborers, at six hundred dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the patent office, viz: For illustrations of annual report, stationery for use of office, printing patents, furniture for rooms, repairs, advertising, books for library, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, and other contingencies, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and no further or greater sum shall be paid or contracted to be paid for said contingent expenses; and it shall be the duty Contingent expenses. Limitation.

Commissioner to report to Congress as to disbursements.

of the commissioner of patents to make a full and detailed report to each December session of Congress of the manner in which said contingent expenses have been disbursed: *Provided*, That with the exception of the commissioner of patents, and the examiners in chief, all the officers, clerks, and employees of the patent office shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the Secretary of the Interior, in like manner and to the same extent as the clerks of the pension office are so subject under existing laws; and the disbursements of the patent office shall be made by the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior.

Power of appointment and removal of officers, &c. in patent office.

Disbursements how made.

Expenses of courts of the United States.

[*Expenses of the Courts of the United States.*] — 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 30th, eighteen hundred and seventy, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That 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.

Suits in which the United States are concerned.

Safe-keeping of prisoners and prosecution of crime.

Attorney-General not to employ counsel to aid district attorneys.

1861, ch. 37, § 2. Vol. xii. p. 285. See Vol. xvi. p. 46.

War Department.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk; four clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for seven clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; one messenger; three assistant messengers; one laborer, — forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Appropriation for office of adjutant-general;

Office of 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.

quartermaster-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; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; and six laborers, — one hundred and seventy-one thousand and forty dollars.

paymaster-general.

1863, ch. 59. Vol. xii. p. 695. Vol. xvi. p. 11.

Office of Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk; four clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; also three clerks of class three, authorized by clause in the act of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said clerks shall not be continued after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy; twenty-six clerks of class two, thirty clerks of class one, and two messengers, — eighty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

commissary-general;

Office of the Commissary-General. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, ten clerks of class two, twenty clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers, forty-three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

surgeon-general;

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, nineteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

chief engineer;

Office of Chief Engineer. — For five clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and one laborer, twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

chief of ordnance.

Office of Chief of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, and one messenger, twenty-eight thousand and forty dollars.

Office of Military Justice. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, and two clerks of class one, seven thousand two hundred dollars. Appropriation for office of military justice;

Signal Office. — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars. signal office;

Office of the Inspector-General, and Inspector of the Military Academy. — For one clerk of class four, eighteen hundred dollars. inspector-general and inspector of military academy.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department. — Office of the Secretary of War: Contingent expenses in office of Secretary of War;

For blank-books, stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the adjutant-general: adjutant-general;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the quartermaster-general: quartermaster-general;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the paymaster-general: paymaster-general;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the commissary-general: commissary-general;

For office rent, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For fuel and lights, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs, five hundred dollars.

For two watchmen, twelve hundred dollars.

For two laborers, twelve hundred dollars; total, seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Chief engineer's office: chief engineer;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the surgeon-general: surgeon-general;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, including rent of office, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the chief of ordnance: chief of ordnance;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of military justice: military justice;

For blank-books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For the general Purposes of the War Department Building. — For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. War Department building.

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Building occupied by Paymaster-General. — For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars. Building occupied by paymaster-general.

For the general Purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets. — For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Building corner F and Seventeenth streets.

For fuel, compensation of fireman, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Navy Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars. Navy Department.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, two thousand two hundred dollars; one fourth-class clerk (also as disbursing clerk); two clerks of the fourth class; three clerks of the third class; three clerks of the second class; three clerks of the first class; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars, — twenty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Pay of Secretary, clerks, &c.

Appropriation for bureau of yards and docks;

For compensation of the civil engineer of the bureau of yards and docks, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class; one clerk of the third class; two clerks of the second class; one clerk of the first class; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars, — fourteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

of ordnance; 1862, ch. 134, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 511.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of ordnance, in place of the *of the* assistant provided by section three of the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and two laborers, twelve hundred dollars, — six thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

of equipment and recruiting;

For the compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class; one clerk of the third class; two clerks of the first class; and one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars, — eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

of navigation;

For the compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of navigation, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class; one clerk of the first class; and one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars, — five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

of construction and repair;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of construction and repair, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, — twelve thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

of steam engineering;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of steam engineering, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, twelve hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, — seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

of provisions and clothing;

For compensation of the chief clerk of the bureau of provisions and clothing, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class; two clerks of the third class; two clerks of the second class; three clerks of the first class; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, — fourteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

of medicine and surgery.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, three thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class; one clerk of the third class; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer, six hundred dollars, — eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars; and the office of assistant secretary of the navy is hereby abolished; and no clerks or other employees shall be appointed or employed in the Navy Department except such as are provided for in this act.

Office of assistant secretary of the navy abolished.

No other clerks, &c.

Incidental and contingent expenses.

INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In office of Secretary;

Office of the Secretary of the Navy. — For stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

bureau of yards and docks;

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

equipment and recruiting;

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

navigation.

Bureau of Navigation. — For stationery, blank-books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Incidental, &c. expenses in bureau of ordnance;

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

construction and repair;

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

steam engineering;

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

provisions and clothing;

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For stationery and miscellaneous articles, four hundred dollars.

medicine and surgery.

For the general Purposes of the Navy Department Building. — For compensation of three watchmen and two laborers of the building, two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Navy Department building.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Post-Office Department.

Post-Office Department. — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars; 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, six thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; fifty-one clerks of class three, eighty-one thousand six hundred dollars; forty-five clerks of class two, sixty-three thousand dollars; twenty-three clerks of class one, twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars; fifty female clerks, sixty thousand dollars; ten folders, seven thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars, and three assistants, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars; nine watchmen, at six hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars; fifteen laborers, at six hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; making, in all, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants, &c.

For twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, under act of January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty two, twenty thousand dollars.

Dead-letter office.
1862, ch. 8.
Vol. xii. p. 332.

For contingent Expenses of the Post-Office Department. — For blank-books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, laborers, and furnishing apartments for additional letter-carriers and clerks of the money-order system, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of Post-Office Department.

Department of Agriculture. — For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens, two thousand dollars; botanist, fourteen hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, eighteen hundred dollars; librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, twelve hundred dollars; three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; six clerks of class two, eight thousand four hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; five copyists and attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each, five thousand dollars; three messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; two watchmen, at six hundred dollars each, twelve hundred dollars; six laborers, at six hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, sixteen hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, twelve hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of seed-room, twelve hundred dollars; disbursing clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; two engineers, one at fourteen hundred dollars,

Department of agriculture.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

and one at twelve hundred dollars; making, in all, sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Agricultural statistics and annual report.

Agricultural Statistics. — For collecting statistics and material for annual report, fifteen thousand dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Cattle disease.

For continuance and completion of investigations of cattle disease, fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingencies in department of agriculture.

Contingencies. — For stationery, freight, and incidentals, five thousand dollars.

For purchases for library, laboratory, and museum, five thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars.

For cases for museum, repairs of furniture, fences, and water, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Experimental garden.

For labor and repairs in the experimental garden, and purchase of plants for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of the grounds, ten thousand dollars.

Seeds.

For purchase of new and valuable seeds and labor in putting them up, twenty thousand dollars. And this act shall not be so construed as to reduce the compensation of any employee of the government below the amount allowed in the last or present appropriation bill.

Construction of act.

Mint and assay office.

UNITED STATES MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

Mint at Philadelphia.

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.

For incidental and contingent expenses, 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.

Branch Mint, at San Francisco, California. — For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

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.

For specimens of ores, three hundred dollars.

Assay office, New York.

Assay Office, New York. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers, and clerks, twenty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

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;

Branch Mint at Denver. — For assayer, who shall have charge of the said mint, eighteen hundred dollars.

For melter, eighteen hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twelve thousand dollars.

For two clerks, at eighteen hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, three thousand dollars.

at New Orleans.

Branch Mint at New Orleans. — For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and material at New Orleans, three thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. — For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and materials, at Charlotte, North Carolina, including five hundred dollars for necessary repairs, one thousand dollars. Branch mint at Charlotte;

Branch Mint at Carson City. — For salaries of officers and clerks, for wages of workmen, and for incidental expenses, including acids, chemicals, and postage for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars. at Carson City.

Independent Treasury. — For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and Saint Louis, viz: For the assistant treasurer at New York, eight thousand dollars; those at Boston and Saint Louis, each five thousand dollars; and the one at Charleston, four thousand dollars, — twenty-two thousand dollars. Independent treasury. Pay of assistant treasurers.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, fifteen hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be no increase of salary in the foregoing paragraphs relating to the independent treasury over that allowed by existing laws. No increase of salary.

For salaries of the clerks and messengers in the office of assistant treasurer at Boston, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the salaries of the clerks and messengers employed in this office shall not exceed the sum herewith appropriated. Salaries of clerks, &c. at Boston not to exceed appropriation;

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, ninety thousand dollars. at New York;

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, twenty thousand dollars. Philadelphia;

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, eight thousand dollars. Saint Louis;

For salaries of clerks, porter, and watchman in the office of the assistant treasurer of New Orleans, six thousand dollars. New Orleans;

For compensation to stamp clerk, cashier, and clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, six thousand nine hundred dollars. San Francisco.

For compensation of the depositary at Santa Fé, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office, four thousand dollars. Appropriations for depositary at Santa Fé.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Louisville, three thousand five hundred dollars. at Louisville;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Chicago, two thousand dollars. at Chicago;

For salaries of clerks and watchmen in the office of the depositary at Pittsburg, two thousand four hundred dollars. at Pittsburgh;

For salaries of clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Baltimore, five thousand dollars. at Baltimore;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Cincinnati, ten thousand dollars. at Cincinnati;

For compensation to designated depositaries, under fourth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, five thousand dollars. Designated depositaries. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

For salaries of additional clerk[s], and additional compensation of officers and clerks under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the Treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, sixty thousand dollars. Additional clerks, &c.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars. Special agents.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen Contingent expenses.

hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts, one hundred 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.

Governments in Territories.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory 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, fifteen hundred 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, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, fifteen hundred 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, fifteen hundred dollars.

of Colorado;

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.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

of Dakota;

Territory of Dakota.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

of Arizona;

Territory of Arizona.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

of Idaho;

Territory of Idaho.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

of Montana;

Territory of Montana.—For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the 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.

Members of legislative assemblies of all the Territories to be chosen for two years, and sessions to be biennial.

Ante, p. 281.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the members of both branches of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories shall be chosen for the term of two years, and the sessions of the legislative assemblies shall be biennial. And each territorial legislature shall, at its first session after the passage of this act, make provision by law for carrying this act into effect.

Judiciary.

JUDICIARY.

Pay of Attorney-General, assistants, &c.

Office of the Attorney-General.—For salaries of the Attorney-General, law clerk, and chief clerk, two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class one, and one messenger in his office, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of two assistant attorneys-general, at four thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars.

For salary of one clerk, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, namely:

Contingent expenses.

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars.

Law, &c. books.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. — For salaries of the chief justice and six associate justices, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For one associate justice, six thousand dollars.

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.

Pay of judges;

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

of 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.

of judges of the courts in the District of Columbia.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Reporter.

For compensation of the district attorneys, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

District attorneys.

For compensation of the district marshals, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

District marshals.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several executive departments be, and they are hereby, directed to report at the opening of the session of Congress beginning on the first Monday of December next, the number of desks in their several departments, the number of clerks in their several departments, the number employed therein during the preceding fiscal year, when employed and when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each, and what reduction, if any, can be made in the number of clerks in each grade.

Heads of executive departments to report at next December session of Congress, number of desks, clerks, discharges, compensation, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXII. — *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.*

March 3, 1869. Vol. xvi. p. 51.

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, viz:

Civil expenses appropriation.

Loans and Treasury Notes. — For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes.

Miscellaneous. — For carrying out the provisions of the act of the thirtieth of 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, to wit: For the salaries of the supervising and local inspectors, seventy-six thousand eight hundred dollars; for the travelling expenses of the supervising inspectors, ten thousand dollars; for the travelling expenses of the local inspectors, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That whenever the public interest requires it, any local inspector may be allowed for travel in any one year a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars. For the salary and travelling expenses of a special agent of the department, three thousand six hundred dollars; for the expenses of the meeting of the board

Miscellaneous.

Supervising and local inspectors of steamboats. 1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

Allowance to local inspectors for travel.

Special agent.

Annual meeting of supervising inspectors.

of supervising inspectors, including travel and necessary incidental expenses, printing of manual and report, four thousand dollars; for stationery, for furniture of offices and repair thereof, for repair and transportation of instruments, and for fuel and lights, fifteen thousand dollars.

Furniture, repair, &c. of instruments.

Detection of counterfeiting and frauds.

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 thousand dollars.

Collection of claims due the United States.

To meet expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

Sick and disabled seamen.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

Construction of four steam revenue-cutters.

For the construction of four steam revenue-cutters, viz: one for Alaska; one for Columbia river, Oregon; one for Mobile, Alabama; and one for Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said cutters shall not cost more than the sum hereby appropriated.

Proviso.

Survey of site for navy yard at League Island.

To defray the expense of a preliminary survey of the site for the proposed navy yard at League Island, five thousand dollars.

Bridge over Dakota river and survey of road.

For the completion of a bridge over the Dakota river, and to locate and survey the road from said bridge to the Vermillion bridge, one thousand dollars.

Late bureau of freedmen and refugees.

In connection with the late bureau of freedmen and refugees:

Asylums and hospitals;

For Washington asylum and hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, twenty-five thousand dollars; for Richmond asylum and hospital, Richmond, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars; Vicksburg asylum and hospital, Vicksburg, Mississippi, ten thousand dollars, for the present fiscal year: *Provided*, That on and after the close of the present fiscal year the said asylums and hospitals shall be discontinued.

to be closed after present fiscal year.

Bounty, prize-money, &c. of colored soldiers and sailors.

For collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for salaries of agents and clerks, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars;

Office rent, furniture, stationery, mileage, &c. telegraphing, and postage.

For rent of offices, fuel and light, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For office furniture, three thousand dollars;

For stationery and printing, twenty thousand dollars;

For mileage and transportation of officers and agents, eighteen thousand dollars;

For telegraphing and postage, three thousand dollars; being, in all, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

Pay of acting chargé d'affaires at Venezuela.

For compensation of the acting chargé d'affaires ad interim at Venezuela, at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum from the first day of June last until such time as a minister shall be appointed and shall take charge of the legation, such sum as may be necessary.

Coast survey. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Survey of the Coast. — For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, 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, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Pacific coast.

For continuing the survey of the Pacific coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Publishing observations.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the coast survey of the United States, including compensation of civilians employed in the work, two thousand dollars, the publication to be made at the government printing office.

For pay and rations of engineers for steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, per act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

Engineers for steamers used in the coast survey. 1858, ch. 154. Vol. xi. p. 320.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

Vessels.

Northern and Northwestern Lakes. — For the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any surplus charts of the northwestern lakes may be sold to navigators upon such terms as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Northern and northwestern lakes. Surplus charts may be sold.

To procure a survey and report and for repairing wharf at the site for the navy yard on the river Thames, near New London, Connecticut, deeded to the United States for naval purposes, ten thousand dollars; but no further amount shall be contracted to be paid for this purpose.

Survey, &c. at site for navy yard on the river Thames. Limit to amount.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts, viz:

Lighthouse establishment. Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts.

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, whiting, spirits of wine, polishing powder, cleaning towels, brushes, and other necessary expenses of the same, and repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and fifty one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

For the necessary repairs and incidental expenses, improving and refitting lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Repairs and incidental expenses.

For salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers of lighthouses and lighted beacons, and their assistants, four hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

Keepers of lighthouses, beacons, and light-vessels.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-four light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Seamen's wages, &c.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, *removing*, [remooring,] and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Beacons and buoys.

For repairs and incidental expenses of 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 a lighthouse on Half-way Rock, Casco Bay, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

Lighthouse on Half-way Rock.

For rebuilding Plum Island light-station, in addition to former appropriations, eleven thousand dollars.

Plum Island light.

For repairs and renovations at Throg's Neck, highlands at Neversink, Sandy Hook, Conover beacon, and Fort Tompkins light-station at New Jersey, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Throg's Neck, &c.

For stake-lights in the Hudson river, two thousand dollars.

Stake-lights in Hudson river and Whitehall narrows.

For stake-lights in Whitehall narrows, Lake Champlain, New York, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Stratford River beacon, Connecticut, eight thousand dollars.

Stratford River beacon.

For building a wharf and shed for landing and storage of buoys at Black Rock light-station, Connecticut, eight thousand dollars.

Wharf, &c. at Black Rock light-station.

For repairing and coping the brick wall on the north side of, and filling in and grading grounds at the Staten Island lighthouse depot, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Staten island lighthouse depot.

For rebuilding a first-class lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, in addition to former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras.

For replacing the ten-day beacons formerly marking the Florida reefs, fifty thousand dollars.

Ten-day beacons on Florida reefs.

For rebuilding Cat Island light-station, fifteen thousand dollars.

Cat Island light-station.

For repairs and renovations at Proctorville beacon and Pas à l'Outre light-station, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Proctorville and Pas à l'Outre.

Lighthouse at Point aux Herbes;

For a lighthouse at Point aux Herbes, Louisiana, to take the place of Bon Fonca light-station, destroyed by the rebels, and now re-established, eight thousand dollars.

at Timbalier;

For a new lighthouse at Timbalier, to replace the one destroyed by a hurricane on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifty thousand dollars.

at Shell Keys.

For a new lighthouse at Shell Keys, to replace the one destroyed in the hurricane of the fifth and sixth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, sixty thousand dollars.

Light-station at the "Swash," Texas.

For rebuilding a light-station at the "Swash," Texas, six thousand dollars.

Steam tender for service in the Gulf.

For a steam tender for lighthouse and buoy service in the Gulf of Mexico, fifty thousand dollars.

Grand River.

For rebuilding Grand River light-station, Lake Erie, thirty thousand dollars.

Lighthouse at Cleveland.

For a lighthouse and pier of protection at Cleveland, Ohio, forty-five thousand dollars.

Genesee.

For repairs and improvements at Genesee light-station, Lake Ontario, thirteen thousand dollars.

Grassy Island and Monroe.

For repairs and renovations at Grassy Island and Monroe light-stations, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Presque Isle.

For range lights to mark the channel into Presque Isle harbor, Lake Huron, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Spectacle reef.

For the construction of a lighthouse on Spectacle reef, Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.

South Manitou and Point Betsey.

For repairs and renovations at South Manitou and Point Betsey light-stations, Lake Michigan, four thousand dollars.

Muskegon.

For rebuilding the keeper's dwelling at Muskegon light-station, Lake Michigan, in addition to former appropriations, six thousand dollars.

St. Joseph's, Michigan City, &c.

For repairs and renovations at St. Joseph's, Michigan City, Raspberry Island, Minnesota Point, and other light-stations, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Bayley's Harbor.

1867, ch. 167. Vol. xiv. p. 459.

For repairs and renovations at Bayley's Harbor light-station, subject to provisions of act of Congress, March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in addition to former appropriations, fifteen thousand dollars.

Portage River.

For rebuilding Portage River lighthouse, Lake Superior, twelve thousand dollars.

Eagle River.

For rebuilding Eagle River lighthouse, Lake Superior, fourteen thousand dollars.

Experiments with new illuminating apparatus and fog signals.

For enabling the lighthouse board to experiment with new illuminating apparatus and fog-signals, in addition to former appropriations, four thousand dollars.

Light-ships.

For two first-class light-ships, for relief vessels for outside stations, one hundred thousand dollars.

Life-saving stations on Long Island and New Jersey.

For compensation of two superintendents of the life-saving stations upon the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

Keepers of stations.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, after a week's notice to the public, to sell and convey any real estate no longer used for lighthouse purposes, the avails of such sale to be paid into the national treasury.

Secretary of Treasury, after notice, may sell, &c. real estate not needed for lighthouse purposes, &c.

Narragansett Beach.

For life-boat station on Narragansett Beach, Rhode Island, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, five 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 *of* officers and crew, three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Revenue-cutter service.

For rations of petty officers and crew, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For fuel, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and outfits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For supplies of ship chandlery, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For travelling expenses, five thousand dollars.

Construction Branch of the Treasury Department. — For completing main stairway west wing, eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That all moneys appropriated for the extension of the treasury building shall be disbursed only by one of the regular disbursing clerks of the Treasury Department, who shall receive no extra compensation for such service. Construction branch of Treasury Department. Main stairway. Appropriations for extension of treasury building, how disbursed.

For fencing and approaches to south front, twenty thousand dollars.

For annual repairs, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, one hundred thousand dollars. Repairs, &c. of public buildings.

For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, fifty thousand dollars. Furniture, &c.

For fire-proof vaults for depositories, twenty-five thousand dollars. Fire-proof vaults.

For fuel and miscellaneous items for custom-houses and other public buildings belonging to the United States, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, forty thousand dollars.

For the preservation and protection of the public buildings already commenced and for the completion of which no appropriation is made, twenty-five thousand dollars. Protection of public buildings already commenced, &c.

For removal of hydraulic weights and construction of the northwest stairway in the treasury building, ten thousand dollars.

For laying the foundation and commencing the building for the post-office and sub-treasury in Boston, Massachusetts, two hundred thousand dollars. Post-office and sub-treasury in Boston.

For laying the foundation and commencing the building for the post-office in New York, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General are hereby authorized, with the assent of the State of New York, to exchange a part or the whole of the point at the southerly extremity of the park, now the property of the United States, with the city of New York, for an equal or greater amount of land further up said park with public places on the northerly and southerly sides of the land so required: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid and no liability incurred for such exchange. Post-office in New York. Exchange of property in New York authorized. Proviso.

For custom-house in Bangor, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars. Custom-house in Bangor; Vol. xvi. p. 52.

For custom-house in Cairo, Illinois, thirty thousand dollars. Cairo.

For post-office and court-house at Columbia, South Carolina, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site for the same shall be given to the United States. Post-office, &c. at Columbia, S. C.

For custom-house in Portland, Maine, sixty thousand dollars. Custom-house in Portland;

For custom-house in St. Paul, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars. St. Paul;

For custom-house at Portland, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars. Portland, Oregon.

For court-house and post-office, Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars. Court-house and post-office at Madison;

For the completion of a custom-house, court-house, and post-office building at Knoxville, East Tennessee, in addition to former appropriations, five thousand dollars. Knoxville;

For purchase of building known as "the Club House," at Charleston, South Carolina, and the fitting up thereof for the use of the United States courts, forty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such pur- Charleston, S. C.

chase and fit up said building for the said purpose: *Provided*, That the same can be done at an expense not larger than the said forty-six thousand dollars.

Court-house, &c. in Portland, Maine.

For court-house and post-office in Portland, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia.

For appraisers' stores, Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Branch mint, San Francisco.

For branch mint, San Francisco, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Court-house, Springfield, Ill.

Vol. xvi. p. 11.

Who may be designated as disbursing agents for public buildings.

For court-house, Springfield, Illinois, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, designate any officer of the United States who has given bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, as disbursing agent for the payment of all moneys that are or may be appropriated for the construction of public buildings authorized by law in their respective districts.

Interior department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Offices for surveyor-general and expenses in Dakota;

Rent of Office for Surveyors-General. — For rent of surveyor-general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Kansas;

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Colorado;

For rent of office for the surveyor-general of Colorado Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in New Mexico;

For rent of surveyor-general's office for the Territory of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

in California and Arizona;

For rent of surveyor-general's office of California and *Arizonia*, [Arizona,] fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, four thousand dollars.

in Oregon;

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

in Washington Territory;

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Idaho;

For rent of office of the surveyor-general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

in Nevada;

For rent of office for the surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Iowa and Nebraska;

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Iowa and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Montana;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

in Utah.

For rent of office of the surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Geological survey of the territories.

For a continuance of the geological survey of the Territories of the United States, by Professor Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Statistics of mines and mining.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, by Professor R. W. Raymond, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars appropriated for said purpose by the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be transferred by the commissioner of the general land office to the Treasury Department to be expended as provided in said act.

Transfer of former appropriation.

1868, ch. 177.

Ante, p. 115.

Public works supervised by architect of Capitol extension.

Public Works under the Supervision of the Architect of the Capitol Extension. — For finishing and repairing the work of the United States Capitol extension, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Capitol extension.

Dome of Capitol.

For finishing and repairing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.

For the annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol, such as painting, glazing, keeping roof in order, also water-pipes, pavements, and approaches to the building, ten thousand dollars. Repairs of Capitol.

For finishing the work on the north front of the patent-office building, and for improving G Street from Seventh to Ninth Street, eight 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. Patent-office building. City of Washington to pave north half of G Street between, &c. and assess cost, &c.

To finish the improvements on the western front of the post-office building, on Eighth Street, between E and F streets, for paving, grading, curbing, and sidewalks, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the corporation of Washington city cause the western half of said Eighth Street between E and F 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. Post-office building. Paving of part of Eighth Street.

For the purchase of a site at Omaha, Nebraska, and for the erection upon the same of a building for a post-office, the federal courts, and federal offices, twenty-five thousand dollars. Site, &c. for post-office, court-house, &c. in Omaha.

Smithsonian Institution. — For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars. Smithsonian Institution.

Metropolitan Police. — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and eleven thousand and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That a further sum amounting to one hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be paid to 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 patrolmen 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. Metropolitan police. Washington and Georgetown to contribute. Special tax to be levied.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands. — For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, and receivers of public moneys at sixty-six land offices, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars. Expenses of collection of revenue from sales of public lands.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, twenty thousand dollars.

Surveying the Public Lands. — For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars; and such construction shall be given to the joint resolution number thirty, approved twenty-fifth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as shall not abridge the grant under the act of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a railroad from Fon du Lac northerly to the State line, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company may select their lands along the full extent of the original route of said road as filed under the said act. Surveying public lands in Minnesota. Vol. xvi. p. 12. Vol. xii. p. 618. Grant of land for a railroad from Fon du Lac not abridged. 1856, ch. 43, § 1. Vol. xi. p. 20. Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. may select lands, &c.

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, fifteen thousand dollars. Surveying public lands in Dakota;

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, twenty-five thousand dollars. in Montana,

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding in Nebraska.

ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township and six dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands in 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.

in 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, thirty thousand dollars.

in 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 [dollars] for section lines, twenty-five thousand dollars.

in 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 thousand dollars.

in 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, five thousand dollars.

in 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, five thousand dollars.

in 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, fifty thousand dollars.

in 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, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may 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.

Augmented rates for surveys of lands covered with forests or thick undergrowth.

Surveys in Washington Territory;

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, fifteen thousand dollars.

in 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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

in Wyoming;

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township and ten dollars for section lines, twenty-five thousand dollars.

of eastern boundary of Colorado Territory;

For surveying that part of the eastern boundary of Colorado Territory which lies between the thirty-seventh and fortieth parallels of north latitude, estimated two hundred and ten miles, at rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per mile, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

northern boundary of Nevada;

For surveying the northern boundary of Nevada, estimated three hundred and ten miles, at rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per mile, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

western boundary of Nebraska.

To complete the survey of the western boundary of Nebraska, thirty-two hundred dollars.

Repairs, &c. of public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — For repairs and improvements of public buildings and grounds heretofore under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, to wit:

Navy yard and bridges.

For casual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridges, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and taking care of the bridge at or near the Little Falls of the Potomac river, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Long bridge across the Potomac river, five thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's house, five thousand dollars.

President's house and grounds, public squares, reservations, &c.

For improvement and care of reservation number two, and Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's house, five thousand dollars.

For extra labor in removing snow and ice from the pavements and public walks, five hundred dollars.

For manure for the public grounds and reservations, and cartage of the same, two thousand dollars.

For further improvement and care of reservations on New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maryland avenues, three thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the public squares and reservations, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house, ten thousand dollars.

For flower-pots, glasses, twine, one thousand dollars.

Fuel.

For fuel for the centre building of the Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Carts and tools.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, two thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used on the public grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Grading, &c. Capitol grounds. Vol. xvi. p. 12.

For continuing the work of grading and filling the Capitol grounds, fifteen thousand dollars.

Trees, tree-boxes, &c.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, when necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, two thousand dollars.

Botanical garden and new conservatory. Vol. xvi. p. 52.

For the repairs of buildings in the botanical garden and the erection of suitable iron stands for plants in new conservatory, four thousand dollars, to be expended by the architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the joint committee on the library.

Lamp-lighters, &c.

For pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, plumbing, lamp posts, lanterns, glass, paints, matches, materials, and repairs of all sorts, five thousand dollars.

Stationery, books, &c.

For purchase of stationery, books, maps, plans, office furniture, and contingents of the office, one thousand dollars.

Destitute colored women and children.

To aid in supporting the "National association for the relief of destitute colored women and children" of this District, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee of its board of managers.

President's house and grounds.

For completing the iron fencing of the President's grounds on the south and along the avenue now being opened between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, including gates, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Vol. xvi. p. 47.

For refurnishing the President's house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln; to be selected by whom.

For the purchase of a portrait of the late President Abraham Lincoln, to be placed in the executive mansion, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That said portrait shall be selected by the incoming President of the United States.

Capitol grounds.

For improvement, care, protection, and repair of seats and fountains in the Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars.

Washington aqueduct.

For repairs and superintendence of the Washington aqueduct, twenty-five thousand dollars.

National cemeteries.

Miscellaneous. — For national cemeteries, six hundred thousand dollars.

Congressional burying-ground.

For care, improvement, and repair of the congressional burying-ground, to be expended under the direction of the wardens and vestry of Christ church, Washington city, three thousand dollars.

Deaf and dumb in the District of Columbia.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education and maintenance of such deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia as

cannot command the means to receive an education, fifteen thousand dollars.

Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia.

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.

Purchase of land for the government hospital for the insane.

For the purchase, by the Secretary of the Interior, for the agricultural and economical purposes of the institution, one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, with the buildings thereon, lying directly east of the present grounds of the hospital, twenty-three thousand dollars.

National soldiers and sailors' orphan home.

For the national soldiers and sailors' orphan home of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Reimbursement to Iowa.

1866, ch. 248. Vol. xiv. p. 247.

For reimbursing the State of Iowa for expenses incurred and payments made during the rebellion, as examined, audited, and found due the State, by General Robert C. Buchanan, commissioner under the act of Congress, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents: *Provided*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall review the said claim upon its merits, and allow only so much, not exceeding said sum, as shall be just.

Claim to be reviewed by treasury officers, &c.

Sixty transient paupers.

For the care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical or charitable institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That said contract shall be made by the surgeon-general of the army, who shall report to the December session of every Congress, stating with whom the said contract is made and the amount and nature thereof.

Surgeon-general to make contract and report.

Payment to claimants for seats in the House of Representatives for their expenses.

For the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, to pay to John A. Wimpey and James H. Christie, of Georgia, John D. Young, of Kentucky, and James H. Birch, of Missouri, claimants for seats in the House, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for their expenses severally, in their contests for such seats; and the clerk of the House is hereby authorized to pay the said amounts respectively to the persons named.

Institution for the deaf and dumb.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the proper maintenance and tuition of the beneficiaries of the United States in the Columbia institution for the deaf and dumb, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the maintenance and tuition of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, thirty thousand dollars.

Boundary line between the United States and British possessions.

For expenses of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Columbia hospital for women, and lying-in asylum.

Columbia Hospital for Women, and Lying-in Asylum. — For the support of the asylum, over and above the probable amount received for pay-patients, ten thousand dollars.

Navajoe Indians.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the relief of the Navajoe Indians, now at or near Fort Sumner, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eighty thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Payments to W. S. Morse and Charles S. Shambaugh.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the House be directed to pay out of the contingent fund the sum of four hundred dollars to W. S. Morse, and the sum of one hundred dollars to Charles S. Shambaugh, which shall be in full of all claims by them on account of services

rendered to the committee on military affairs in collecting, during the recess of the thirty-ninth Congress, the papers and evidence respecting artificial limbs furnished to soldiers.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for repair, &c. of the property at Mount Vernon.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of the Mount Vernon ladies' association of the Union, to be applied to the repair and preservation of the property at Mount Vernon, under the direction of the military officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

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

Deficiency appropriation for the service of the government during the year ending June 30, 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, to be paid 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

Contingencies of Treasury Department.

For the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, and the several bureaus, namely: For fuel, light, gas, labor, and contingent expenses of the treasury building and five other buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars.

Provision for general care and superintendence of buildings used by the Treasury Department.

Officers, clerks, laborers, &c. and their pay.

And after the present fiscal year there shall only be employed and paid for labor in the treasury building and the five other buildings used by the department, for lighting, cleaning, and general care and superintendence thereof, the following persons, to wit: one superintendent, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year; one clerk of class four and one clerk of class one; one engineer in charge of heating apparatus, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year; five firemen, at a salary of six hundred dollars each per year; one machinist and gas-fitter, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year; one captain of the watch, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per year; one storekeeper, at a salary of one thousand dollars per year; thirty *watchman*, [watchmen,] at a salary of eight hundred and twenty dollars each per year; thirty laborers, at a salary of six hundred dollars each per year; seventy women, as cleaners, at a salary of one hundred and eighty dollars each per year: *And it is hereby provided*, That no account for contingent expenses at any of the bureaus of the Treasury Department shall hereafter be allowed, except on the certificate of the general superintendent of the treasury buildings that they are necessary and proper, and that the prices paid are just and reasonable; and the said superintendent shall keep a full, just, and accurate account in detail of all amounts expended under the head of contingent expenses for the several bureaus of the Treasury Department, which shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at every December session. And the expenditure for furniture and repairs for the same shall be made by the said superintendent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of said superintendent to keep a just and accurate account in detail of all the amounts paid for the purchase of furniture, and also for the repairs thereof, as well as a full statement of the disposition of the old furniture; all of which shall be transmitted to Congress at every December session thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That no part of the appropriations made by this or any subsequent act for contingent and incidental expenses shall be paid for clerk-hire, messengers, or laborers.

See Vol. xvi. p. 12, for appropriation.

Accounts for contingent expenses of bureaus of Treasury not to be allowed, except, &c.

Superintendent to keep accounts.

Secretary of Treasury to transmit accounts to Congress.

Expenditure for furniture and repairs.

No part of appropriation for contingent, &c. expenses to be paid for clerk hire, &c.

North wing of treasury building.

To complete the north wing of the treasury building and approaches, including all liabilities, one hundred and sixty-three thousand five hun-

Extra pay for disbursing moneys for any public building not to exceed, &c.

dred and nine dollars and twenty cents: *Provided*, That no extra compensation exceeding one eighth of one per centum in any case shall hereafter be allowed to any officer, person, or corporation, for disbursing any moneys appropriated to the construction of any public building.

Repairs, &c. of public buildings.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes.

No work to be done for private parties.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress, authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no work shall be done in the engraving and printing bureau for private parties.

Sick and disabled seamen.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, fifty thousand dollars.

Patent office.

For amount required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for salary, miscellaneous, and other expenses of the United States patent office for the month[s] of March, April, May, and June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses of courts.

No part for counsel, &c.

For amount required to supply deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of courts, five hundred thousand dollars; and no part of this appropriation shall be paid to employ and retain counsel to assist district attorneys.

Survey of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

For the survey of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, forty thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. — To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents, eighty thousand dollars.

Folding documents.

Laborers.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for laborers, nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Joint committee on retrenchment.

How to be disbursed.

To defray the expenses of the joint committee on retrenchment, four, thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That said sum shall be drawn from the treasury upon the order of the secretary of the Senate as the same shall be required, and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or persons employed in its service, for per d[i]em travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by said secretary in pursuance of the orders of said committee, shall be accordingly allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury.

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

To pay balance due for the twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each representative and delegate, and one hundred copies for House library, in the second session of the fortieth Congress, eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

To pay for twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each representative and delegate, and one hundred copies for the House library, and for pages in excess of fifteen hundred, in the third session of the fortieth Congress, twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Reporting and printing debates in Daily Globe.

To pay for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings in the Daily Globe, two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Sets for new members.

1864, ch. 250. Vol. xiii. p. 392.

To pay for complete sets of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the new members entitled to receive the same under the law of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete the work under the contract expiring March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Senate deficiency.

Senate Deficiency. — For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, thirty thousand dollars.

For heating and ventilating, five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, five thousand dollars.

For additional messengers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For folding documents and materials, five thousand dollars.

For *stationary* [stationery] and newspapers for senators for the third session of the fortieth Congress, nine thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Governments in the Territories.

Dakota. — For amount required to pay the increased salaries to the judges of Dakota Territory, authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Dakota. 1867, ch. 150, § 3. Vol. xiv. p. 426.

Idaho Territory. — For amount required to pay increased salaries to the judges of the Territory of Idaho, authorized by act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Idaho.

For refunding to the appropriation for the legislative expenses of Idaho Territory the amount advanced from this fund and not accounted for by the secretary of said Territory, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Montana Territory. — For amount required to pay the increased salaries of the judges authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Montana.

For amount required to pay outstanding liabilities on account of compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth June next the salaries of the judges of Utah Territory shall be the same as now paid to judges in Idaho and Montana Territories.

Salaries of the judges of Utah Territory established.

Wyoming Territory.— For expenses of the Territory from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, namely:

Wyoming.

For governor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For chief justice and two associate justices, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation of the said officers of the said Territory of Wyoming shall not commence until they have been commissioned and qualified.

Pay of officers not to commence until they are commissioned and qualified.

For secretary, nine hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, five hundred dollars.

Department of State. — For blank-books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, postages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, fifteen thousand dollars.

Department of State.

For the incidental and contingent Expenses of the Department of State. — For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, two thousand dollars.

Incidental and contingent expenses of State Department.

For the general Purposes of the Building occupied by the Department of State. — For rent, fuel, alterations, watchmen and laborers, twelve thousand dollars.

Building occupied by Department of State.

For salary of solicitor and judge advocate of the Navy Department, from March fourth to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eleven hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Solicitor and judge advocate of Navy Department.

For the continuation of the work on the United States court-house and post-office at Madison, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Court-house, &c. at Madison.

For the construction of basin and new dock barge office at New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Basin and barge office, New York.

For the construction of a public building at Springfield, Illinois, for a court-house and post-office, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Building at Springfield, Illinois.

For construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Appraisers' stores at Philadelphia.

For the continuation of the work on the public building at Cairo,

Building at Cairo, Ill.

Illinois, to be used for a post-office, custom-house, and United States court-room, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Custom house at St. Paul; For construction of custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ogdensburgh. For construction of custom-house at Ogdensburgh, New York, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Marine hospital, Chicago. For continuing the work on the marine hospital at Chicago, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Custom-house at San Francisco. For repairs of custom-house at San Francisco, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Patent-office building. *Patent-Office Building.* — For casual repairs of the patent-office building, five thousand dollars.

Post-Office Department. *Post-Office Department.* — For compensation of the superintendent of foreign mails from August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Pay of superintendent of foreign mails; For compensation to the superintendent of the money-order system from July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents.

of money-order system; For compensation of chief of division of the dead-letter office from August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents.

of chief of division of dead-letter office; For compensation of one clerk of class four, and two clerks of class three, from August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, four thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-one cents.

clerks.

Deficiency in revenues of 1868. For amount required to meet a deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, seven hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents.

Anticipated deficiency in 1869. For amount required to meet an anticipated deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the current fiscal year, three million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Government building corner F and Seventeenth streets. To supply deficiency in the appropriations for government building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, for fuel and compensation of firemen, for repairs and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Lighting Capitol, President's house and public grounds. To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for lighting the Capitol and President's house, and the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, twelve thousand dollars.

War Department. *War Department.* — For regular supplies of the quartermasters' department, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Quartermasters' department For incidental expenses of the quartermasters' department, five hundred thousand dollars.

Cavalry and artillery horses. For horses for cavalry and artillery, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation. For transportation of officers' baggage, one hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army and its supplies, seven million dollars.

Barracks and quarters. For barracks and quarters, one million dollars.

Medical and hospital department. For medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Secret service fund. For secret service fund, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the three last-named sums are appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to settle accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, and shall not make any actual disbursement, but merely a transfer on the books of the treasury.

Proviso.

Navy Department. — To supply a deficiency for provisions for the marine corps for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-two thousand dollars.

Navy Department. Marine corps.

To supply a deficiency for provisions for the marine corps for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, fifty-six thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. — To carry out the provisions of section fourteen of an act relating to pensions, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. Pensions. 1868, ch.264, §14. *Ante*, p. 237.

For collecting, preparing, and printing the proceedings at the decoration of the soldiers' graves, under resolution of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand dollars.

Soldiers' graves.

For supplying deficiency in compensation of register and receiver in land office in Boise City, Idaho Territory, office rent, and purchase of furniture, six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Land office in Boise City, Idaho.

For necessary repairs and furniture for the office of the register of deeds of the District of Columbia, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of register of deeds in the District of Columbia.

For a sufficient amount to pay the regular salary of the present minister resident at Portugal, and the exchange thereon, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so long as the same was withheld from him.

Pay of salary withheld from minister resident at Portugal.

For the relief of the two bands of Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, on the reservations at Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, to be expended under the direction of the Reverend H. B. Whipple in the purchase of tools, food, seeds, cattle, agricultural implements, and other articles necessary for Indians, and for the construction of houses, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the said Whipple shall make a full, detailed, and accurate statement to the commissioner of Indian affairs (who shall transmit the same to Congress) of the manner in which the amount hereby appropriated has been expended.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians. How to be expended. Statement of expenditures to be made.

For compensation of H. B. Whipple for his services as above, fifteen hundred dollars.

For this amount expended and to be expended for the relief of the Kaw Indians in Kansas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Kaw Indians.

For defraying the actual expenses incurred in negotiating the treaty made with the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminucke, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, on the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and in procuring the consent of the said Indians to the Senate amendment thereto, nine thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Expenses of treaty with bands of Ute Indians. *Post*, p. 619.

For additional appropriation required to complete survey of a line dividing the Creek country, under third and fifth article[s] of treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, concluded June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for surveying exterior boundary of a grant of land to the Seminole nation of Indians, under the third article of the treaty with that nation, concluded March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five thousand dollars.

Survey of line dividing the Creek country, and of land granted to the Seminoles. Vol. xiv. p. 787. Vol. xiv. p. 756.

To supply a deficiency for the payment of machinery for the branch mint at Carson City, and balance of freight on the same from Philadelphia to Carson City, thirty-one thousand dollars.

Branch mint at Carson City.

For fitting up machinery in said mint, and putting it in working order, eleven thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary for that purpose.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 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

Army appropriation.

Army.

the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy:

Recruiting.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, fifty thousand dollars.

Pay.

For pay of the army, eleven million dollars.

Commutation of subsistence and forage.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, twenty thousand dollars.

Payments in lieu of clothing.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, two hundred thousand dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistence.

For subsistence in kind for regular troops and employees, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

Medical, &c. department.

For medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars.

Museum.

For army medical museum, five thousand dollars.

Artificial limbs.

For the purchase of artificial limbs for officers, soldiers, and sailors, forty thousand dollars.

Medical works.

For medical and other necessary works for the library of surgeon-general's office, two thousand dollars.

Commanding-general's office.

For expenses of commanding-general's office, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of the signal service of the army, five thousand dollars.

Quartermasters' department.

For regular supplies to the quartermasters' department, to wit:

For the regular supplies of the quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermasters' departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, five million dollars.

Incidental expenses, quartermasters' department.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermasters' 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 quartermasters' 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 fourth, 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 quartermasters' department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermasters' department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

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, one million dollars. Quartermasters' department.

For the purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Horses.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred thousand dollars. Mileage.

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 foundries 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, six and one-half million dollars. Transportation. Public transports. Water. Obstructions, roads, harbors, and 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, one million dollars. Hire or commutation of quarters, huts, &c.

For heating and cook stoves, fifteen thousand dollars. Heating and cook stoves.

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, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be used to purchase any new cannon or small-arms. Ordnance service. No part to pay for new cannon or small-arms.

For Repairs and Improvements of Armories and Arsenals. — For arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Illinois, one million dollars: *Provided*, That one half of this amount shall be applied to the construction of the bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport. Armories and arsenals. Rock Island. One half for bridge.

For Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, one thousand dollars. Augusta.

For erecting a brick armory and smith shop at the arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars. Columbus.

Arsenals.

For grading and draining public grounds at said arsenal, five thousand dollars.

Benecia.

For Benecia arsenal, Benecia, California, five thousand dollars.

Watertown.

For Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Taconey Street, opposite Frankford arsenal.

For paving and curbing Taconey Street, opposite Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, one thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty cents.

Fort Monroe.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

Leavenworth.

For Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas, five thousand dollars.

Pikesville.

For Pikesville arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland, five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of arsenals, ten thousand dollars.

Preservation, &c. of works of defence.

For the preservation and necessary repairs of the fortifications and other works of defence, two hundred thousand dollars.

Military defences.

For surveys for military defences, two hundred thousand dollars.

Exploring expedition and survey of line of 40th parallel.

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to have prepared and published the report of the results of the exploring expedition and survey of the line of the fortieth parallel: *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall be defrayed out of existing appropriations in the War Department. *And provided further*, That the letter-press work shall be done at the public printing office.

Provisos.

Road from Du Luth to Bois-fort Indian reservation.

For the purpose of cutting out a road from Du Luth to the Bois-fort Indian reservation, in Minnesota, there is hereby appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

No new commissions, &c. until infantry regiments are reduced to twenty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no new commissions, no promotions, and no enlistments in any infantry regiment until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate the infantry regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit.

Infantry regiments to be consolidated.

Number of brigadier-generals limited to eight.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no appointments of brigadier-generals shall be made until the number is reduced to less than eight; and thereafter there shall be but eight brigadier-generals in the army.

Enlistments to be for five years.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the term of enlistment shall be five years.

All bands to be discharged except that at military academy.

1866, ch. 299, §7. Vol. xiv. p. 333.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That of the fifteen bands now in the service, organized under the provisions of section seven of an act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, all, except the band at the military academy, shall be honorably discharged without delay, and shall receive full pay and allowance to the date of such discharge: *Provided*, That there shall be enlisted in each regiment a chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, with a salary of sixty dollars a month and the allowances of a quartermaster-sergeant.

Chief musician to be enlisted in each regiment, — duties, pay, &c.

No new appointments and promotions in certain departments, until, &c.

See Vol. xvi. p. 54.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise directed by law there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the adjutant-general's department, in the inspector-general's department, in the pay department, in the quartermasters' department, in the commissary department, in the ordnance department, in the engineer department, and in the medical department.

Brevet rank not to entitle to precedence, &c. except, &c. nor to additional pay, &c.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence or command except by special assignment of the President, but such assignment shall not entitle any officer to additional pay or allowances.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXV. — *An 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.*

March 3, 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 objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, namely:

Consular and diplomatic expenses appropriation.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Ecuador, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Uruguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. For additional salary of minister resident to the Argentine Republic, appointed also to the Republic of Uruguay, at the rate of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, such salary to commence October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to continue while acting as minister to Uruguay.

Envoys, ministers, and commissioners.

Additional salary of minister resident to the Argentine Republic and to Uruguay.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:

Secretaries of legation and assistants.

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio Janeiro, and Mexico, eighteen hundred dollars each.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, two thousand dollars each.

For salary of the 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 all the missions abroad, fifty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, three thousand dollars.

Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per acts of February *eighteenth*, [twenty-eighth,] eighteen hundred and three, and February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eleven, fifty thousand dollars.

American seamen.

1803, ch. 9.
1811, ch. 28.
Vol. ii. pp. 203, 651.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Rescuing seamen.

For the purchase of blank-books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, and for office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, eighty thousand dollars; and there shall be allowed out of the fees of the office one thousand dollars per annum, and no more, for rent of the consul's offices at Paris.

Blank-books, stationery, &c.

Office rent and exchange.

Rent of consul's offices at Paris.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, four hundred thousand dollars, namely:

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

Consulates general.

I. CONSULATES-GENERAL.

Schedule B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-*Maine*, [Main,] Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris; and on and after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the consulates at Paris and London shall be known and designated as consulates-general.

Consulates at Paris and London to be called consulates-general.

II. CONSULATES.

Schedule B.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Bologne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, *Demarara*, [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, Laguayra, Lahaina, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) Newcastle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, 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, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinadad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, Yeddo, Zurich. And there shall be appointed a consul at Birmingham, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a consul at Tunstall at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; and a consul at Barmen at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; and the consul at Valencia shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The consul at Hakodadi and Buenos Ayres shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall be appointed a consul at Winnepeg, Selkirk Settlement, British North America, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Appointment of consul at Birmingham, Tunstall; Barmen.

Salary of consul at Valencia; at Hakodadi and Buenos Ayres.

Consul to be appointed at Winnepeg, pay.

Commercial agencies.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

Consulates.

IV. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, 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.

Schedule C.

Amoor River, Apia, Belize, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabanilla.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars. Interpreters.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars. Persons charged with crime.

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, nine thousand dollars. Marshals for consular courts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars. Prisons for American convicts.

For the restoration of the Protestant American cemetery at Acapulco, in Mexico, one thousand dollars. Cemetery at Acapulco.

For salaries of ministers resident and consuls-general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Hayti and Liberia.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave-trade, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salaries of the judges and other officers shall be paid to them only upon the condition that they reside at the places where the courts are to be held, as provided by law, and only for so much of the time as they reside at such places: *And provided further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to apply to the government of Great Britain to put an end to that part of the treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which requires of each government to keep up mixed courts, and upon the consent of the government of Great Britain being obtained, then the salaries of all the officers of the United States connected with said courts shall cease.

Suppression of slave-trade. 1862, ch. 140. Vol. xii. p. 531.

Salaries of judges, &c. to be paid only on condition, &c.

Request to be made for abrogation of part of treaty providing for mixed courts, &c. Vol. xii. p. 1227.

For expenses under the neutrality act, ten thousand dollars. Neutrality. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447.

For the payment of the fifth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States towards the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, to fulfil the stipulations contained in the fourth article of the convention between the United States and Belgium of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the sum of fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars in coin, and such further sum as may be necessary to carry out the stipulation of the convention providing for payment of interest on the said sum and on the portion of the principal remaining unpaid. Scheldt dues. Vol. xiii. p. 649.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no diplomatic or consular officer shall receive salary for the time during which he may be absent from his post (by leave or otherwise) beyond the term of sixty days in any one year: *Provided*, That the time equal to that usually occupied in going to and from the United States in case of the return, on leave, of such diplomatic or consular officer to the United States may be allowed in addition to said sixty days; and section three of act of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, is hereby repealed.

Diplomatic, &c. officers not to receive pay while absent from posts beyond, &c. Proviso.

Repeal of 1868, ch. 38, § 3. *Ante*, p. 58.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fee provided by law for the verification of invoices by consular officers shall, when paid, be held to be a full payment for furnishing blank forms of declaration to be signed by the shipper, and for making, signing, and sealing the certificate of the consular officer thereto; and any consular officer who, under pretence of charging for blank forms, advice, or clerical services in the preparation of such declaration or certificate, shall charge or receive any fee greater in amount than that provided by law for the verification of invoices, or who shall demand or receive for any official services, or who shall allow any clerk or subordinate to receive for any such service any fee or reward other than the fee provided by law for such service, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be dismissed from office, and on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction of like

Fee for verification of invoices to cover what.

Penalty upon consular officers for illegal charges, &c.

Dismissal from office, fine, imprisonment.

Consuls, &c. in Canada not to be allowed tonnage fees.

offences be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. And hereafter no consul, vice-consul, or consular agent in the dominion of Canada, shall be allowed tonnage fees for any services, actual or constructive, rendered any vessel owned and registered in the United States that may touch at a Canadian port; and that in the collection of official fees they shall receive foreign moneys at the rate given in the treasury schedule of the value of foreign coins.

Tonnage or clearance fees not to be charged vessels making regular daily trips between the United States and Canada, except, &c.

And hereafter, in cases of vessels making regular daily trips between any port of the United States and any port in the dominion of Canada, wholly upon interior waters not navigable to the ocean, no tonnage or clearance fees shall be charged against such vessels by the officers of the United States, except upon the first clearing of said vessel in each year.

Examinations to be made into the accounts of consular officers and the business of their offices.

Sec. 4. *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, not exceeding five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed, in addition to his actual necessary expenses, the same to be paid out of the sum appropriated for expenses of collecting the revenue, but no greater sum than five 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.

Agents to be appointed; their power, pay, &c.

Limit to expenditure for agents.

Names, &c. of agents to be communicated to Congress.

Consular officers wilfully neglecting to render accounts, &c. or to pay over moneys due the United States, to be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any consular officer of the United States who shall wilfully neglect to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office, and of moneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who shall neglect to pay over any balance of such moneys which may be due to the United States, at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys, and shall, on conviction thereof, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction of like offences, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the United States.

Penalty, fine, imprisonment, and disqualification for office.

Consul-general or consul to exercise duties of only one office.

Limit to allowance to vice-consulates or consular agencies.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no consul-general or consul now holding, or who shall hereafter hold, either of said offices, shall be permitted to hold the office of consul-general or consul at any other consulate, or exercise the duties thereof; and hereafter there shall only be allowed to any vice-consulate or consular agency, for expenses thereof, an amount sufficient to pay for stationery and postage on official letters.

Expenses of prison, &c. at Bankok.

Salary of consul and of interpreter.

No salary to marshal.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire expense of prison and prison keepers at the consulate of Bankok, in Siam, shall hereafter not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars annually; and the salary of the interpreter shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars annually; and no salary shall hereafter be allowed the marshal at that consulate; and the annual salary of the consul at Bankok shall be three thousand dollars, to commence July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

See Vol. xvi. p. 12.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.* March 3, 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 for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, 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: Appropriation for Post-Office Department. 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For inland mail transportation, including pay of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messengers, thirteen million thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be paid for inland transportation between Fort Abercrombie and Helena. Inland mails. Proviso.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Foreign mails.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars. Ship, &c. letters.

For compensation to postmasters, four million five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. Postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers.

For clerks for post-offices, two million dollars.

For payments to letter-carriers, one million dollars.

For wrapping paper, fifty thousand dollars. Paper and twine.

For twine, twenty thousand dollars.

For letter balances, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand dollars. Blank agents.

For office furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, forty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be paid to any papers published in the District of Columbia for advertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Maryland. Advertising. Proviso.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, five hundred thousand dollars. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

For detecting and preventing mail depredations and for special agents, one hundred thousand dollars; and no greater sum shall be paid special agents than is hereby provided. Special agents.

For mail-bags, and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mail-bags, locks and keys.

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, including payment of balances to foreign countries, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Foreign balances.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, sixteen thousand dollars. Post-route maps.

For retransfer to money-order account, being money transferred by postmasters and deposited in the treasury as postage receipts, one million dollars. Money-order account.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz: Further appropriation.

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars. Steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China;

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. the United States and Brazil;

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars. San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

For supplying deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars. Deficiencies for the year 1870.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Transfer of Lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, between Denver and the Point of its Connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and to expedite the Completion of Railroads to Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.*

Union Pacific R. R. Co. may contract with Denver Pacific R. and T. Co. for the construction, &c. of its road and telegraph between Denver City and Cheyenne, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, be, and it hereby is, authorized to contract with the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Colorado, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of that part of its line of railroad and telegraph between Denver City and its point of connection with the Union Pacific railroad, which point shall be at Cheyenne, and to adopt the roadbed already graded by said Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company as said line, and to grant to said Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company the perpetual use of its right of way and depot grounds, and to transfer to it all the rights and privileges, subject to all the obligations pertaining to said part of its line.

shall extend its railroad and telegraph to, &c. so as to form continuous line from Kansas City to Cheyenne.

Laws to apply.

Operating of road and rates of tariff not affected.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, shall extend its railroad and telegraph to a connection at the city of Denver, so as to form with that part of its line herein authorized to be constructed, operated, and maintained by the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from Kansas City, by way of Denver to Cheyenne. And all the provisions of law for the operation of the Union Pacific railroad, its branches and connections, as a continuous line, without discrimination, shall apply the same as if the road from Denver to Cheyenne had been constructed by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division; but nothing herein shall authorize the said eastern division company to operate the road or fix the rates of tariff for the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

The companies may mortgage their roads;

to receive patents for alternate sections of land;

but not entitled to subsidy in United States bonds.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said companies are hereby authorized to mortgage their respective portions of said road, as herein defined, for an amount not exceeding thirty-two thousand dollars per mile, to enable them respectively to borrow money to construct the same; and that each of said companies shall receive patents to the alternate sections of land along their respective lines of road, as herein defined, in like manner and within the same limits as is provided by law in the case of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division: *Provided,* That neither of the companies hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to subsidy in United States bonds under the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Execution in the District of Columbia of Commissions issued by the Courts of the States and Territories of the United States or of Foreign Nations, and for taking Depositions to be used in such Courts.*

Provision for taking testimony of witnesses in the District of Columbia under commissions to be used in suits pending elsewhere.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any party to any suit depending in any court of any State or Territory of the United States, or of any foreign nation, may obtain the testimony of any witness residing in, or temporarily within, the District of Columbia, to be used in such suit. When a commission to take such testimony shall have issued from the court in which such suit is pending, or a notice shall have been given according to the rules of practice prevailing in such court, on producing the same to a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and on due proof being made to such officer that the testimony of any witness residing in the District, or temporarily within it, is material to the party desiring the same, such officer shall issue a summons to such wit-

Witnesses to be summoned.

ness, requiring him to appear before the commissioners named in such commission or notice to testify to such suit. Such summons shall specify the time and place at which such witness is required to attend, which shall be within the District of Columbia.

Provision for summoning witnesses to testify in certain suits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if a suit be pending in any court of any State or Territory of the United States, or of any foreign nation, and it shall satisfactorily appear by affidavit to any officer named in the next preceding section, or to the judge of the orphans' court, or any commissioner for the taking of depositions appointed by the supreme court of the District, —

First. That any person residing or temporarily dwelling in the District of Columbia is a material witness for either party to such suit;

Secondly. That no commission or notice to take the testimony of such witness has been issued or given; and

Thirdly. That according to the course and practice of the court in which such suit is pending, the deposition of a witness taken without the presence and consent of both parties will be received on the trial or hearing of such suit;

Such officer shall issue his summons requiring such witness to appear before him at a place within the District at some reasonable time to testify in such suit.

Testimony to be taken in writing, certified and transmitted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officer before whom such witness shall appear shall take down his testimony in writing, and shall certify and transmit the same to the court before which such suit is pending in such manner as the practice of the court may require. If any person shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons issued in accordance with this act, or if, on his appearance, he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a like offence on the trial of a suit.

Penalties upon persons summoned as witnesses for not attending.

Fees of witnesses.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every witness appearing and testifying under this act shall be entitled to receive from the party at whose instance he has been summoned the fees now provided by law for each day he shall give attendance.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act granting the Right of Way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1869.

Right of way granted to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co. from Walla-Walla to Columbia river.

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 Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Washington, and duly incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad from said town of Walla-Walla to some eligible point on the navigable waters of said Columbia river, in said Territory; said right of way hereby granted to said railroad is to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road where it may pass over the public lands; also, all necessary ground, not to exceed five acres at each station, for station buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water stations.

Width of way, land for stations, &c.

County commissioners of Walla-Walla county may subscribe for stock of road, and issue bonds for payment, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the county commissioners of the county of Walla-Walla, in the Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to aid in the construction of the Walla-Walla and Columbia River railroad by subscribing to the capital stock of said Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company in the name and on behalf of said county of Walla-Walla, and by issuing bonds of said county, payable at such time as said commissioners shall think proper, and bearing interest of not more than eight per cent. per annum, in payment for said stock so by them taken in said railroad company, or

by issuing bonds, bearing interest as aforesaid, as a loan to said company, to be used in the construction of said road, or to aid said company in the construction of said road by the credit of said county in any other manner the said commissioners may think proper: *Provided*, That the said subscription, loan, or other aid so given by said commissioners to said company shall in no case exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the said subscription, loan, or other aid, shall have been submitted to the people of said county and been voted for by three fourths of the legal vote cast at an election held for that purpose: *And provided further*, That if said vote be taken at a special election, the notice shall be the same as provided by the laws of said Territory for general elections.

Subscription, &c. not to exceed $300,000; to be submitted to the people, and approved by three fourths of the legal votes cast. Notice of election.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the county commissioners of the county of Walla-Walla, in the Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to hold a special election, at such times as they may designate, after twenty days' public notice, which said election shall be governed by the general laws of the Territory upon the subject of elections, at which election the aid to be given by said county to said Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, either by subscriptions to stock or otherwise, shall be submitted to and be voted upon by the legal voters of said county in such manner as said commissioners may designate: *Provided*, That this grant is made upon the express condition that any effort by said company hereafter to obtain any land grant, subsidy, or pecuniary aid from the United States government shall work a forfeiture of this grant.

County commissioners may hold special election to take a vote of the county upon granting aid to the road.

Attempting to obtain future assistance from the United States to work forfeiture of this grant.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act regulating the Reports of National Banking Associations.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of all reports required by section thirty-four of the national currency act, every association shall make to the comptroller of the currency not less than five reports during each and every year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors; which report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day to be by him specified, and shall transmit such report to the comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him; and the report of each association above required, in the same form in which it is made to the comptroller, shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or if there be no newspaper in the place, then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the association; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the comptroller. And the comptroller shall have power to call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its condition. Any association failing to make and transmit any such report shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day after five days that such bank shall delay to make and transmit any report as aforesaid; and in case any association shall delay or refuse to pay the penalty herein imposed when the same shall be assessed by the comptroller of the currency, the amount of such penalty may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the comptroller of the currency, out of the interest, as it may become due to the association, on the bonds deposited with him to secure circulation; and all sums of money collected for penalties under this section shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Banking associations to make not less than five reports each year to comptroller of currency. 1864, ch. 106, § 34. Vol. xiii. p. 109. Reports how verified and to exhibit what; to be sent to comptroller within five days after receipt of request therefor; to be published in a newspaper. Proof of publication. Special reports. Penalty for failing to make and transmit reports; how may be collected; to be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to said reports, each national banking association shall report to the comptroller of the currency the amount of each dividend declared by said association, and the amount of net earnings in excess of said dividends, which report shall be made within ten days after the declaration of each dividend, and attested by the oath of the president or cashier of said association, and a failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject such association to the penalties provided in the foregoing section.

Additional report to comptroller of the amount of dividends and of net earnings; when to be made and how verified. Penalties.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

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

March 3, 1869.

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

Post-roads established in

ALABAMA.

Alabama;

From Greenville, via Talluka, Cook's Store, Rutledge, New Providence, and Hallsville, to Troy.

From Montgomery, via Falkners, Sharpsville, Strata, Argus, and Salsoda, to Rutledge.

From Demopolis to Eutaw.

From Scottsboro to Cottonville.

From Scottsboro to Salem, in the State of Tennessee.

From Yellow Creek, via Quincy, in Mississippi, and Okalama, via Red Land, to Serrepta.

From Eufala, via White Pond, Clopton, and Skipperville, to Ozark.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas;

From Gatewood to Elm Store.

CALIFORNIA.

California;

From San Luis Obispo, via Rosaville, Cayucas, and Moro, to San Simeon.

From Downieville, via Eureka and Port Wine, to Laporte.

From Santa Cruz to Felton.

From San Juan to Castroville.

From San Juan to New Idria.

From Tuolumne City, via McSwain's Ferry, Bear Creek, and Mariposa, to Millerton.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut;

From Norwich, via Greenville, Taft's Village, Occum, and Eagleville, to Hanover.

From Stanford, via North Stanford and High Ridge, to Pound Ridge, New York.

DELAWARE.

Delaware;

From Georgetown to Lewes.

FLORIDA.

Florida.

From Enterprise to Sand Point.

From Tampa to Clearwater Harbor.

From Mellonville to Lake Eustace.

From Alifia to Pine Level.

From Marianna to Pensacola.

From Vernon to Econfina.

From Lake City, via Neumansville, to Gainsville.

Post-roads established in Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Sterling to Yorktown.
From Winnebago Depot to Fountaindale.
From Carmargo, via Miller's Store, to Cherry Point City.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

From Lebanon, via Dover, to Crawfordsville.
From Pine Village, via Petersburg, to Oxford.
From Leavenworth, via Sulphur Well, Marietta, Foster's Ridge, and Adyeville, to Ferdinand.
From Hazelton to Petersburg.
From Knightstown, via Elizabeth City, Markleville, and Ovid, to Anderson.
From Stockwell, via Potato Creek and Clouser's Mill, to Linden.
From Frankfort to King's Corners.
From Indianapolis, via Spring Valley, Laudersdale, and Red House, to Waverly.
From Amo, via Stilesville, Hall, Eminence, and Alaska, to Quincy.
From Hobbieville, via Buena Vista, to Harrodsburg.
From Arcadia to Duck Creek.
From Hillham, via Butler's Bridge, to Halbert's Bluff, (Shoals P. O.)
From West Boston to Laconia.
From Rushville to Millroy.

Iowa;

IOWA.

From Springfield to Victor.
From South English to Tallyrand.
From Atlantic, via Lewis and Cora, to Sidney.
From Belle Plain, via West Irving, to Waterloo.
From Oskaloosa, via Rosehill and Lancaster, to Richland.
From Jefferson, via Add, Van Meter, (late Tracy,) and Wintersett, to Afton.
From Centreville to Moulton.
From Ames, via Story City, Lakin's Grove, Rose Grove, and Hamilton, to Belmond.
From Casey, via Fontenelle, to Queen City.
From Greenwood to Rockland.
From Adel, via Van Meter, to Wintersett.

Kansas.

KANSAS.

From Pleasant Grove, via Coyville, Graystone, Guilford, and Verdi, to the mouth of Fall River.
From Humboldt to Guilford.
From Eldorado to Douglas.
From Humboldt, via Guilford and Fredonia, to Salt Springs.
From Humboldt, via Eureka, to Eldorado.
From Coyville, via Gray Stone and Guilford, to Verdi.
From Guilford to Oswego, via Fort Roach.
From Osage Mission, via Fort Roach, to Big Hill.
From Osage Mission to Crawfordsville.
From Osage Mission, via Monmouth, to Pleasant View.
From Girard to Pleasant View.
From Eureka to Elk River.
From Eureka to Eldorado.
From Canville to Guilford.
From Clay Centre to Marion Centre, via Abilene.
From Marion Centre, via Sycamore Springs and Eureka, to New Albany.

Post-roads established in Kansas;

From Far West to Diamond Springs.
From Alma, via Council Grove, to Cottonwood Falls.
From Mission Creek to Alma.
From Dover to Burlingame.
From Ottowa to Burlingame, via Sac and Fox Agency and Valley Brook.
From Garnett, via Centreville and Paris, to Blooming Grove.
From Jerome to Avon.
From Waveland, via Williamsport and Richland, to Clinton.
From Eudora, via Hesper, to Olathe.
From Marion Centre to Wichita.
From Oswego, via Big Hill, Salt Springs, Elk River, and Douglas, to Wichita.
From Emporia to Sac and Fox Agency.
From Burlington, via Madison, to Chelsea.
From Ellsworth, via Elkhorn, Lindsey, and Clay Centre, to Parallel.
From Lake Sibley to Salt Marsh.
From Medor to Carthage, in Missouri.
From Salt Marsh, via Lake Sibley, to Delphos.
From Oscaloosa, via Dimon, to Tonganoxie.
From Jone's Crossing, via Vienna, to Westmoreland.
From White Cloud, via Hiawatha, to Netawaka.
From Effingham, via Holton, to Saint Mary's Mission.
From Springdale to Oscaloosa.
From Osaukee to Mount Florence.
From Fort Scott, via Cato, Monmouth, and Millersburg, to Chetopa.
From Humboldt, via Newport, to Chetopa.
From Chetopa, via Westralia and Big Hill, to Coyville.
From Wetmore to Albany.
From Washington, Kansas, to Jenkins' Mills, Nebraska.

Kentucky;

KENTUCKY.

From Flumgravy, via Plummer's Landing and Pine Grove, to Upper Tygart.

Maine;

MAINE.

From Portland to North Windham.
From Sedgwick to Brooklyn.
From Camden, via Centre and Lincolnville, to Belmont.
From Bucksport, via North Penobscot, to Castine.
From Robert Daggett's, via Danforth Mills, to South Weston.
From Springfield Corner to Danforth.
From Portland, via Duckpond, to North Windham.
From Hancock to Crabtree's Point.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Perrymansville to Booth Bay Hill.
From Saint Leonard, via Lisby's Store, to Mill Creek.
From West River to Lancaster.
From Newburg to Tompkins.

Massachusetts;

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Hanover, via East Pembroke, to Marshfield.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

From Mackinaw, via Mackinae and Schoolcraft counties, to Escanaba.
From Millbrook, via Sherman City, to Coldwater.

Post-roads established in Michigan;

From Frankenlust to Wenona.
From West Ogden to Robertson's Corners.
From Marion Centre to Wichita.
From West Ogden to Ogden Centre.
From Marquette to Minessing or Grand Island.
From Benzonia, via Platte and Empire, to Glen Arbor.
From Big Rapids to Cook's Station.
From Lakeview to Millbrook.
From Millbrook to Coldwater.
From Escanaba, via Masons, to Minessing.
From Luketon, via New Troy, to Three Oaks.
From Ellington, via Grant township, to Lake Huron.
From Fenn's Mills to Manlius.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Philopolis, via Belfast, Mount Carmel, Black Rock, and Trenton, to Upperco.
From Lauraville, via Halberton, to Jerusalem Mills.

Minnesota;

MINNESOTA.

From Waseca, via Woodville, Otisco, Richland, Hartland, and Freeborn, to Albert Lea.
From Glencoe, via Koniska and Silver Lake, to Lake Howard.
From Redwing to Ellsworth, Wisconsin.
From Glenwood, via Isaac Thorson's Hazel Lake, Six-mile Timber, Big Bend, and Chippewa Crossing, to Chippewa City.
From Rushford, via Brattsburg, Highland, and Lenora, to Elliota.
From Lanesboro to Chatfield.
From Lanesboro to Preston.
From Hutchinson, via Cedar Mills, Cosmos, and Lake Lilian, to Granite Falls.
From Lynn to Fort Dakota.
From Osakes, via River Dale, Spruce Creek, Parker's Prairie, Leaf Mountains, to Otter-Tail City.
From Moore's Prairie, via section thirty-four, township one hundred and nineteen, range twenty-nine, to Rice Lake.
From Yellow Medicine to a point along the Yellow Medicine River in township number one hundred and fourteen, range forty-one, of the fifth principal meridian.
From New Ulm, via Leavenworth, to Lake Shetek.
From Mankato, via Sterling, to Mapleton.

Nebraska;

NEBRASKA.

From Nebraska City, via Rich's Ford, Helena, Bryson, and Hooker, to Beatrice.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

From La Plata to Sticklerville.
From Edina, via Millport, Sand Hill, Greensburg, and Pleasant Retreat, to Memphis.
From Fredericksburg, via New Providence, Oshena, to Linn.
From New Madrid, via Mount Pleasant, Weaverville, and Clarkton, to Kennett.
From Bigelow to Maryville.
From King City, via Mount Pleasant, Alanthus, and Isadore, to Platteville, Iowa.
From Herman, via Drake, Owensville, Canaan, and High Grove, to Rolla.

From Carrollton, via Shootman Ridge, Bridge Creek, and Bedford, to Laclede.

Post-roads established in Missouri;

From Harrisonville, via Everett, West Point, and Blooming Grove, to Mound City.

From Harrisonville to Blooming Grove, in Kansas.

From Versailles to Tuckerville.

From Bigelow, via North Point and Graham, to Maryville.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey;

From Elwood to Butsto.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Cortez to Gravely Ford.

From Wadsworth, via Stillwater, to Ellsworth.

From Argenta to Austin.

From Elko, via Hamilton and Tesoro, to Sherman.

From Twin River, via Silver Peak, to Palmetto.

From Palmetto to a point intersecting the Aurora and Silver Peak route in Fish Lake Valley.

From Austin to Hamilton.

From Wadsworth, via Fort Churchill, to Pine Grove.

From Hamilton, via Troy, to Grant District.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire;

From Newport, via Mill Village and East Lempster, to Washington.

NEW YORK.

New York;

From Schenectady, via Rynex Corners, to Mariaville.

From Bristol Centre to South Bristol.

From Milford to Cherry Valley.

From Colton to South Colton.

From Centreville to Pike.

From Birdsell to Whitney's Crossing.

From Angelica to West Almond.

From West Almond to Almond.

From North Almond to Arkport.

From Cuba to New Hudson.

From Belmont to Philip's Creek.

From Horseheads to Sullivansville.

From Horseheads to Breesport.

From Randolph, via Conewango, Leon, and New Albion, to Cattaraugus.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina;

From Pollockville, via Palo Alto, to Swansboro.

From Wadesboro, via Deep Creek, Long Pine, Oro, White's Store, and Poplar Hill, to Wadesboro.

From Wadesboro, via Diamond Hill, Kendall's Tanyard, and Candle's Mill, to Wadesboro.

From Wadesboro to Mangum.

From Troy to Bostick's Mills.

From White Hall to Rosindale.

From Waynesville to Clifton in Tennessee.

OHIO.

Ohio.

From Dinsmore to Fryburg.

From Caldwell, via Hohman's Store, Middle Creek, and Crumtoun, to Harrietsville.

Post-roads established in Ohio;

From Berlinville to Norwalk.
From Macon to Leipsic.
From Greencastle to Royalston.
From Lancaster to Outville.
From Beverly to Moscow Mills.
From Roundhead, via Belle Centre and Northwood, to Rushsylvania.
From Cedar Mills, via Wamsley's, to Mineral Springs.
From New England to Coolville.

Oregon;

OREGON.

From Roseburg to Randolph.

From Lewisville, via King's Valley, Blodgett's Valley, and Saquina Bay, to Elk City.

From Elk City, via Philomath and Corvallis to Lewisville.

From Humboldt Basin, via Amelia City, El Dorado City, Clarksville, to Express Ranch.

From Albany, via Lebanon, Sweet Home Valley, Camp Polk, Crooked River, Ochaco Valley, to Mountain House.

From Dallas, by Salt Creek and Hall's, to Grand Ronde, in Washington Territory.

From Steilacoom to Tecoma.

Pennsylvania;

PENNSYLVANIA.

[From] Townville, via Troy Centre, to Plum.

From Brady's Bend, via Baldwins, North Hope, and Hooker, to Browningtown.

From Saint Mary's to Kersey.

From Drake's Mills, via Cummings Corners and Draketown, to McLane.

From Wellersburg, via Southampton Mills, Mount Healthy, New Baltimore, New Buena Vista, to Shellsburg.

From Lysburg, via London, to Wolf Creek.
From Parker Station to Curlsville.
From Shane's Landing to Custards.
From Meshoppen, via Keiserville, to Linn.
From York Sulphur Springs to Latimer.
From Titusville to Morris's Corners.
From Lewisburg, via Kelley Point, to Buffalo Cross Roads.

Rhode Island;

RHODE ISLAND.

From Crosses Mills to Carolina Mills.

South Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Fair Bluff, in North Carolina, to Conwayboro, in South Carolina.
From Georgetown to Conwayboro.
From Lexington to Pine Ridge.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Bell's Station, via Cageville and Friendship, to Dyersburg.
From Altamont to Tracey City.
From Gorman's Depot, via Newport, to Parrotsville.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

From West Bridgewater to Plymouth.
From West Burke to West Charleston.

VIRGINIA.

Post-roads established in Virginia;

From Lebanon, via Head of McClure Creek, Sanders' Mills, Calender Pewtherers, Wise County, Holly Creek, and Osborn's Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, to Piketon, Kentucky.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia;

From Parkersburg, via Valley Mills, to Bull Creek.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin;

From Maiden Rock to Brookville.
From Menomonie, via New Haven, Fleming, to Erie Corners.
From Black River Falls, via Alma Centre, to Eau Claire.
From Tomah to Black River Falls.
From Chippewa Falls, via Bloomer, Cook's Valley, and Eighteen Mile Creek, to Menomonie.
From Winnecome to Poysippi.
From Sheboygan, via Hika and Mann's Landing, to Manitowoc.
From Weyauwega to Baldwin's Mills.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Idaho Territory;

From Boise City, via Middletown, Keeney's Ferry, El Dorado City, and Clarksville, to Baker City, in Oregon.
From Maggie Creek, in Nevada, via Silver City, to Boise City.
From Lewistown to Elk City.
From Placerville, via Warren's Camp, to Florence.
From Spokane Bridge to Lewiston.
From Florence to Washington.
From Silver City to Oro.
From Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory, via Lewiston, to Helena, Montana.
From Florence to Warren's Diggings.
From Rocky Bar to Atlanta.
From Boise City, via Leesburg, Salmon City, to Bannock City, Montana.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Montana Territory;

From Radersburg to Willow Creek.
From Helena, via Copperopolis, to Merschell.
From Jefferson Bridge to Silver Star.
From Virginia City, via Twin Bridges, Rochester, Silver Star, German Gulch, and French Gulch, to Deer Lodge City.
From Missoula Mills to Frenchtown.
From Stormsville to In-Poh.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

Colorado Territory.

From Denver, via Mount Vernon, Hayward's Ranch, Tollgate, Idaho, Empire, to Georgetown.
From Denver, via Little's Mills, Keystone, Bear Cañon, Glen Grove, to Colorado City.
From Cañon City, via South Arkansas, to Fairplay.
From South Arkansas, via Garibaldi, to Saguache.
From Badito, via West Mountain Valley, to Fort Garland.
From Colorado City, via Fairplay, to Hamilton, in Park County.
From Pueblo, via Rock Cañon Bridge, Criswell's Ranch to Dotson's Ranch.
From Pueblo, on south side of the Arkansas River, via Blunt's Ranch, to Fort Reynolds.

Post-roads established in Colorado Territory;

From Golden City, via Mount Vernon, to Union City.
From Georgetown to Breckenridge.
From Latham, via Boyd's Crossing and Princeton, to Thompson.

Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Vancouver, via Fourth Plain, Lackamas, and Fern Prairie, to Washingal.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, damaged and captured Ordnance.*

Damaged and captured ordnance, &c. to be given to the National Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill.

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 National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, such damaged and captured bronze and brass guns and ordnance as may be required, out of which to cast the principal figures to be incorporated into said structure; said material to be delivered to said association at Springfield, Illinois.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act in Relation to additional Bounties, and for other Purposes.*

A discharge by reason of "expiration of term of service" to complete full term of enlistment and entitle to bounty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service," he shall be held to have completed the full term of his enlistment and entitled to bounty accordingly.

Widow, minor children, &c. of soldier who has died after an honorable discharge may receive the additional bounty. 1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died, after being honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty to which such soldier would be entitled if living, under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act entitled "An 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, and the said provisions of said act shall be so construed.

Claims for the additional bounty after May 1, 1869, to be adjusted and settled by whom.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for the additional bounties granted in sections twelve and thirteen of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall, after the first of May next, be adjusted and settled by the accounting officers of the treasury under the provisions of said act; and all such claims as may on the said first of May be remaining in the office of the paymaster-general unsettled shall be transferred to the second auditor of the treasury for settlement.

Claims for such bounty to be void unless presented before December 1, 1869.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for bounty under the provisions of the act cited in the foregoing section shall be void, unless presented in due form prior to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act to incorporate "The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia."*

"The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Mertz, Edward Edwards, Thomas B. Campbell, A. C. Adamson, John J. Callahan, A. T. Dessau, John McClellan, E. H. Atkins, Richard Goodhart, Thomas Rish-

ton, C. H. Dickson, T. D. Winter, H. V. Cole, T. H. Donahue, Thomas H. Graham, M. A. Watson, W. D. Chase, Thomas Dowling, R. B. Tompkins, James O. Lee, Charles H. Kern, and Robert Ball, and their successors, to be elected in the manner hereinafter declared, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

Objects of the corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the particular business and objects of such society or corporation shall be to provide and maintain a fund for the benefit of the widow, orphans, heir, assignee, or legatee of a deceased member immediately upon proof of such death.

Number, election, and term of office of directors.

Annual meeting.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of directors or managers to manage the same shall be twenty-two, who shall be elected by the members of said society or corporation, at their annual meeting on the second Tuesday of November in each year, from among themselves, 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 shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation or society, and shall elect one of their number as vice-president and one of their number as secretary, who shall also be secretary of the association, and one of their number as treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said corporation in such sum as the said board of directors may require for the faithful discharge of his trust. A majority of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and in case of a vacancy in the board of directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors from among the members of said society, who shall serve until the next annual election.

President, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

Bonds.

Quorum of directors.

Vacancies.

By-laws, &c.

Sec. 4. *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 for the disposition and management of the funds, property, and effects of the society or corporation, not contrary to this charter or to the laws of the United States; and they shall have power to alter or amend the same, as the interests of the corporation, in their opinion, may require.

Authority of directors.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of directors shall be capable of taking and holding the funds, property, and effects of said corporation, which funds, property, or effects shall never be divided among the members of the said society or corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected in the manner heretofore specified, for the promotion of the principles of the said corporation and the benevolent purposes of the society which they represent. But this provision shall not prevent the said board of directors from carrying out the principles of the society or corporation, viz: the immediate payment to the widow, orphans, heir, assignee, or legatee of a deceased member as many dollars as there are members in good standing on the books of the corporation.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States of America.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act in Reference to certifying Checks by National Banks.*

Officers, &c. of national banks not to certify checks on such banks, unless, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national bank to certify any check drawn upon said bank unless the person or company drawing said check shall

have on deposit in said bank at the time such check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check; and any check so certified by duly authorized officers shall be a good and valid obligation against such bank; and any officer, clerk, or agent of any national bank violating the provisions of this act shall subject such bank to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the comptroller as provided for in section fifty of the national banking law, approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Certain certified checks to be good.

Penalty for unlawfully certifying checks. 1864, ch. 106, § 50. Vol. xiii. p. 114.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

1868, ch. 41, § 2. *Ante*, p. 59.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to exempt certain Manufacturers from Internal Tax, and for other Purposes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

Certain internal taxes upon naval machinery remitted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes, approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and hereby is, amended in the second section thereof so as to remit all taxes upon naval machinery which had not accrued prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act relating to Captures made by Admiral Farragut's Fleet in the Mississippi River in May,* (1862,) *eighteen hundred and sixty-*eight, [*two.*]

Vessels belonging to Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi River, in May, 1862, to be entitled to the benefits of the prize laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vessels attached to or connected with Admiral Farragut's fleet in the river Mississippi which participated in the opening of that river and which resulted in the capture of New Orleans in the month of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and which by law would have been entitled to prize-money in the captures made by said vessels, shall be now entitled to the benefits of the prize laws in the same manner as they would have been had the district court for the eastern district of Louisiana been then open and the captures made by said vessels had been libelled therein; and any court of the United States having admiralty jurisdiction may take and have cognizance of all cases arising out of said captures, and the same proceedings shall be had therein as in other cases of prize.

What courts to have jurisdiction.

Shares awarded, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the shares in such captures awarded to the officers and men entitled to prize shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

1858, ch. 84. Vol. xi. p. 308.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act explanatory of the Act entitled "An Act declaring the Title to Land Warrants in certain Cases."*

Legal representatives of deceased claimants of land warrants may perfect claims filed prior to decease of claimant.

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 declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases," approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, be so construed and applied as to authorize the legal representatives of deceased claimants whose claims were filed prior to their decease to file the proof necessary to perfect the same.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act to establish a Bridge across the East River, between the Cities of Brooklyn and New York, in the State of New York, a Post-Road.*

The bridge authorized across the East

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge across the East River, between the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in the State of

New York, to be constructed under and by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to incorporate the New York Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River between the cities of New York and Brooklyn," passed April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby declared to be, when completed in accordance with the aforesaid law of the State of New York, a lawful structure and post-road for the conveyance of the mails of the United States: *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, 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 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.

River between New York and Brooklyn when completed to be a lawful structure and post-road.

Bridge how to be built.

Plans and map to be submitted to Secretary of War.

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 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.

Secretary of War, if satisfied, may approve of plan, &c. notify company, who may then erect the bridge.

Bridge not to be commenced until plan is approved.

Changes in plan to be approved.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Act may be altered.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act respecting the Organization of Militia in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas.*

March 3, 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 act entitled "An act making appropriations for the suppport 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 North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of act prohibiting the organization, &c. of militia forces in certain States lately in rebellion. 1867, ch. 170, § 6. Vol. xiv. p. 487. *Ante*, p. 266.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLI. — *An Act further to provide for giving Effect to Treaty Stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the Extradition of Criminals.*

March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who shall have been delivered by any foreign government to an agent or agents of the United States for the purpose of being brought within the United States and tried for any crime of which he is duly accused, the President shall have power to take all necessary measures for the transportation and safe-keeping of such accused person, and for his security against lawless violence, until the final conclusion of his trial for the

Persons accused of crime, delivered by foreign governments to an agent of the United States, to be brought within the United States and tried,

to be safely transported and kept until after trial, &c.

The President may employ land and naval forces, &c.

crime[s] or offences specified in the warrant of extradition, and until his final discharge from custody or imprisonment for or on account of such crimes or offences, and for a reasonable time thereafter. And it shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as may be necessary for the safe-keeping and protection of the accused as aforesaid.

The agent to receive such accused person for the United States, vested with the powers of a marshal.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person duly appointed as agent to receive in behalf of the United States the delivery by a foreign government of any person accused of crime committed within the jurisdiction of the United States and to convey him to the place of his trial, shall be, and hereby is, vested with all the powers of a marshal of the United States in the several districts through which it may be necessary for him to pass with such prisoner, so far as such power is requisite for his safe-keeping.

Penalty for knowingly obstructing, &c. such agent in the discharge of his duties, or for rescuing, &c. such prisoner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist, or oppose such agent in the execution of his duties, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such prisoner, whether in the custody of the agent aforesaid, or of any marshal, sheriff, jailer, or other officer or person to whom his custody may have lawfully been committed, every person so knowingly and wilfully offending in the premises shall, on conviction thereof before the district or circuit court of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act to provide for the Execution of Judgments in Capital Cases.*

Judgments in capital cases in courts of the United States, how to be executed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a judgment of death has been, or shall hereafter be, rendered in any court of the United States, and the case has been, or shall hereafter be, carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by appeal or writ of error, in pursuance of law, it shall be the duty of the court rendering such judgment, by order of court, to postpone the execution thereof from time to time and from term to term until the mandate of the Supreme Court in such case shall have been received and entered upon the records of the lower court; and in case such judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court, it shall be the duty of the court rendering the original judgment to appoint a day for the execution thereof; and in case of reversal by the Supreme Court, such further proceedings shall be had in the lower court as the Supreme Court may direct.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.
1864, ch. 213.
Vol. xiii. p. 355.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the Construction of a military Road from Eugene City to the eastern Boundary of said State."*

Preamble.

Whereas by an act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, *and whereas* the time designated for the completion of said road expires on the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: Therefore,

Time for completion of road extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of said road be, and hereby is, extended to the second day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act amendatory of the Act providing for the Sale of the Arsenal Grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other Purposes, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.*

March 3, 1869.
1868, ch. 243.
Ante, p. 187.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of the act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as grants to the city of Saint Louis the westernmost six acres of the tract of ground occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it designates the part of said tract so granted; and in lieu of said westernmost six acres there shall be granted to said city, for the purposes and upon the conditions expressed in said act, other six acres of said tract, to be designated by the Secretary of War; and that the period limited in said act for the erection of the monument therein contemplated to be erected shall be considered as commencing at the time when the Secretary of War shall have designated the six acres of said tract to be granted to said city: *Provided, however*, That no part of the said six acres shall be selected east of the western line of the ground occupied by the Saint Louis and Iron Mountain railroad.

Six acres of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis, to be designated by the Secretary of War, to be granted to the city of St. Louis, in lieu of former grants.

Time limited for erection of monument, when to commence to run.

Selection not to be made east of, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLV. — *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," by extending certain Penalties to Accessories.*

March 3, 1869.
1863, ch. 58, § 52.
Vol. xii. p. 680.

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-two 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 February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with intent to defraud or deceive, shall be liable to the same punishment therein provided for the principal.

Aiding or abetting an officer, &c. of a national bank in the embezzlement, &c. of its funds, how punished.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act relating to the Metropolitan Railroad Company.*

March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia, be, and is hereby, allowed five years from and after the passage of this act for the completion of its line of street railways, authorized by the acts of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, anything contained in said acts or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Time for the Metropolitan R. R. Co. to complete its line of street railways extended.
1864, ch. 190, § 17.
1865, ch. 119, § 3.
Vol. xiii. pp. 329, 536.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act to regulate Elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.*

March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That elections in the Territories of Washington and Idaho for delegates to the House of Representatives of the forty-second Congress shall be held on the first Monday of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, and afterwards biennially on the first Monday of June; and such officers in said Territories as are now elected at the same time with their delegates shall be elected for offices thereafter to be filled at the times herein specified, unless otherwise provided by the laws of said Territory.

Elections in the Territories of Washington and Idaho for delegates to Congress, when to be held;
for other officers.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act relating to the Time for finding Indictments in the Courts of the United States in the late Rebel States.*

Time for finding indictments in courts of the United States in the late rebel States for certain crimes, extended for two years from, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for finding indictments in the courts of the United States in the late rebel States for offences cognizable by said courts, and which may have been committed since said States went into rebellion, be, and hereby is, extended for the period of two years from and after [the time when] said States are or may be restored to representation in Congress: *Provided, however,* That the provisions hereof shall not apply to treason or other political offences.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act relating to the Proof of Wills in the District of Columbia*

Commission may issue to take the deposition of a witness to a will, &c. offered for probate in the District of Columbia, who resides out of, or is absent from, the District.

Effect of deposition.

Will to accompany commission, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a will or codicil shall be exhibited for probate to the orphans' court of the District of Columbia, if any of the witnesses to the same shall reside out of said District, or be temporarily absent therefrom at the time when said will or codicil shall be so exhibited for probate, it shall and may be lawful for said court to issue upon personal notice of not less than twenty days to all parties in interest, a commission to one or more competent persons, to take the deposition of such absent witness or witnesses, in such form as said court may prescribe, touching the execution of such will or codicil, and the competency of the testator or testatrix, at the time of the execution thereof, and such deposition when returned to said court shall be received therein as competent evidence, and have the same force and effect as if said witness or witnesses were personally present and testifying in said court: *Provided,* That in all such cases the original will or codicil shall accompany such commission, and be exhibited to the witnesses so testifying.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act granting Lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the Construction of a military Wagon Road from the navigable Waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg in said State.*

Land grant to Oregon for military wagon road from Coos Bay to Roseburg.

Lands granted, how to be applied and disposed of.

Conditions of grant.

Lands heretofore reserved not included in this grant, except right of way.

Mineral lands, &c. not embraced.

Lands granted not to be disposed of for other purposes.

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, granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos bay to Roseburg, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd numbers, to the extent of three sections in width on each side of said road: *Provided,* That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied to the construction of said road and to no other purpose, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses: *Provided further,* That the grant of lands hereby made shall be upon the condition that the lands shall be sold to any one person only in quantities not greater than one quarter section, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *And provided further,* That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, or otherwise appropriated by act of Congress or other competent authority, be, and the same are hereby, reserved from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be necessary to locate the route of said road through the same, in which case the right of way to the width of one hundred feet is granted: *And provided further,* That the grant hereby made shall not embrace any mineral lands of the United States, or any lands to which homestead or pre-emption rights have attached.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by the legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid, and for no other; and the said road shall be and remain a

public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from tolls or other charges upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

Road to be a public highway and free from tolls to the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said road shall be constructed with such width, graduation, and bridge as to permit of its regular use as a wagon road, and in such other special manner as the State of Oregon may prescribe.

Construction of road.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Oregon is authorized to locate and use in the construction of said road an additional amount of public lands, not previously reserved to the United States nor otherwise disposed of, and not exceeding six miles in distance from it, equal to the amount reserved from the operation of this act in the first section of the same, to be selected in alternate odd sections, as provided in section first of this act.

Oregon may use in the construction of the road an additional amount of public lands not, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of only in the following manner, that is to say, when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then a quantity of the land hereby granted, not to exceed thirty sections, may be sold, and so on from time to time, until said road shall be completed; and if said road is not completed within five years no further sales shall be made, and the lands remaining unsold shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the entire amount of public land granted by this act shall not exceed three sections per mile for each mile actually constructed.

Lands granted, how only to be disposed of.

Road to be completed within five years; if not, then, &c.

Whole grant not to exceed, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States surveyor-general for the district of Oregon shall cause said lands, so granted, to be surveyed at the earliest practicable period after said State shall have enacted the necessary legislation to carry this act into effect.

Lands granted to be surveyed at earliest practicable period after, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLI. — *An Act to define the Fees of Recorder of Deeds and to provide for the Appointment of Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1869.

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 style of the "register of deeds of the District of Columbia" shall be "recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia."

Register of deeds of the District of Columbia to be called recorder, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the legal fees for the services of said recorder of deeds shall be as follows, viz:

Legal fees of recorder.

The filing, recording, and indexing, or for making certified copy of any instrument containing two hundred words or less, fifty cents, and fifteen cents for each additional hundred words, to be collected at the time of filing, and when the copy is made.

Filing, recording, &c. or copy.

For each certificate and seal, twenty-five cents.

Certificate and seal.

For searching records extending back two years or less next preceding current date, twenty-five cents, and five cents for each additional year, to be paid by the party for whom the search may be made.

Searching records.

For recording a town plat, three cents for each lot such plat may contain.

Recording plats.

For recording a plat or survey, five cents for each course such survey may contain.

For filing and indexing any paper required by law to be filed in his office, fifteen cents.

Filing and indexing papers.

For each examination of title by the party or his attorney, fifty cents.

Examination of title by party, &c.

For taking any acknowledgement, fifty cents.

Acknowledgment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all deeds of conveyance, leases, powers of attorney, and other written instruments required by law to be filed and recorded, and all copies of instruments and records and certifi-

Deeds, leases, &c. recorded, &c. by William

G. Flood, since, &c. declared legally recorded, &c.

cates authorized by law, filed, recorded, made, and certified by William G. Flood, as acting register of deeds for said District since the death of Edward C. Eddie, late register, up to the date of the appointment and qualification of his successor shall be, and are hereby, declared to be legally performed, the same as if the said William G. Flood had been legally appointed and qualified as register of deeds. And the said William G. Flood is hereby declared to be entitled to all the legal fees and emoluments of said office for his said services which have been hitherto allowed the register of deeds, and which accrued during said period.

Flood entitled to fees.

Warden of jail of the District of Columbia, appointment, removal, &c. of.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have authority to appoint a suitable person to act as warden of the jail of said District, and to remove said officer whenever in the opinion of said court the public interests may require it, and to fill all vacancies which may occur.

Warden to appoint subordinate officers, &c. subject to approval, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the warden of said jail shall have authority to appoint such subordinate officers, guards, and employe[e]s as are necessary for the proper management and safe-keeping of prisoners, which now are or may hereafter be authorized by law, subject to the approval of the chief justice of said court.

Repealing clause.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLII.—*An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.*

Certain private land claims in New Mexico confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That private land claims numbered forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-six, and forty-seven, Territory of New Mexico, as known and designated by the numbers aforesaid in the reports of the surveyor-general of the said Territory and on the books of the commissioner of the general land office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That such confirmation shall only be construed as a quit-claim *on* [or] relinquishment of all title or claim on the part of the United States to any of the lands not improved by or on behalf of the United States, and not including any military or other reservation embraced in either of the said claims, and shall not affect the adverse rights of any person or persons to the same, or any part or parcel thereof.

Certain rights not affected.

Claims to be surveyed and platted, and patents to issue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the general land office shall, without unreasonable delay, cause the lands embraced in said several claims to be surveyed and platted, at the proper expense of the claimants thereof, and upon the filing of said surveys and plats in his office he shall issue patents for said lands in said Territory which have heretofore been confirmed by acts of Congress and surveyed, and plats of such survey filed in his office as aforesaid, but for which no patents have heretofore been issued.

Surveys to conform to public surveys.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all surveys authorized by this act shall conform to and be connected with the public surveys of the United States in said Territories, so far as the same can be done consistently with the landmarks and boundaries specified in the several grants upon which said claims are founded: *Provided, however*, That when said lands are so confirmed, surveyed, and patented, they shall in each case be held and taken to be in full satisfaction of all further claims or demands against the United States.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Library of the Department of Agriculture.* Dec. 15, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of agriculture shall regard the library now under his control, and in his possession, as part of the property of the department of agriculture, and he shall retain the same in his charge as directed by section three of the act approved May fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, establishing a department of agriculture.

Commissioner of agriculture to regard the library in his possession as the property of the department of agriculture, &c. 1862, ch. 72, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 388.

APPROVED, December 15, 1868.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution donating condemned Cannon for the Erection of a Monument to Major-General Kearney.* Dec. 21, 1868.

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 furnish such condemned iron cannon as may be required, not exceeding four, for the completion of a monument at Tivoli, New York, over the remains of the late Major-General Philip Kearney, and other Union soldiers buried at that place, who lost their lives in the late war.

Condemned cannon granted to complete a monument to Major-General Philip Kearney and others.

APPROVED, December 21, 1868.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution explanatory of the Act to create an additional Land Office in the State of Minnesota, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.* Jan. 14, 1869.

1868, ch. 238. *Ante*, p. 184.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of the land district as designated in the act entitled "An act to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to wit: "all that part of the northwestern land district which lies north of township number one hundred and twenty-four north and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian," shall be construed to embrace all the lands north of township one hundred and twenty-four and west of said range thirty-five.

Construction of limits of land district in Minnesota.

APPROVED, January 14, 1869.

[No. 5.] *A Resolution authorizing the Transfer of certain Appropriations heretofore made for the public Printing, Binding, and Engraving.* Feb. 9, 1869.

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 one hundred and ninety-four 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

Transfer of appropriation for paper for public printing, for public binding, and lithographing and engraving. 1868, ch. 176. *Ante*, p. 95.

in the same act, for the following purposes, and in the following proportions, to wit:

For the public binding, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, the sum of eighty-four thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 9, 1869.

Feb. 18, 1869.

[No. 7.] *A Resolution relative to the recent Contract for Stationery for the Department of the Interior.*

Contract between the Secretary of the Interior and Dempsey and O'Toole for stationery, to be cancelled.

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 annul and cancel the contract made by him with Messrs. Dempsey and O'Toole for supplying the Department of the Interior and the several bureaus and offices thereof with stationery for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, (under the advertisement issued May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.)

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 6, 1869."

[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. 18, 1869.

[No. 8.] *A Resolution respecting the provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas.*

Persons holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath, to be removed.

1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

Proviso. Vol. xiv. p. 358. 1868, ch. 139. *Ante*, p. 85.

When to take effect.

To apply to Mississippi.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom; and it shall be the duty of the district commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take said oath: *Provided,* That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who by reason of the removal of their disabilities as provided in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution shall have qualified for any office in pursuance of the act entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty eight: *And provided further,* That this resolution shall not take effect until thirty days from and after its passage: *And it is further provided,* That this resolution shall be, and is hereby extended to, and made applicable to the State of Mississippi.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 6, 1869."

[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.]

[No. 9.] *Joint Resolution directing the Enforcement of the Lien upon the Steamer "Atlantic."* Feb. 19, 1869.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, on the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, an agreement in the nature of a chattel mortgage was entered into between the Secretary of the Navy of the United States and the assignees of the Collins contract, by which, after reciting the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and August third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight aforesaid, and that the assignees of the contract had launched two vessels, (the "Atlantic" and "Pacific," still unfinished,) and had applied for advances under the act, and were willing and desirous to secure the repayment or refunding of the same from the annual compensation of the said ships by a lien on said ships, it was witnessed that the said assignees bargained, sold and conveyed the said two vessels to Prosper M. Wetmore, upon trust; that the assignees should retain possession of the said vessels and employ them in execution of the contract, and if, after the expiration of one year from the commencement of the performance of the service under the contract, the assignees should have failed to repay in money, or to refund out of one year's compensation, such outstanding balance due and unpaid or unrefunded of such advances as the Secretary of the Navy might have made prior to the end of one year from the commencement of the performance of the said service, then the said Wetmore was, after advertising for six months the time and place of sale, to sell the said steamships at public auction, and out of the proceeds pay (1) the expenses of the trust, (2) the balances of advances due the United States, and (3) the surplus to the assignees; and whereas the said deed of mortgage is still binding on the "Atlantic," one of the said steamships; and whereas a large amount is still due on the said mortgage for expenses incurred in executing the trust, which amount it is claimed the government is liable for; and whereas the sale of the said steamship "Atlantic" has been duly advertised according to the terms of the mortgage, but never sold: Therefore,

1847, ch. 62. Vol. ix. p. 187. 1848, ch. 121. Vol. ix. p. 267.

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 be, and is hereby, directed to cause the trustee named in the said deed of mortgage to proceed at once, in such mode as the law and deed of mortgage may authorize, to enforce the lien upon said steamship "Atlantic," with a view to the immediate payment of the expenses of the trust, and any other balances that may be due and owing upon the said mortgage.

Lien upon the steamship "Atlantic" to be enforced.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company a Right of Way across a Portion of the public Ground at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, for Railroad Purposes.* Feb. 19, 1869.

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 allow to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company a right of way through the public land at Fort Ontario, Oswego, in the State of New York, for railroad purposes, upon such terms and conditions as he may think the defences at that point may require and make proper, reserving to the United States the right to remove, at the expense of the said company, the rails, ties, and other parts of said road, whenever the Secretary of War shall direct, without any claim or right of damages on the part of said company.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. to have right of way through public land at Fort Ontario.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

[No. 11.] *A Resolution in Relation to Coast Defence.* Feb. 19, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the general of the army and

Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications to be inquired into, and report made to Congress.

the admiral of the navy, or in the absence of the admiral, then the vice-admiral, be authorized and directed to inquire into the utility and practicability of the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications, and that they report to Congress at the next session thereof.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 27, 1869.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

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.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:
Edwd. McPherson,
Clerk of House of Representatives.
Geo. C. Gorham,
Sec'y of Senate U. S.

Received at Department of State February 27, 1869.

March 1, 1869.
1864, ch. 217, § 10.
Vol. xiii. p. 370.

[No. 15.] *Joint Resolution gra[n]ting the Consent of Congress provided for in section ten of the Act incorporating the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

Consent of Congress given to the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. to issue bonds, &c.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage upon its railroad and its telegraph line, for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct said railroad and telegraph line between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, and also upon its branch to a point at or near Portland, Oregon; and the term "Puget Sound," as used here and in the act incorporating said company, is hereby construed to mean all the waters connected with the straits of Juan de Fuca within the territory of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

[No. 16.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Meeting of the House of Representatives at the first Session of the Forty-first Congress.*

Time of first regular meeting of the House of Representatives of the 41st Congress.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the first regular meeting of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress be, and is hereby, postponed from twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

[No. 17.] *Joint Resolution in Regard to the Publication of postal Conventions made with foreign Countries.* March 1, 1869.

Be it 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 cause the several postal conventions made with foreign countries, under the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which may hereafter be made, to be published in the same manner, and upon the same terms, as is prescribed for the publication of the treaties and laws of the United States.

Postal conventions to be published, &c. 1851, ch. 20, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 587. 1851, ch. 48, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 645. *Ante*, p. 40.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

[No. 19.] *A Resolution providing for the Reporting and Publication of the Debates in Congress.* March 3, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee of Congress on public printing is hereby authorized to contract, on behalf of the general government, with Rives and Bailey for the reporting and publication of the debates in Congress for the term of two years, on and from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided,* That, before the United States shall be called on to pay for any reporting or publication of the debates, the accounts therefor shall be submitted to the joint committee on public printing or to such other officer or officers of Congress as they may designate, and on their or his approbation thereof, as being in all respects according to the contracts, it shall be paid for from the treasury of the United States, after having passed the proper accounting officers thereof.

Contract to be made with Rives and Bailey for reporting, &c. debates in Congress for two years.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That in case the joint committee on public printing are unable to conclude a satisfactory contract with the said Rives and Bailey, or that they be unable to fulfil any contract that they may make, the joint committee on printing be authorized to have the debates reported and printed under the direction of the congressional printer at the government printing office.

Debates to be reported, &c. under direction of congressional printer, if &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That for the purpose aforesaid there be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 20.] *A Resolution for printing the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.* March 3, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed at the government printing office five thousand copies of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, compiled by the surgeon-general under the direction of the Secretary of War, and five thousand copies of the Medical Statistics of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, compiled and to be completed by Surgeon J. H. Baxter, as authorized by an act of Congress, approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which also provides that the editions of both publications thus ordered shall be disposed of as Congress may hereafter direct.

"Medical, &c. History of the Rebellion" and "Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal's Bureau" to be printed. 1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 310.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 21.] *A Resolution giving the Assent of the United States to the Construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge.* March 3, 1869.

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 bridge over the Ohio river from the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the city of Newport,

Consent of Congress given to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river from Cincinnati, O., to Newport, Ky.

Kentucky, by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, a corporation chartered and organized under the laws of each of the States of Kentucky and Ohio: *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.

Bridge, how to be built; 1862, ch. 167. Vol. xii. p. 569.

when completed, to be a legal structure and a post-road.

Assent of Congress may be withdrawn, if, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

[No. 22.] *A Resolution more efficiently to protect the Fur Seal in Alaska.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George in Alaska be, and they are hereby, declared a special reservation for government purposes; and that, until otherwise provided by law, it shall be unlawful for any person to land or remain on either of said islands, except by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any person found on either of said islands, contrary to the provisions of this resolution, shall be summarily removed; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to carry this resolution immediately into effect.

Islands Saint Paul and Saint George, in Alaska, declared a special reservation, &c.

No person to land or remain on either, except, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

[No. 23.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to change its Name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company."*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, is hereby authorized by resolution of its board of directors, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to change its name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company."

Union Pacific Railway Co., eastern division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific Railway Co.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

[No. 24.] *Joint Resolution relative to certain Purchases by the Interior Department.*

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 not to receive or make payment for three hundred thousand sheets of bond paper claimed to have been ordered of the stationery contractor for the Interior Department at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars; and also that he withhold payment on any bills claimed to be due to said contractors the sum of two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars charged and received for printing seventeen thousand patent heads, which work was not performed by them; and also the value of forty thousand sheets of bond paper, at eight cents per sheet, now in the custody of said contractors, unless the same is returned; and that he also deduct from their unpaid bills the amount charged for goods in such unpaid bills (not included in their contract) above the prices at which like goods are sold in open market.

Secretary of the Interior not to receive or pay for certain bond paper;

nor pay certain bills for printing patent heads, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 25.] *A Resolution requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to transfer certain Money.* March 3, 1869.

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 is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Treasury Department the twenty-five hundred dollars appropriated "for collecting statistics of mines and mining," by act of Congress approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to disburse the same as provided for in said act.

Appropriation for collecting statistics of mines and mining to be transferred to Treasury Department, &c. 1868, ch. 177. *Ante*, p. 115.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 26.] *Joint Resolution donating condemned Cannon and Muskets for the McPherson Monument.* March 3, 1869.

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 furnish to the McPherson Monument Association, of Clyde, Ohio, four pieces of condemned iron cannon, four pieces of condemned brass cannon, twenty-five cannon-balls, and one thousand condemned muskets, with bayonets to be placed about the monument.

Condemned cannon, muskets, &c. given to the McPherson Monument Association, Clyde, O.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 27.] *A Resolution extending the Time for the Completion of the first twenty Miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.* March 3, 1869.

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 twenty-eighth day of April, 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 July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as provided by law relating to said railroad company approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Time for completing first section of the Cairo and Fulton railroad extended. 1866, ch. 300, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 339.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 28.] *A Resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.* March 3, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, reappointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his present term.

Louis Agassiz reappointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 29.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the Duty on certain Meridian Circles.* March 3, 1869.

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 remit the duties on a meridian circle, imported for the observatory at Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, and a meridian circle imported for the observatory connected with the Chicago University, at Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Customs duty on certain meridian circles remitted.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1867; *was adjourned on Saturday, the thirtieth day of March, A. D.* 1867, *to meet on Wednesday, the third day of July, A. D.* 1867; *met on the said third day of July, and continued in session until Saturday, the twentieth day of said July, on which day it adjourned to meet on Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, A. D.* 1867; *met on the said twenty-first day of November, and ended the second day of December, A. D.* 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Perry.* March 29, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall apply to John Perry, of Illinois, a pensioner, by virtue of a special act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

John Perry to have the benefit of the provisions of pension act. 1866, ch. 106. Vol. xiv. p. 56 1859, ch. 102. Vol. xi. p. 570.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard Busteed, Jr.* March 30, 1867.

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 cause to be paid to Richard Busteed, Jr., late captain of Battery C, Chicago Light Artillery, the sum of twelve hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents, being the pension of a captain from the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the date of his honorable discharge from the service, until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date from which a pension has been granted him.

Payment to Richard Busteed, Jr.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act supplementary to an Act for the Relief of Hiram Paulding, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy.* March 30, 1867.

Be it enacted 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, a sufficient sum to pay the claim of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, as provided for by an act of Congress at the last session, the said sum not to exceed three thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents.

Appropriation to pay claim of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding. 1867, ch. 109. Vol. xiv. p. 626.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

July 19, 1867.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Malinda Harmon, of the County of Greene, and State of Tennessee, Widow of Jacob Harmon.*

Repeal of act of 1867, chap. 21, granting a pension to Matilda Harmon. Vol. xiv. p. 617.

Pension to Malinda Harmon.

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 Matilda Harmon, of the County of Greene, and State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Harmon," approved January thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to place the name of Malinda Harmon, of the County of Greene, and State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Harmon, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 35.] *Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the Execution of a Law passed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress for the Relief of the Heirs of John E. Bouligny.* March 30, 1867.

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 suspend the execution of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until the further order of Congress.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

Act for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny suspended. 1867, ch. 208. Vol. xiv. p. 635.

[No. 36.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Payment of Rev. C. B. Boynton, as Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress.* March 30, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Rev. Charles B. Boynton is authorized to draw the amount appropriated 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 sixty-eight," to the payment of the chaplain of the House for the fortieth Congress.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

Rev. Charles B. Boynton authorized to draw the amount appropriated to the payment of chaplain of the House by the act of 1867, ch. 166, Vol. xiv. p. 442.

[No 37.] *Joint Resolution relative to the iron-clad Monitor "Camanche."* March 30, 1867.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of paying Donahue, Ryan, and Secor, for losses sustained by them in the construction of the monitor "Camanche," the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 30, 1867.

Donahue, Ryan, and Secor, to be paid for losses in constructing the monitor "Camanche." Appropriation.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 second day of December, A. D. 1867; *was adjourned on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D.* 1868, *to meet at Washington, on Monday, the twenty-first day of September, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washington on said twenty-first day of September, and was, on that day, adjourned to meet at Washington on Friday the sixteenth day of October, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washington on said sixteenth day of October, and was, on that day, adjourned to meet at Washington on Tuesday the tenth day of November, A. D.* 1868; *met at Washinyton on said tenth day of November, and was then adjourned without day.*

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act for the Relief of Orlaf E. Dreutzer, late Consul of the United States to the Kingdom of Norway.* Jan. 11, 1868.

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 directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay Orlaf E. Dreutzer, late consul to Bergen, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents, in coin, for consular salary from the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, less the amount of consular fees received by him during that time. Payment to Orlaf E. Dreutzer.

APPROVED, January 11, 1868.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain C. P. Johnson.* Feb. 21, 1868.

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 pay to C. P. Johnson, late a captain in the seventeenth Iowa infantry, the amount by law allowed to a captain of infantry in the regular army, upon the retired list, said pay to commence from the time of his muster out from the said seventeenth Iowa infantry. Payment to C. P. Johnson.

APPROVED, February 21, 1868.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Horace Smith and D. B. Wessen, or their Assigns.* Feb. 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Horace Smith and D. B. Wesson, or their assigns, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters patent for improvement in repeating fire-arms issued to said Horace Smith and D. B. Wesson for the term of fourteen years from the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and reissued on the tenth day of October of the same year, in the same manner as if the petition for said 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 the said patent. Smith & Wesson may apply for extension of patent.

APPROVED, February 25, 1868.

March 2, 1868. CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of the late Major-General I. B. Richardson, deceased.*

Payment to heirs of Major-General I. B. Richardson.

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 four hundred dollars to Mrs. Frances S. Richardson, widow of the late Major-General I. B. Richardson, deceased, in trust for Israel P. Richardson, minor child and heir of said Richardson, deceased; the same being in full compensation for one mule and four horses stolen from deceased in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two by the Apache Indians, while he was on duty in New Mexico as an officer of the United States army.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

March 9, 1868. CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John H. Ellis, a Paymaster in the United States Army.*

Credit to be allowed John H. Ellis in settlement of his accounts.

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 Major John H. Ellis, on settlement of his accounts, a credit of thirty-six hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-one cents, being the amount lost in consequence of the larcency of nineteen thousand and ninety-three dollars and ninety-one cents of the public money stolen from the custody of said Ellis, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the night of the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, if, on examining the accounts of the said Ellis, the paymaster-general shall deem said Ellis justly entitled to said credit, and shall certify his approval thereof.

Approved, March 9, 1868.

March 12, 1868. CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of the late Philip R. Fendall.*

Payment to representatives of Philip R. Fendall.

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 legal representatives of the late Philip R. Fendall, for labor performed in editing the writings of James Madison, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

March 19, 1868. CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to authorize Charles Grafton Page to apply for and receive a Patent.*

Charles Grafton Page may apply for, &c. a 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 is hereby authorized to receive and entertain a renewal of the application of Charles Grafton Page for letters patent for his "induction apparatus and circuit breakers," now on file in the United States patent office, including therewith his circuit breakers, described by him prior to said application, and that if the commissioner shall adjudge the said Page to have been the first inventor thereof, he shall issue to him a patent, which patent shall be valid, notwithstanding said Page's invention may have been described or in use prior to said application, and notwithstanding the fact that said Page is now an examiner in the United States patent office: *Provided*, That any person in possession of said apparatus prior to the date of said patent shall possess the right to use, and vend to others to use, the said specific apparatus in his possession without liability to the inventor, patentee, or any other person interested in said invention or patent therefor.

Approved, March 19, 1868.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of the late General Duncan L. Clinch, deceased.* March 19, 1868.

WHEREAS Eliza B. Anderson, wife of Major-General Robert Anderson, and daughter and heir-at-law of the late General Duncan L. Clinch, deceased, has an equitable claim, in her own right and to the exclusion of all other heirs of said Clinch, against the government of the United States, they having released all demands in the premises; and whereas the family of the said Robert Anderson need for their support the amount which she may be entitled to: Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and in consideration of the distinguished services of the said Major-General Robert Anderson and his permanent disability: Preamble.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to Lars Anderson in trust for the exclusive use of the said Eliza B. Anderson during her lifetime; and any part thereof remaining at her death to be held in trust for her children in full satisfaction of the claim against the United States of the said Eliza B. Anderson, for and on account of any demand of the late Duncan L. Clinch, deceased. Payment to Lars Anderson in trust for Eliza B. Anderson, wife of Major-General Robert Anderson.

APPROVED, March 19, 1868.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly.* March 30, 1868.

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 he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly, for carrying the mails of the United States on route numbered sixteen thousand and one, from Placerville to Idaho City, and route sixteen thousand and two, from Payetterville to Placerville, in the Territory of Idaho, from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and to award and pay to the said Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly for said service such sum as may be in accordance with the principles of equity and justice: *Provided,* That the amount to be so allowed shall not exceed eight thousand dollars. Claim of Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly for carrying mails may be adjusted. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 30, 1868.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of William Shunk.* March 30, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to William Shunk, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, being that amount due from the United States to E. C. Shunk, late postmaster at Cardington, Ohio, for salary as postmaster from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Payment to William Shunk of amount due E. C. Shunk.

APPROVED, March 30, 1868.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act refunding Duties paid under Protest on the Importation from France of a Bell donated to the Use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame University, Indiana.* April 11, 1868.

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 refund to Reverend Edward Sorin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of duties paid by him under protest to the collector of the port of New York in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on a bell donated and imported from France for the use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame Repayment to Rev. Edward Sorin of custom duties paid under protest.

University, institutions incorporated by the State of Indiana for philosophical and literary purposes.

Approved, April 11, 1868.

May 19, 1868.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act providing for the Restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Trevett Abbott, of the United States Navy, to the active List of the Navy.*

Lieut. Commander Trevett Abbott may be ordered before retiring board for examination for restoration to active list of navy.

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 hereby is, empowered and directed to order Trevett Abbott, lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, on the retired list, before the retiring board of the navy for examination; and should the said Trevett Abbott be pronounced by the said board morally, professionally, and personally competent for active service, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to restore the said Abbott to the active list of the navy, with the same grade as if he had not been retired.

Approved, May 19, 1868.

May 19, 1868.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act for the Relief of John S. Cunningham, Paymaster United States Navy.*

Allowance to Paymaster John S. Cunningham in settlement of accounts.

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 hereby are, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of John S. Cunningham, paymaster United States navy, to allow a credit to him of sixteen hundred and seventy-one dollars and seven cents, the amount of public money stolen from the money-chest of the United States frigate Colorado, while said chest was under his charge.

Approved, May 19, 1868.

May 20, 1868.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles E. Capehart.*

Payment to Charles E. Capehart.

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 of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, out of any moneys in his possession appropriated for the payment of the army, to pay to Charles E. Capehart, late captain of company A, of the first regiment of West Virginia cavalry volunteers, the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry from the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, after deducting from the amount of said pay and allowances any sums of money heretofore paid said Capehart by the pay department for his services for that time: *Provided,* That the said Capehart present the usual certificates required by the rules of the pay department upon final payment of volunteer officers.

Proviso.

Approved, May 20, 1868.

June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act for the Relief of George Lynch, a Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

Pension to George Lynch, in lieu of present pension.

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 allow and pay to George Lynch, a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month, in lieu of the pension of eight dollars per month now received by him, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas McLean.* June 11, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas McLean be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter and purchase so much of lot number one hundred and twenty-four as has not been disposed of in the Stockbridge reservation, in the county of Calumet, and State of Wisconsin, used and occupied by him, at the price stipulated in the third section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, providing for the disposal of said reservation, and receive a patent therefor, the said McLean having cultivated and occupied the same for a long series of years.

Thomas McLean may enter and purchase certain land.

1865, ch. 109, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 531.

APPROVED, June 11, 1868.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Bridget W. McGrorty, and the minor Children of William B. McGrorty, deceased.* June 11, 1868.

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 Bridget W. McGrorty, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, widow of William B. McGrorty, deceased, late a first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the fifth regiment Minnesota volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence from the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and to continue during her widowhood, and two dollars per month to each child of said William B. McGrorty, under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to continue until they shall respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

Pension to Bridget W. McGrorty.

APPROVED, June 11, 1868.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Webb, Widow of William R. Webb, and her minor Child.* June 11, 1868.

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 Sarah Webb, widow of William R. Webb, a private in company K, first regiment Tennessee infantry volunteers, on the pension roll, and to pay her at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to continue during her widowhood, and the additional sum of two dollars per month for the minor child of said William R. Webb, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to continue until the said child shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

Pension to Sarah Webb.

APPROVED, June 11, 1868.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Atkinson.* June 11, 1868.

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 on the pension roll the name of Mary Atkinson, mother of Andrew B. Atkinson, late a quartermaster in the United States navy, who died in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act, and to continue during her natural life; said pension to be paid out of the naval pension fund.

Pension to Mary Atkinson.

APPROVED, June 11, 1868.

June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act to remove political Disabilities from Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee.*

Roderick R. Butler relieved of political disabilities.

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 Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed. And the said Butler, on entering upon the discharge of the duties of any office 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, shall take and subscribe the following oath: I, Roderick R. Butler, 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 on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 502.

Oath.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sherman H. Cowles.*

Pension to Sherman H. Cowles.

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 Sherman H. Cowles, late a private in company E, nineteenth regiment Connecticut volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the eighteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Caroline E. Thomas.*

Pension to Caroline E. Thomas.

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 Caroline E. Thomas on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to James A. Guthrie.*

Pension to James A. Guthrie.

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 on the pension rolls the name of James A. Guthrie, of Iowa, who was a private in company A, sixteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, in the war with Mexico, and allow and pay him a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month from the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to continue during his natural life.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Caroline and Margaret Swartwout.*

Pension to Caroline and Margaret Swartwout.

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 upon the pension rolls the names of Caroline and Margaret Swartwout, sisters of Samuel Swartwout, late a commodore in the navy of the United States, and to pay to them, or the survivor of them, a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month from the fifteenth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, during their joint lives and the life of the survivor.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Michael Kelly.* June 19, 1868.

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 Michael Kelly, late a private in the first Vermont battery volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during his natural life. Pension to Michael Kelly.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Bartlet and Carrie Edwards, Children of David W. Edwards, deceased.* June 19, 1868.

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 upon the pension roll the names of Bartlet and Carrie Edwards, children under sixteen years of age of David W. Edwards, deceased, and to allow and pay to them or their legally appointed guardian or guardians a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month from the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until they shall respectively attain the age of sixteen years. Pension to Bartlet and Carrie Edwards.

Approved, June 19, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act to relieve from Disabilities certain Persons in States lately in Rebellion.* June 25, 1868.

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 disabilities imposed by the United States upon the following-named citizens of North Carolina in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion be, and the same are hereby, removed, namely: Legal disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina.

Franklin County: A. M. Timberlake, W. S. Harris, E. A. Crudup, and Green H. Grupton.

Wake County: William H. Harrison, Willie D. Jones, Albert Johnson, Jacob Sorrell, Hilliard J. Smith, C. L. Harris, and W. R. Richardson.

Pitt County: Joseph Staten, Lewis Hilliard, Charles J. O'Hagan, Calvin Cox, James C. Langley, and Charles Roundtree.

Halifax County: Charles N. Webb, John O'Brien, John T. Gregory, George W. Owens, John A. Reed, and J. T. Evans.

Beaufort County: Samuel T. Carrow, Hiram E. Stilley, William B. Rodman, George L. Windley, Howard Wiswall, Edmund Hodges, Luther Ruff, Jesse G. Bryan, Edward J. Warren, Edward S. Hoyt, Samuel Windley, John B. Respass, Henry Hodges, Jesse Robason, William A. Blount.

New Hanover County: David Bunting, Edward Kidder, Silas N. Martin, James H. Chadbourne, George Hooper, James Alderman, L. H. Bowden, and George Chadbourne.

Stanley County: Joseph Marshall, James E. Malden, Dumas Coggins, Daniel Richey, Lafayette Green, Allen Burris, Franklin A. Lafton, and John A. Morton.

Davidson County: Evander Davis, Emory Davis, Ephraim Hampton, Green H. Lee, David Loftin, Willis Cecil, and Henderson Adams.

Person County: John D. Wilkerson.

Caldwell County: Lloyd T. Jones, William M. Barber, A. W. Austin, Samuel McCall, Washington Moore, James M. Barber, Robert B. Bogle, and Hosea Bradford.

Wilson County: George W. Blount, Newett D. Owens, William D. Farmer, John Wilkinson, and Francis W. Taylor.

Legal disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina.

Forsyth County: Joseph S. Phipps, John G. Sides, John M. Stolts, Israel Moses, William Clinard, E. A. Volgar, William B. Stipe, and Allen Spach.

Transylvania County: Jeremiah Osborne, J. C. Duckwoth, Samuel Reed, Robert Hamilton, J. W. Clayton, William R. Galloway, Perry Orr, Isaac Harris, R. P. Kilpatrick, and G. C. Neil.

Henderson County: Benjamin Williams, James M. Justice, William D. Whitted, James Spann, R. J. Allen, M. Owenby, John C. Gulick, M. B. Lance, D. M. Justice, Leander Pace, William K. Leadbetter, Bedford Brown, S. R. Stancill, G. P. Edney, Thomas Osteen, S. B. O. McCall, and David Stradley.

Guilford County: William M. Mebane, Joseph Haskins, Wyatt Ragsdale, Robert P. Dick, Frederick Fentress, Calvin Causey, George W. Bowman, Newton D. Woody, Barnabas Pane, John Hyatt, John W. Kirkman, Andrew C. Murrow, Abram Clapp, David Greeson, and Robert M. Stafford.

Alamance County: Joseph C. Thompson, Nathaniel Stout, William P. McDaniel, Simpson Vestle, James Albright, and Henry Boon.

Lincoln County: Rufus Clarke, W. B. Bynum, and Henry Wilkinson.

Bladen County: Dugald Blue and Calvin Jones.

Wilkes County: R. M. Smith, John M. Brown, James F. Tugman, Andrew Porter, Samuel P. Smith, senior, John F. Parlier, Isaac S. Call, Harrold Hays, Ambrose Wiles, Toliver Shoumate, William E. Reynolds, Emanuel Harrold, James H. Hays, and Calvin J. Cowles.

Cleaveland County: James O. Bridges, Andrew Parker, David Hall, Henry Wortman, A. W. Gowins, John Cook, Lewis Donnss, and J. C. Ryers.

Cumberland County: Robert Orrell, A. G. Thornton, Duncan G. McCormick, and Robert Mitchell.

Sampson County: Caeton Cessoms, Robert Cain, Clifton Ward, Amos N. Hall, William Cessoms, Robertson Ward, and Lorenzo D. Hall.

Carteret County: Malvin J. Davis, W. J. Doughty, and John C. Manson.

Duplin County: William E. Hill and Thomas K. Murphy.

Currituck County: M. V. B. Gilbert, M. D. Lindsay, and W. D. Chaddick.

Alexander County: Robert Carson, R. O. Bennet, W. W. Stafford, William S. Teague, Elisha Bebber, Gabriel Marshall, William M. Bogle, Thomas J. Dula, Daniel Moore, George W. Long, James J. Teague, Andrew C. Watts, F. D. Reece, F. A. Campbell, and J. N. Carson.

Mecklenburg County: H. W. Pritchard, William R. Myers, Robert McEwen, Jeremiah S. Reed, Rufus Barringer, Robert M. Martin, and Alex. McIver.

Camden County: Isaac Morriset, John M. Forbes, A. P. Cherry, George W. Spencer, and James W. Chamberlain.

Edgecombe County: William S. Battle, Redden S. Petway, John J. Killebrew, William H. Knight, Jesse Mercer, Exum L. Moore, Thomas Norfleet, Llewellen Harrold, W. H. Johnson, Joseph Cobb, R. W. Proctor, William W. Parker, John Norfleet, Henry E. Odom, John W. Johnson, Micajah P. Edwards, Lawrence Bunting, Robert Norfleet, and Napoleon B. Bellamy.

Alleghany County: William A. Brooks, Morgan Bryan, A. Marion Smith, William Andrews, Nathan Weaver, Goldman Higgings, L. M. Blackburn, Reuben Sparks, Hugh Hanks, John Parsons, John A. Jones, Solomon Stamper, and Alex. Black.

Ashe County: John Williams.

Hyde County: Sylvester McGowan, James G. Carrowan, George V. Credle, W. B. Tooley, and Joseph P. Flowers.

Legal disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina.

Iredell County: Thomas Holcomb, E. B. Stimpson, and Henry C. Cowles.

Wayne County: Curtis H. Brogden and John C. Rhodes.

Stokes County: John J. Shaffer, A. H. Joyce, Aquilla Moore, William V. Shelton, J. R. Jewett, Ambrose Jessup, Ira Gentry, James Harris, J. B. Young, J. J. Martin, Eaton B. Terrell, W. B. Vaughn, and William M. Gordon.

Perquinans County: Nathan B. Cox, Robert J. White, and Jonathan W. Albertson.

Yadkin County: Moses Gross, Meekins Castioens, Thomas Hanes, George Long, E. C. Brown, Aquilla Speer, Thomas F. Martin, Samuel C. Wech, Winston Fleming, James H. Myers, H. Thomason, J. N. Vestal, Jesse Reives, Sexton Jones, Moses Chappell, S. Speere, Jonathan Waggoner, George Nix, David Hutchins, J. S. Jones, William W. Patterson, George D. Williams, Barnett C. Myers, William H. Rodwell, T. L. Tulbert, John D. Holcomb, R. M. Pearson, and Jesse Lackey.

Harnett County: James S. Harrington, John F. Shaw, Neil McLeod, Robert A. Norden, James Hodge, John Harrington, James M. Turner, and A. J. Tudington.

Northampton County: William Barrow, John B. Odom, Noah R. Odom, David A. Barnes, Jesse W. Grant, Jesse Flythe, Samuel Calvert, senior, Samuel J. Calvert, and George Holloman.

Madison County: F. M. Lawson, O. S. Deaver, D. E. Freeman, James Ramsey, James Croder, and L. G. Brignum.

Warren County: William A. White, John W. Patille, John H. Bullock, John C. McGraw, James T. Russell, Nathaniel R. Jones, William W. White, and J. T. Allston.

Union County: William M. Austin, Arthur Stigall, Robert Bivens, Benjamin F. Fincher, James McNeily, Milos A. Lemons, Jackson Greene, Thomas W. Griffin, Richard Tarlton, and Asa Brumblow.

Nash County: George N. Lewis and Absolom Baines.

Rowan County: J. A. Hawkins, Math. Boyden, George Bemhardt, Levi Trexler, William P. Atwell, and Peter Williamson.

Washington County: James A. Melson, Thomas Benbridge, Eli Spruill, and W. W. Ward.

Rockingham County: Thomas Settle and Thomas A. Ragland.

Burke County: James H. Hall, Joseph Deaton, Asley Mull, Jeremiah Smith, William Bailey, and James Hildebran.

Gaston County: D. A. Jenkins.

Montgomery County: John K. Lofflin, James Batten, James W. Ressas, David Wright, John C. Nichols, and James B. Ballard.

Chowan County: Charles E. Robinson.

Pasquotank County: John Pool, George D. Pool, Frank Vaughn, F. M. Godfrey, C. W. Granly, junior, W. G. Pool, George W. Charles, and C. W. Hollowell.

Buncombe County: James Reed, James P. Ellar, Levi Penland, P. J. Israel, Amasa Roberts, and James E. Reed.

Moore County: Thomas W. Ritter, William J. King, John S. Ritter, R. W. Barrett, M. J. Blue, Jordan Sluar, Samuel W. Seawell, D. W. McDonald, John P. Cole, Alexander H. McNeil, and Benjamin Spivey.

Richmond County: Oliver H. Dockery, George McKinnon, John A. Long, and Elisha T. Long.

Haywood County: A. J. Murray, Isaac Clarke, D. B. Ford, Henry Franklin, Samuel Fitzgerald, J. W. Harbin, J. M. Patton, W. S. Evans, R. E. Medford, and R. S. Owens.

Jackson County: E. D. Brindle, L. C. Hooper, Mordecia Zackey, Wilson Ensby, J. J. Hooper, and A. Cope.

Davie County: Uriah H. Phelps, John R. Williams, and William B March.

Legal disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina.

Greene County: John Harvey, Richard J. Williams, John J. Osman, William P. Grimsly, Joseph H. Dixon, William T. Dixon, and D. A. Spivey.

McDowell County: James H. Duncan, C. S. Copeland, John Elliott, James A. McCall, John O'Brien, Thomas Ludbetter, Elijah Morgan, John T. Gregory, and Charles H. Webb.

Cabarras County: Victor C. Barringer.

Cherokee County: William McGuyre, T. R. McCombs, Phelix T. Axley, Christopher Gentry, George W. Ferguson, B. K. Dickey, and George W. Hall.

Bertie County: Jonathan Taylor, George N. Greene, Frederick Muller, and Louis C. Bond.

Granville County: Robert Garner, Eugene Grisson, Solomon G. Wilse, and E. B. Lyons.

Martin County: John Watts, William C. Eborn, F. P. Bazemore, John L. Knight, Samuel W. Watts, Josiah M. Catterson, and Joseph J. Martin.

Polk County: Martin Hambleton, Nesbid Dinsdale, James Jackson, R. S. Abrams, and J. W. Hampton.

Rutherford County: G. W. Logan, Rufus Williams, Israel P. Sorrels, J. E. McFarland, B. W. Andrews, Moses Wilkeson, W. B. Freeman, Edward Hawkins, R. J. McCraw, Eli Whisnant, Martin Walker, Willis Bradley, W. G. Mode, J. W. Mode, James H. Carpenter, James McFarland, John A. Carpenter, A. A. Scoggins, Smith McCarrey, W. G. Wilson, R. F. Carpenter, C. J. Sparks, L. L. Deck, A. Hollowfield, H. H. Hopper, B. W. Barber, W. O. Wallace, A. C. Martin, J. W. Gibson, and Jerre Jackson.

Lenoir County: Walter A. Dunn, James L. Canaday, Anthony Davis, Joshua Rouse, and James M. Parrot.

Robeson County: James Sinclair, Benjamin A. Howell, and Edward K. Proctor.

Craven County: Edward R. Stanley, Charles R. Thomas, and Frederick J. Jones.

Johnston County: Thomas D. Snead, P. P. Massey, B. L. Hinnent, Willie Holt, John R. Coats, Samuel Woodey, Ray Phillips, J. P. Peck, Robert Messengale, William A. Smith, James H. Enniss, Franklin Phillips, W. D. Holt, Thomas Edgerton, and Bryan Williams.

Randolph County: John Pope, Henry Pressnell, William McGee, James Lathan, Alson Jennings, B. A. Sellars, J. R. Bulla, Alfred Julian, James T. Fox, Elijah Whitney, Joel Ashworth, and E. T. Blair.

Brunswick County: Robert W. Woodside, L. D. Thurston, Lorenzo Frink, Lewis Galloway, D. K. Bennett, D. L. Russell, and P. Priolian.

Chatham County: R. M. Brown, W. C. Council, Benjamin I. Hodge, William Laney, R. C. Colton, Hezekiah Henderson, R. C. Council, William Griffin, Jos. Brazington, Elias Bryan, and H. H. Burk.

Surry County: Drury McGee, Thomas Martin, T. J. Williams, C. H. Kepp, Joel Hurtz, Martin Payne, George A. Jaris, J. S. Pedigre, James Nations, Isaac Armfield, Gideon Bryant, John Nichols, A. H. Knapp, John C. Thompson, C. C. McMickle, William Hodges, B. F. Scott, James Veneble, Martin Axum, John McCloud, and Jeremiah Gay.

Macon County: R. M. Henry, W. H. Higdon, C. T. Rodgers, A. L. Parton, and A. Vaughn.

Orange County: H. B. Guthrie.

Granville County: R. W. Lassiter.

Person County: John Barnett, S. C. Barnett, George W. Norwood, Joseph Massey, Chesley Hamlin, James T. Sergeant, and C. S. Winstead.

Northampton County: Edmund Jacobs and James W. Newsom.

Edgecomb County: Robert H. Austin.

Legal disabilities removed from certain persons in North Carolina.

Chowan County: William R. Skinner, John H. Hall, Robert G. Mitchell, and James A. Woodard.

Haywood County: A. L. Herren.

Carteret County: William B. Duncan, Isaac Ramsey, and Thomas Duncan.

Wake County: Bartholomew F. Moore, Joseph W. Holden, R. W. Wynne, and William Jenks.

Cleaveland County: John W. Logan.

Chatham County: John A. McDonald.

Craven County: Richard T. Berry and Charles R. Thomas.

Wake County: William W. Holden.

Burke County: Tod R. Cadwell.

Davidson County: Henderson Adams.

Rutherford County: George W. Logan and Cebern L. Harris.

Yadkin County: Richmond M. Pearson.

Guilford County: Robert P. Dick.

Rockingham County: Thomas Settle.

Person County: Edwin G. Reade.

Brunswick County: Daniel L. Russell, junior.

Rowan County: Nathaniel Boyden.

Richmond County: Alfred Dockery.

Iredell County: Anderson Mitchell.

Rockingham County: James Blythe and David S. Ellington.

Johnson County: B. R. Hinnant.

Henderson County: W. D. Justus.

Rockingham County: John W. Foster and Turner W. Patterson.

Granville County: James I. Moore and R. P. Taylor.

Rutherford County: Eleazer McArthur.

Bertie County: John S. Shepperd.

Catawba County: James Mott.

Pitt County: Richard Short.

Fayetteville: Ralph P. Buxton.

Cumberland County: Warren Caroer.

McDowell County: W. W. Gilbert.

Anson County: William T. Tucker.

Halifax County: A. L. Pierce.

Duplin County: James K. Williams.

Cherokee County: M. B. Crisp.

Warren County: Isham H. Bennett, Benjamin E. Cook, T. A. Montgomery, John H. Bullock, Alexander S. Steed, John W. Rogers, and John J. Rodwell.

Bertie County: William P. Gurley.

Cleaveland County: Eli H. Fulenwider.

Ashe County: Eli Graybeal, Jackson Litzeman, John Calhoun, James Sapp, and John F. Greer.

North Carolina: G. B. Arledge, A. B. Blanton, B. H. Blount, Daniel Coleman, senior, Jackson Dalton, J. W. Fuller, William Golden, John Gibbs, W. P. Grimsley, N. B. Hampton, J. M. Hamilton, Helter Hildebrand, W. D. Justus, Jesse Jenkins, Absolom Kelly, Ed. B. Lyon, George W. McKinnon, George Nicks, Miles Padgett, William H. Puryear, Everett Phillips, R. J. Powell, Josephus Peed, Calvin J. Rodgers, James Rains, John Ritter, A. J. Scroggins, H. E. Stilley, Benjamin Thompson, J. A. Thorn, Joseph Taylor, and *and* Charles Williams.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Alabama.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon the following-named citizens of Alabama in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion be, and the same are hereby, removed, namely: Joshua F. Morse, Walter H. Grant, J. G. Harris, J. McCaleb Wiley, Benjamin F. Porter, W. H. Wood, J. F. Conoley, J. C. Meadors, C. C. Sheats, A. J. Schrimsher, F.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Alabama.

W. Sykes, Joseph Comans, James M. Ligon, Thomas D. Fister, Ferdinand L. Hammond, Thomas W. Martin, S. C. Posey, W. B. Figures, Joseph C. Bradley, David C. Humphreys, David P. Lewis, William A. Austin, Lemuel Sanford, H. C. Sanford, William S. Mudd, Robert Blair, Robert S. Hefflin, James H. McDonald, James Longstreet, Milton J. Saffold, Hardy Wilkins, James R. Dillard, John Henderson, Jeff. Holley, P. O. Harper, W. B. Nichols, J. J. McLemore, Benjamin F. Saffold, Thomas O. Glascock, Adam C. Felder, N. B. Cloud, Charles Pelham, Moses Camak, James S. Clark, R. S. M. Hunter, William Wood, J. P. Timberlake, John B. Talley, W. J. Matthews, Larkin Willis, J. B. Ragsdale, John R. Caffey, William A. Caffey, Jonathan Latham, James Williams, William Lovelady, P. W. Cargile, Allen Lee, Charles Wombley, Hiram Barton, Andrew J. Files, John Brown, James L. Boyd, J. H. Byers, Wiley H. Pope, B. F. Harris, Joseph W. Srygley, J. H. McDonald, Thomas Masterson, John T. Torry, John M. Proctor, Cliff Brandon, John D. Johnson, William Bishop, John D. Terrill, Burr W. Wilson, James M. Moore, Barnett Moses, Joseph Clifton, H. W. Matthews, E. S. Masterton, A. B Masterton, William C. Kirby, John R. Nesmith, Thomas H. Nesmith, A. J. Kirby, J. T. Abernathy, O. H. Bynum, A. J. Ingle, James Hogan, Joseph P. Conner, Jesse Ingram, W. P. Beason, Majors Self, W. H. Braseal, John Yielding, Caleb King, William O. Winston, G. N. Winston, William J. Haralson, George W. Malone, D. L. Nicholson, Theodore Watson, John Mimms, L. W. Davis, John T. Foster, Robert McElvaine, John Elliott, Caleb Price, Cleaveland F. Moulton, Averett Howard, J. D. Cunningham, J. W. Hughes, M. C. Stokes, A. Howard, J. H. Nettles, Walter L. Coleman, G. Goldthaite, David Campbell, William Irammel, W. J. Gilmore, William G. Delony, John Edwards, J. B. Hubbard, H. A. Manning, A. Strickland, T. W. Newsom, George W. Watson, David L. Nicholson, Joseph C. Boyd, Silas C. Dobbs, Nicholas Davis, Robert Alexander, Joseph C. Boyle, B. B. McCraw, W. L. Taylor, W. L. Dooman, B. L. Dyer, Thomas J. Jackson, John M. Ward, Henry Clifton, T. K. Brantley, J. P. Hall, Edward P. Tucke, James L. Caldwell, R. C. Parish, C. D. Hudson, John Appleby, Alexander Monox, W. P. Crook, James H. Houston, John W. A. Jackson, William C. Sherrod, W. B. Jones, David Day, George Charleton, James S. Clark, William McDonald, James W. Moore, C. C. Tompkins, Galen Terrel, John M. Modar, L. F. May, Moses Carrack, Thomas Stubblefield, John C. Moore, Thomas M. Peters, L. D. Lusk, Moses Maples, J. R. Eastlan, J. T. Ledyard, James Gavity, John Brepingham, Harry D. Houston, Ezra P. Chappel, Harry I. Thornton, late of Alabama, and also all officers elect at the election commenced the fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in said State of Alabama, and who have not publicly declined to accept the offices to which they were elected.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Georgia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon the following-named citizens of Georgia in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion be, and the same are hereby, removed, namely: James Martin, of Bibb County; McWhorter Hungerford and Jesse Wimberly, of Burke County; Thomas Paulk, of Berrien County; N. N. Gober, of Cobb County; W. W. Merrill and George W. Merrill, of Carroll County; W. O. Edmonson of Chattooga County; John C. Johnson, Asa M. Jackson, John W. Johnson, Josiah A. Browning, John C. Nunnally, and Robert Flournoy, of Clark County; John C. Richardson, Daniel Fowler, William H. Richardson, John Foutz, Robert M. Barrett, and Samuel M. Fowler, of Dawson County; Benjamin F. Bruton, B. F. Powell, John Higdon, and Richard H. Whitely, of Decatur County; L. H. Roberts, of Echols County; James A. Harrison, of Franklin County; S. F. W. Minot, of Fayette County; Nathan Yarbrough, and Thomas J. Perry, of Floyd County; Bluford D. Smith, George S. Thomas, and Joseph E. Brown, of Fulton

County; R. L. McWhorter, James R. Bynum, D. A. Newsom, C. J. Caldwell, R. C. Hales, John Mitchell, G. H. Thompson, W. H. McWhorter, junior, R. Hulbert, and J. C. Broom of Greene County; W. H. Rainey, John B. Miller, Whitson Frohock, Henry F. Beach, and John Brooks, of Glynn County; James A. Maxwell, George M. Wyatt, W. J. Allums, J. C. Griffin, John Fryer, and Willis Goodwin, of Henry County; Joel R. Griffin, William A. Matthews, John H. Hose, Augustus Alden, A. C. Thompson, Kinchen Taylor, Elbert Fagan, James W. Love, Jesse Cooper, and Robert Braswell, of Houston County; George F. Page, of Lee County; Joshua Griffin and A. J. Liles, of Lowndes County; M. A. Potts and M. B. Potts, of Monroe County; Francis M. D. Hopkins, of Miller County; W. Woods, of Morgan County; S. F. Strickland and C. D. Forsyth, of Paulding County; Ephraim Tweedy, James N. Ells, William Doyle, and Joseph P. Carr, of Richmond County; Duncan Jordan and William B. Dixson, of Randolph County; W. D. Hamilton, of Scriven County; J. H. Caldwell, J. T. McCormick, Thomas C. Miller, and E. H. Worrell, of Troup County; John R. Evans, M. C. Smith, Henry H. Tooke, C. H. Latimer, Thomas S. Hopkins, Theophilus P. Perry, and Thomas S. Paine, of Thomas County; Marion Bethune, J. T. Costin, Albert Costin, J. L. Gunn, and B. Carley of Talbot County; William F. Holden, of Taliaferro County; Augustus H. Lee, of Newton County; James H. McWhorter, W. H. Ward, F. L. Upson, and F. J. Robinson, of Oglethorpe County; Edward R. Harden, of Randolph County; David B. Harrell, of Stewart County; L. H. Greenleaf, of Ware County; William Griffin, of Wilkinson County; S. C. Prudden and A. C. Mason, of Putnam County; W. U. Gibson, and Samuel F. Gove, of Twiggs County. W. K. DeGraffenreid, Marshall DeGraffenreid, and W. J. Lawton, of Bibb County; J. H. Harrison, of Franklin County; William Gibson, of Richmond County; John R. Strother, of Baldwin County; J. G. M. Warnock, John McKinnon, William G. Bagwell, Abraham Strickland, Murdock McCloud, and Robert Humphries, of Brooks County; J. R. Corker, of Burke County; William P. Edwards, of Taylor County; G. W. Nunnally, Flournoy W. Adams, Peter W. Hutcheson, of Clark County; James M. Clark, of Sumpter County; Davis Whelchel, of Hall County; James Huffaker, of Whitfield County; John M. Matthews, A. L. Byrd, G. H. Byrd, H. T. Sanders, John N. Montgomery, Joel Hunt, M. A. Daniel, Gabriel Nash, and V. H. Deadwyler, of Madison County.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Georgia.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon the following-named citizens of Arkansas and South Carolina, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed, namely: W. M. Harrison, of Drew County, and James R. Berry, of Pulaski County, of Arkansas; and C. C. Bowen, F. J. Moses, junior, R. M. Wallace, John D. Ashmore, and Thomas J. Mackey, of South Carolina.

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Arkansas and South Carolina.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widow and Children of Henry E. Morse.*

June 25, 1868.

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 the names of the widow and minor children under sixteen years of age of Henry E. Morse, late a private in company G, ninth regiment Vermont volunteers, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Pension to widow and children of Henry E. Morse.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of James L. Dickerson.*

Pension to James L. Dickerson.

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 on the pension roll the name of James L. Dickerson, late a private in company D, first West Virginia artillery, in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that he be paid a pension the same as allowed privates, subject to the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of June, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Butler, Widow of Cyrus Butler.*

Pension to Elizabeth Butler.

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 Elizabeth Butler, widow of Cyrus Butler, late a special agent in the provost marshal's office in the nineteenth Pennsylvania district, and pay her as the widow of a private, commencing October thirty first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to David Howe.*

Pension to David Howe.

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 David Howe, late a special agent in the provost marshal's office for the fourth Massachusetts district, commencing April twenty first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Amos Witham.*

Pension to Amos Witham.

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 Amos Witham, father of Amos O. Witham, late a member of company A, thirtieth Maine volunteers, commencing August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Susan Ten Eyck Williamson.*

Pension to Mrs. Susan Ten Eyck Williamson.

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 Mrs. Susan Ten Eyck Williamson, widow of Charles L. Williamson, late a captain in the United States navy, on the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act and to continue during her widowhood, said pension to be paid out of the naval pension fund.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act granting a Pension to George Bennett.* June 25, 1868.

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 upon the pension roll the name of George Bennett, late a private in company E, sixth regiment Michigan cavalry volunteers, and allow and pay him a pension subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, commencing April seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to George Bennett.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Graham.* June 25, 1868.

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 Mary Graham, mother of John Graham, alias Patrick Ryan, late of company A, eighteenth United States infantry, commencing September tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Pension to Mary Graham.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Annie Vaughn.* June 25, 1868.

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 Annie Vaughn, widow of Daniel Vaughn, late a private in company A, fifty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing December twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Annie Vaughn.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Robert McCrory.* June 25, 1868.

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 Robert McCrory, late third assistant engineer on the steamer "John Raine," commencing May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Robert McCrory.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Jessup, Postmaster at York, Pennsylvania.* June 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow Jonathan Jessup, of York, Pennsylvania, the sum of thirteen hundred and seven dollars and thirty-six cents, in the auditing of his accounts for the fiscal year of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Allowance to Jonathan Jessup in settlement of accounts.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Hampton Thompson.* June 25, 1868.

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, Pension to Hampton Thompson.

the name of Hampton Thompson, late a private in company G, sixty-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, commencing September thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to George W. Locker.*

Pension to George W. Locker.

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 George W. Locker, late a private in company G, fifteenth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, commencing June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Capt. Wm. McKean.*

Pension to William McKean.

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 William McKean, late captain company I, ninety-second regiment New York volunteers, on the pension roll, and pay or cause to be paid to him the same pension allowed by the general pension laws to persons having lost the sight of both eyes in the military service of the United States; the pension awarded by this act to be paid under the restrictions and limitations imposed by the pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann Wilson.*

Pension to Ann 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 rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Wilson, widow of Michael Wilson, late of company F, seventy-first New York volunteers, commencing December twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Michael Mellon.*

Pension to Michael Mellon.

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 Michael Mellon, late of company H, sixty-second Illinois volunteers, commencing May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. C. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Crossley.*

Thomas Crossley 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 Thomas Crossley have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent issued to him for improvements in machines for printing woolen and other goods for the term of fourteen years from the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, said letters-patent

bearing date the twentieth day of June in that year, 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.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Susan V. Berg.* June 25, 1868.

Pension to Susan V. Berg.

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 Susan V. Berg, widow of Charles Berg, who was killed in the employ of the quartermaster's department, in Kansas, on or about the twelfth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of eight dollars per month.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Zephaniah Knapp, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.* June 25, 1868.

Pension to Zephaniah Knapp.

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 required to place the name of Zephaniah Knapp on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to be computed from the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Kelley.* June 25, 1868.

Pension to John Kelley.

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 John Kelley, late a private in company H, sixty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, to date from the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act to grant a Pension to Milton Anderson.* June 25, 1868.

Pension to Milton Anderson.

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 Milton Anderson, late a private in company K, of the one hundred and fifteenth regiment Illinois infantry volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence from the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act granting a Pension to David Van Nordstrand.* June 25, 1868.

Pension to David Van Nordstrand.

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 David Van Nordstrand, late of company H, of the one hundred and twenty-seventh

regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry, on the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, from and after the ninth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Ann Corcoran.*

Pension to Mrs. Ann Corcoran.

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 Ann Corcoran, widow of James Corcoran, late a private in company G, fifth regiment New York volunteer infantry, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Michael Hennessy, of Platte County, Missouri.*

Pension to Michael Hennessy.

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 the name of Michael Hennessy on the list of invalid pensioners, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, commencing January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act to grant a Pension to Margaret Huston.*

Pension to Margaret 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 authorized and directed to place the name of Margaret Huston on the roll of pensions as a widow, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, from the date of January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Cornelia K. Schmidt, Widow of Adam Schmidt, deceased, late a Private in Company A, Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteers.*

Pension to Cornelia K. Schmidt.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Cornelia K. Schmidt, widow of Adam Schmidt, deceased, a private in company A, thirty-seventh regiment of Ohio volunteers, and that she be paid a pension allowed a private during her widowhood, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to commence on the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and in case of her death or marriage, then the pension to be paid to the minor children of said Adam Schmidt, deceased, as may be under sixteen years of age, subject to the provisions of the general pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Austin M. Partridge.*

Pension to Austin M. Partridge.

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 Austin M. Partridge, late a wagoner in company F, twenty-

sixth regiment of Iowa infantry, commencing March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza J. Rennard, Widow of William K. Rennard, deceased, late a Private in Tenth Ohio Volunteers, of [the] War of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.* June 25, 1868.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Eliza J. Rennard, widow of William K. Rennard, deceased, a private in tenth Ohio battery of volunteers of the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and that she be paid a pension allowed a private, during her widowhood, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; and in case of her death or marriage, then the pension to be paid to the minor children of said William K. Rennard, deceased, as may be under sixteen years of age, subject to the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws.

Pension to Eliza J. Rennard.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary B. Craig.* June 25, 1868.

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 B. Craig, of Marshall County, West Virginia, widow of Samuel F. Craig, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws.

Pension to Mary B. Craig.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah E. Pickell.* June 25, 1868.

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 Sarah E. Pickell, widow of John Pickell, late of the thirteenth regiment New York volunteers, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, commencing April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Pension to Sarah E. Pickell.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow and Minor Children of Benjamin B. Naylor, late a Pilot on the Gunboat Patapsco.* June 25, 1868.

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 the names of the widow and minor children under sixteen years of age of Benjamin B. Naylor, late a pilot on the gunboat Patapsco, on the pension rolls, at the rate allowed by law to pilots in the navy, to commence on the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the same to be subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and paid out of the naval pension fund.

Pension to widow and minor children of Benjamin B. Naylor.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act increasing the Pension of Susan A. Mitchell.*

Pension to Susan A. Mitchell.

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 Susan A. Mitchell, mother of Lieutenant Leander F. Alley, late of company I, twentieth Massachusetts regiment volunteer infantry, as the mother of a second lieutenant, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act to place the Name of Josephine K. Bugher on the Pension Rolls.*

Pension to Josephine K. Bugher.

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 authorized and directed to place the name of Josephine K. Bugher, of Missouri, on the pension rolls, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, commencing on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as the widow of Captain William J. Bugher, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow and Children of Colonel James A. Mulligan, deceased.*

Preamble.

Whereas James A. Mulligan on the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, was mustered into the service of the United States as colonel of the twenty-third Illinois infantry, known as the "Irish brigade," marched to the front in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and from that time, (excepting two months when a prisoner of war,) was actively engaged in the military service of the republic against armed rebels until he fell on the battle-field of Winchester, the twenty-sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and whereas during two years of that military service he was assigned to the command of brigades and divisions, and performed the duties of brigadier and major general, but received only the pay of a colonel; and whereas the widow and children of the said Colonel James A. Mulligan are justly entitled to, and need for their support, the amount of pay which he would have received if he had been commissioned according to his respective commands in the field: Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises,

Payment to Marian Mulligan, widow of Colonel James A. Mulligan.

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, directed to pay to Marian Mulligan, widow of said Colonel James A. Mulligan, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the money appropriated for the pay of the army.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Albert Grant.*

Payment to Albert Grant.

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 thirty thousand dollars to Albert Grant, in full satisfaction of all demands against the United States on account of the construction of buildings numbered twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, at the Norfolk navy yard, by Albert Grant and H. A. Pierce, who were partners, doing business under the name and style of A. Grant and Company.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Charles N. Goulding, late Quartermaster of Volunteers.* July 3, 1868.

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 be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow and place to the credit of Charles N. Goulding, late captain and assistant quartermaster, in the final settlement of his accounts as such officer, such amounts and sums as he shall satisfactorily prove to have been captured, either in money or vouchers, by the enemy, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, while on duty in the army of Virginia, under Major-General John Pope: *Provided*, That no greater amount for losses shall so be passed to his credit *then* [than] the balance now appearing against him on the books of the government.

Allowance to Charles N. Goulding in settlement of accounts.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act to authorize the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury to settle the Accounts of Andrew S. Core.* July 3, 1868.

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 Andrew S. Core, late collector of internal revenue for the second district of Virginia (now West Virginia), upon principles of justice and equity.

Accounts of Andrew S. Core to be settled equitably.

See *post*, p. 433.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Parker Quince.* July 3, 1868.

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 and directed to allow the sum of sixteen hundred and eight dollars and ninety-seven cents to Parker Quince, in the settlement of his accounts with the government, for his salary as collector of customs for the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, and acting collector of internal revenue from September thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to May fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in addition to the sums already paid him for salary for that period. And the said sum of sixteen hundred and eight dollars and ninety-seven cents is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Allowance to Parker Quince in settlement of his accounts.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Martha M. Jones, Administratrix of Samuel T. Jones.* July 3, 1868.

Preamble.

Whereas the commissioner of patents did on the twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, upon the petition of Martha M. Jones, administratrix of the estate of Samuel T. Jones, deceased, extend for the period of seven years, from the twenty-fourth of February aforesaid, the letters-patent of the United States granted unto the said Samuel T. Jones on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for an invention in the manufacture of the white oxide of zinc, for which invention letters-patent had been granted unto him by the government of Great Britain, dated the twenty-third day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty; and whereas doubts exist as to the power of the said commissioner to grant the said extension after the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the said foreign letters-patent: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the extension of said letters-patent of the United States for the term of seven years from and

Extension of

patent to Martha M. Jones made valid.

after the expiration of fourteen years from the date of said foreign letters-patent be, and the same is hereby, declared to be valid and binding, and the power of the said commissioner to make the same is in all respects confirmed, and the said letters-patent of the United States are hereby declared to be, and to have been, by force of the certificate of extension thereon indorsed, duly extended for the period of seven years from the twenty-third day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four: *Provided*, That this act shall not operate during the period between the date of the English patent and the date of the original American patent.

Proviso.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Dan Ellis.*

Payment to Captain Dan Ellis.

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 three thousand and sixty dollars to Captain Dan Ellis, of Carter County, in the State of Tennessee, in compensation for his services as scout, pilot, and recruiting agent, volunteered in the cause of the government, from eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, during the late war.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to James S. Todd.*

Pension to James S. Todd.

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 James S. Todd, of North Carolina, father of two sons who died in the first regiment North Carolina volunteers, and to allow and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow of Henry Kaneday.*

Pension to Elizabeth Kaneday.

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 Elizabeth Kaneday, the widow of Henry Kaneday, late a private in company I, fifteenth regiment Iowa infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Almira Wyeth.*

Pension to Almira Wyeth.

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 Almira Wyeth, widow of James M. Wyeth, late a private in company I, seventy-fifth regiment Illinois volunteers, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rebecca Jane Kinsel.* July 3, 1868.

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 on the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rebecca Jane Kinsel, the only child under sixteen years of age of Erastus Kinsel, late a private in company A, one hundred and twenty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue until she attains the age of sixteen years.

Pension to Rebecca Jane Kinsel.

APPROVED, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Q. A. Keck, late a Private in the Third Missouri Cavalry.* July 3, 1868.

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 the name of John Q. A. Keck, late a private in the third Missouri cavalry, on the pension rolls, and to pay him a pension of fifteen dollars per month, the same to commence on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Pension to John Q. A. Keck.

APPROVED, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Land within the United States Survey Number three thousand two hundred and seventeen, in the State of Missouri.* July 4, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States do hereby release, grant, relinquish, convey, and confirm, in fee simple and in full property, to the legal representatives of Ann O. Camp and Antoine Reilhe all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all of the land within United States survey number three thousand two hundred and seventeen, in townships forty-four and forty-five, north of the base line in ranges six and seven, east of the fifth principal meridian line, in the State of Missouri, being the same land that was surveyed by the United States for Madame Camp and Antoine Reilhe's representatives, containing two thousand nine hundred and five arpens and fifty-six perches and forty feet, which is equal to two thousand four hundred and seventy-one acres and seventy-six hundredths of an acre: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall in any manner abridge, divest, impair, injure, or prejudice any adverse right, title, or interest of any person or persons in or to any portion or part of the aforesaid land, which is released, granted, relinquished, conveyed, and confirmed by this act.

Title of the United States to certain land in Missouri conveyed to Ann O. Camp and Antoine Reilhe.

Adverse rights not affected.

APPROVED, July 4, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act to confirm the Title of Ethan Ray Clarke and Samuel Ward Clarke to certain Lands in the State of Florida, claimed under a Grant from the Spanish Government.* July 4, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of Ethan Ray Clarke and Samuel Ward Clarke to a tract of land five miles square on Black Creek, south of Saint Mary's River, in the State of Florida, and bounded as follows: upon one side by the Saint Mary's River, and upon the other side by vacant lands, being the same lands to which an exclusive right to take the timber was granted by the Spanish government to John Underwood, and upon which he erected a saw-mill in eighteen hundred and five, and which was kept up and continued for many years, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein con-

Title of Ethan Ray Clarke and Samuel Ward Clarke to certain land in Florida confirmed.

tained shall operate to the prejudice of any claim which may be set up to said land by reason of any previous sale thereof; nor shall this act in any way prejudice any claimant under the said John Underwood, or any person deriving title or claim thereto under said Underwood, his heirs or assigns, or of any person or persons who may be entitled to pre-emption rights under any existing laws of the United States.

Adverse rights not affected.

Approved, July 4, 1868.

July 7, 1868.

CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William B. Todd.*

Certain money to be refunded to William B. Todd.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded to William B. Todd, of the city of Washington, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and nineteen dollars, it being for so much money paid by the said William B. Todd to the United States, on the twenty-seventh of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for certain land in the city of Washington, being the south half of lot number fifteen, in square number six hundred and thirty-six, which had been before sold and the United States paid therefor.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act to provide for certain Claims against the Department of Agriculture.*

Payment of claims against the Department of Agriculture.

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 to audit the claims included in the schedule following, to wit: W. L. Ellison, one dollar and fifty cents; C. C. Anderson, seven dollars and fifty cents; M. W. Beverage, one hundred and fifty dollars; W. O. Berry, six dollars and forty-seven cents; J. H. Bourne, thirty-five dollars; John Bell, twenty-two dollars; C. J. Brewer, eighty-five dollars; E. Baker, seven dollars; T. L. Boggess, four dollars and fifty cents; J. A. Blake, four dollars; Baltimore Journal of Commerce and Price Current, fifteen dollars; George Brown, one dollar and thirteen cents; L. C. Campbell, two hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents; G. B. Carrow, eighty-five dollars; Cruit and Campbell, twenty dollars; Carter, Yates, and Wiswell, sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; F. W. Christern, two dollars; H. L. Chapin, six dollars and fifty cents; Craigen and Clever, five dollars; Collins, Alderson, and Company, eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and eleven cents; William B. Dana, five dollars; R. P. Eaton and Company, one dollar and fifty cents; Espey and Burdoff, sixty-two dollars; Samuel S. Foss, two dollars; Fisher and Schaeffer, ten dollars and ninety cents; Nathaniel B. Fugitt, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-one cents; Fowler and Company, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents; Z. D. Gilman, twenty-two dollars; William Hacker, six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty cents; Hovey and Company, eighty-three cents; International Exchange, (J. Mudie, agent,) two dollars; Irving and Willey, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents; Journal of Commerce, seventeen dollars; A. J. Joice and Company, forty-eight dollars and thirteen cents; Aug. Jordan, twenty-five dollars; J. Knox, fifteen dollars and fifty cents; J. M. Kuester, two dollars; J. F. Luhme and Company, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents; Linton and Company, forty-five dollars; A. M. Lawza, six dollars in gold; D. T. Moore, three dollars; Pascal Morris, thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-six cents; J. Markriter, ten dollars; W. B. Moses, three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-five cents; Myers and McGhan, twenty five dollars and twenty-five cents; J. W.

Marlin, eighty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents; E. Matlack, twenty-five cents; Munn and Company, three dollars; National Intelligencer, sixteen dollars; Plant and Brother, two dollars; Z. Pratt, ten dollars; Philp and Solomons, fifteen dollars; F. and J. Rives, five dollars; William Smith, six dollars; John Saul, forty-five dollars and sixty-five cents; H. A. Swasey and Company, three dollars; Schaeffer and Karadi, sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents; W. B. Smith and Company, four dollars; E. W. Stewart, sixty dollars; E. Slade, thirty dollars; Stevens Brothers, (London,) fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents; Sibley and Guy, forty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents; J. Turner, one dollar; R. O. Thompson, fifteen dollars; Charles S. Taft, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents; J. E. Tilton and Company, three dollars; Andrieux, Vilmorin, and Company, twelve dollars and seventy cents; T. B. Winner, one dollar and fifty cents; William Wood and Company twenty-nine dollars; J. B. Ward, thirty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents; G. E. Woodward, two dollars and fifty cents; Samuel Wagner, two dollars; J. F. Wright, one dollar; A. H. Young, forty-eight dollars and seventeen cents; Paschall Morris, twenty dollars; A. S. Yorke, sixty-five dollars and twenty cents; Stevens and Brother (London magazine), eighty dollars; James Sheehy, six dollars and fifty cents; R. O. Thompson, eighty dollars; W. C. Lodge, thirty-five dollars; James S. Lippencott, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars; J. F. Walfinger, forty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Samuel Ringwalt, one hundred and four dollars; William H. Gardner, twenty dollars; G. Hubart Bates, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; William W. Bates, two hundred and four dollars; H. D. Dunn, two hundred and thirty-two dollars; X. A. Willard, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; N. B. Cloud, twenty-eight dollars; S. F. Baird, twenty dollars; H. F. French, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; C. W. Howard, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents; John White, fifteen dollars and fifty-six cents; Henry A. Dreer, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents; Israel S. Diehl, nine hundred dollars; and to allow so much of the same as shall appear upon due proof under oath to be due and unpaid for goods delivered and services rendered to the Department of Agriculture upon contracts made by the commissioner prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, [and] for the payment of the same, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment of claims against the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioner or other officer of the Department of Agriculture shall hereafter, in the name of the United States, or in the name of said department, contract for any goods or services for the use thereof beyond the amount of money appropriated and remaining in his or their hands unexpended at the time of such contract, the officer so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty upon any officer of the Department of Agriculture contracting for goods or services beyond appropriation, &c.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Government Contractors.*

July 13, 1868.

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 Secor and Company, and Perine, Secor, and Company, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and one cent; to Harrison Loring, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars; to the Atlantic Iron Works, of Boston, Massachusetts, four thousand

Payments to Secor & Co.; Perine, Secor, & Co.; Harrison Loring; Atlantic Iron Works.

Payments to Aquilla Adams; M. F. Merritt; Tomlinson, Harteepee & Co.; Harlan & Hollingsworth: Poole & Hunt.

eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents; to Aquilla Adams, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents; to M. F. Merritt, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents; to Tomlinson, Harteepee, and Company, fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars; to Harlan and Hollingsworth, the sum of thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars, and to Poole and Hunt, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-one cents, being the amount found to be due to each of the parties herein respectively named by the Secretary of the Navy under an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the board made the allowance, as per their report, under the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

1867, ch. 147. Vol. xiv. p. 424.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of James Hooper.*

Payment to James Hooper.

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 to James Hooper, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, being the value of his vessel, the bark General Berry, which was captured and destroyed at sea, on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, while in the military service of the United States, by the rebel steamer Florida.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow and Children of John W. Jameson, deceased.*

Pension to widow and children of John W. Jameson.

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 allow and pay Eveline Jameson, widow of John W. Jameson, late a first lieutenant in Captain MacCluney's company of Missouri home guards, a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, as the widow, and two dollars per month each to Flora A., Michael F., Eva F., and John E., children under sixteen years of age of said John W. Jameson, to commence September seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the date of his death, until the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on which date her present pension commenced.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act increasing the Pension of Nancy Weeks, Widow of Francis Weeks, an Ensign in the revolutionary War.*

Pension of Nancy Weeks 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 he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Mrs. Nancy Weeks, widow of Francis Weeks, late of the State of Georgia, and an ensign in the revolutionary war, to ten dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a Patent to F. N. Blake for one hundred and sixty Acres of Land in Kansas.* July 13, 1868.

Preamble. 1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701

Whereas military bounty land-warrant number eighty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, for one hundred and sixty acres, was issued under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the name of Betsey Foster, and by her sold and assigned to F. N. Blake, and thereafter lost by said Blake; and whereas said Blake proved the loss and ownership of said warrant, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of pensions, and obtained the issue of a duplicate warrant, and has located the same on the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township six south, of range one east, in the State of Kansas: Therefore,

Patent for land to issue to F. N. Blake.

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 for said land to be issued to F. N. Blake, as if the said duplicate land-warrant had been assigned to him by the warrantee.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles B. Tanner, late first Lieutenant sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.* July 13, 1868.

Payment to Charles B. Tanner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-two cents, to be paid to Charles B. Tanner, late first lieutenant and aid in the first brigade, second division, second army corps, to cover a period of service from November eight to December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, inclusive, at which time he actually performed duty and was regularly commissioned in the sixty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, but was not mustered in.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act for the Relief of Timothy Lyden, of Parkersburg, West Virginia.* July 13, 1868.

Payment to Timothy Lyden.

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 and directed to pay to Timothy Lyden, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and two dollars in compensation of services rendered in the quartermaster's department, and for a period of captivity in rebel prisons.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin B. French, late Commissioner of public Buildings.* July 13, 1868.

Payment to Benjamin B. French.

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 Benjamin B. French, late commissioner of public buildings, for services performed from the second to the fourteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive, for which he has not been heretofore paid, the sum of eighty-five dollars.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Louisa Fitch, Widow of E. P. Fitch, deceased.*

Pension to Louisa Fitch.

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 Louisa Fitch, widow of E. P. Fitch, late a captain and assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers, on the pension roll, and to pay her at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charlotte Posey, Widow of Sebastian R. Posey.*

Payment of pension to Charlotte Posey.

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 pay Charlotte Posey her pension from and after the date of the discharge of her late husband, Sebastian R. Posey, up to the date upon which her name was placed upon the pension roll.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Edward Hamel, minor Child of Edward Hamel, deceased.*

Pension to Edward Hamel.

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 upon the pension roll the name of Edward Hamel, only surviving child of Edward Hamel, late a private in company C, eighth regiment Kansas volunteers, who died in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, and to pay to him or his legally appointed guardian or guardians a pension of eight dollars per month, from the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the date of the death of his father, until he attains the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Carrie E. Burdett.*

Pension to Carrie E. Burdett.

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 Carrie E. Burdett, widow of James F. Burdett, late an acting assistant surgeon in the military service, on the pension roll at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas W. Ward, late Collector of Customs, District of Corpus Christi, Texas.*

Accounts of Thomas W. Ward 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 to audit and settle the accounts of Thomas W. Ward, late collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi, Texas, from March fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and allow him the same compensation and emoluments as if he had been legally collector of customs for said district for said period; and that the deputy-collector appointed by said Thomas W.

Ward, on the seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be recognized as the legal deputy-collector of said district, and the said accounting officers are authorized to settle the accounts of the said deputy in the same manner as if he had been legally appointed and all his acts were legal.

Accounts of deputy-collector at Corpus Christi to be settled.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucinda R. Johnson.*

July 13, 1868.

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 upon the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucinda R. Johnson, widow of Doctor Bluford Johnson, of Illinois, late a contract surgeon in the military service of the United States, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence March seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Lucinda R. Johnson.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha Stout.*

July 13, 1868.

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 Stout, widow of Tinson Stout, late a private in the Daviess county company of home guards, Kentucky militia, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Martha Stout.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Harriet W. Pond.*

July 13, 1868.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Harriet W. Pond, wife of —— Pond, formerly Harriet W. Stinson, and to allow and pay to her as in her own right, and not subject to the claim or control of her said husband, a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her natural life.

Pension to Harriet W. Pond.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Steepleton, Widow of Harrison W. Steepleton, deceased.*

July 13, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conyress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Steepleton, widow of Harrison W. Steepleton, late a private in company E, sixth regiment, Indiana legion, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Elizabeth Steepleton.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Mary Gaither, Widow of Wiley Gaither, deceased.*

Payment of pension to Mary Gaither.

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 allow and pay to Mrs. Mary Gaither, widow of Wiley Gaither, late a private in company A, twenty-seventh regiment Kentucky infantry volunteers, her pension as such widow from the twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the day of his death, until the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on which day her present pension commenced.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Rebecca V. Senor, Mother of James H. Senor, deceased.*

Pension to Rebecca V. Senor.

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 allow and pay to Rebecca V. Senor, mother of James H. Senor, late a private in company F, twenty-fifth regiment Missouri volunteers, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, as the mother of said James H. Senor, from the sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the date of his death, until the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on which date her present pension commenced.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Maria Raftery.*

Pension to Maria Raftery and children.

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 Maria Raftery, widow of Patrick Raftery, late a corporal in company H, thirty-third regiment Massachusetts volunteers, on the pension roll, and that he pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, commencing on the second day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and two dollars per month for each child of said Raftery under the age of sixteen years, commencing on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to continue until they shall respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas Stewart.*

Pension to Thomas Stewart.

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 Thomas Stewart on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anna M. Howard.*

Pension to Anna M. Howard.

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 upon the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna M. Howard, mother of Geo. W. Howard, late a private in company C, eleventh regiment New Jersey volunteers, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to continue during her widowhood.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Catharine Wands.* July 13, 1868.

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 allow and pay to Catharine Wands, mother of John Wands, late a private in company I, seventh regiment New York heavy artillery volunteers, now on the pension roll, her pension from the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the date of her son's death, until the twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on which date her present pension commenced. Payment of pension to Catharine Wands.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Barker, Widow of Alexander Barker, deceased.* July 13, 1868.

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 allow and pay to Elizabeth Barker, widow of Alexander Barker, late a private in company F, twenty-second regiment Massachusetts volunteers, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the date of the death of her said husband, until the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on which date her present pension commenced. Payment of pension to Elizabeth Barker.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Julia M. Molin.* July 13, 1868.

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 allow and to pay to Julia M. Molin, of Stockholm, Sweden, widow of Charles G. Molin, late a private in the second regiment of Minnesota volunteers, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the eighteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the date of the death of her said husband, until the nineteenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date of the commencement of the pension heretofore allowed her. Payment to Julia M. Molin.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry Reens.* July 13, 1868.

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 allow and pay to Henry Reens, late a private in company I, thirtieth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, now on the pension rolls, his pension from the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the date of his discharge from the service, until the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on which day his present pension commenced. Payment of pension to Henry Reens.

APPROVED, July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henrietta Nobles.* July 13, 1868.

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 Henrietta Nobles, widow of Captain Daniel G. Nobles, of the fourth regiment of Tennessee infantry, upon the pension rolls, and to pay her a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the Pension to Henrietta Nobles.

second day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Ann Kelly, Widow of Bernard Kelly.*

Pension to Ann Kelly.

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 Ann Kelly, widow of Bernard Kelly, late a private in company I, thirteenth New York heavy artillery volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Catharine Eckhardt.*

Increase of pension to Catharine Eckhardt.

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 pay to Catharine Eckhardt, widow of Henry L. Eckhardt, late a private in company C, fifth regiment Missouri volunteers, in addition to the pension heretofore granted her, the further sum of two dollars per month, for and on account of the care, custody, and maintenance by her of Anna M. Eckhardt, a child under sixteen years of age of the said Henry L. Eckhardt by a former wife, from the third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, while she has such care, custody, and maintenance, until the said child shall attain the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Sylvester Nugent.*

Pension to Sylvester Nugent.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Sylvester Nugent, late a private in company F, eleventh regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and to allow and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the date of his discharge, until the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on which date his present pension commenced.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 13, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to John W. Harris.*

Pension to John W. Harris.

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 upon the pension rolls the name of John W. Harris, late a pilot in the service of the United States, and to allow and pay to him, from the naval pension fund, a pension at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, the same to commence on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act for the Removal of certain Disabilities from the Persons therein named.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each house concuring therein), That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon the following-named citizens of the several States

hereinafter mentioned, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed, namely: —

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in South Carolina;

Jacob Kibler, Henry Summer, John P. Kinard, E. P. Lake, and W. W. Houseal, of Newberry County; H. P. Hammond, Greenville; Elihu Moore, Lancaster; S. B. Clowney, Fairfield; Lewis Dial, Laurens; H. H. Kinnard, Newberry; J. C. Miller, Charleston; A. P. Kinnard, Newberry; H. Beatie, Greenville; S. W. Maurice, Williamsburg; D. L. Thomas, Beaufort; F. C. Gowen, H. C. Markley, Thomas Cox, of Greenville; William B. Johnson, Richland; Metts Williams and G. W. Williams, of York; John Twitly, Lancaster; Matthew McDonald, Abbeville; A. G. Baskin and E. B. Miller, of Richland; C. R. Rutland, J. Botton Smith, and Daniel Burton, of York; Walter W. Herbert and Thomas Jordan, of Fairfield; Thomas E. Dudley, Bennettsville; Alexander McBee, Greenville; J. B. Tolleson and B. F. Bates, of Spartanburg; William M. Thomas, Greenville; James A. Black, Abbeville; Willis Allen, Spartansburg; John S. Green, Sumter; Elijah U. Horner, Edgefield; H. W. Lawson, Abbeville; Doctor Robert Lebby, Charleston; C. W. Dudley, Bennettsville; D. B. Miller and John L. Neagle, of Columbia; James Johnson, Hugh Craig, James Martin, T. J. Bell, W. C. Beaty, S. D. Goodlett, Peter McCole, Stewart Harrison, James L. Orr, and W. F. Durisol; all of South Carolina.

in Texas;

Jacob Keichler, San Antonio; Jacob Eliot, Navarro County; Jacob Schmitz, Comal County; Richard W. Davis, Goliad; John Blair, Houston County; Thomas P. Ochiltree, Asa E. Stratton, junior, and D. E. E. Brannan, of Matagorda; Amos Clark and John Forbes, of Nacogdoches; Sydney L. Fontaine, R. L. Fulton, and James B. Simpson, of Galveston; J. D. Gay, Montgomery; J. Hilliard Jones, Mark Miller, and Armistead T. Munroe, of Houston; Robert B. Kingsbury, Brownsville; William M. Rust, Guadalupe; Horace Taylor, Mecas; Seymour White, Jasper; and James W. Barnes, of Grimes County; all of Texas.

in Georgia.

R. W. Bell, Banks County; Walter Brock, State Senator elect; William T. Martin, Banks County; Charles E. Broyles, of Dalton; William Anderson, William Carter, William Cleary, Benjamin Loughbridge, D. Johnson, A. S. Vining, R. P. Wood, Wesley Ashe, and Hugh Shannon, of Murray County; M. J. Collins, C. D. Gibbs, James Glenn, A. J. Green, Joshua Harland, Dawson A. Walker, and Joseph Guthrie, of Whitfield County; W. F. Holden, Chamfordville; James Hill, Gordon; John Calvin Johnson, Clark; A. T. McIntyre, Thomas; Elijah G. Raiford, Chattahoochie; J. G. Moon, Valdosta; Daniel S. Printup, Floyd; Samuel Bard and James M. Calhoun, of Atlanta; B. H. Warren, Richmond; J. Sanders, C. C. Kelley, R. A. Waters, Miles Kitching, J. M. Bucket, S. K. Long, and E. A. Marsh, of Twiggs County; George Paine and Richard Nelson, of Wilkinson County; W. F. Jordan, Henry I. Glover, and Reuben Jordan, of Jasper County; Joshua Hill, Madison; J. B. Benson, Hart; J. O. Harris, Fulton; George W. Flournoy, Cobb; P. B. Bedford, Aren; N. M. Sessions, Pierce; Madison Bell, Banks; Benjamin Dunmegan, Hall; George P. Burnett, Floyd; J. A. Wimpley, Lumpkin; J. Milledge, Richmond; J. Harris, and J. F. Hardin, of Newtown; John Burch and W. W. Foster, of Towns; S. A. Corker, Burke; William Woods, Morgan; Daniel A. Green and Joseph Armstrong, of Vienna; William A. Adams, Greenville; N. Corbit, W. B. Jones, John Harris, Samuel Lindsey, James Buchan, James Cunningham, Haywood Hughes, F. M. Smith, A. J. Bennett, S. T. W. Muier, Horace Sibley, W. H. Whitehead, J. Devers, Henry P. Farrow, David G. Cotting, Garnett Andrews, M. R. Bell, Otheo P. Beall, and J. B. Jones, of Macon County; Henry K. McCay, Sumter County; James L. Seward, Thomas County; J. G. W. Mills, of Fulton County; I. B. Nesbitt, of Gordon County; D. E. Hunter, of Wilcox County; William Clifton, of Tatnall County; W. G. B. Rogers, of Union County; I. G. Black, of White

Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Georgia;

County; A. W. Johnson, of Forsythe County; G. W. Johnson, of Hall County; W. G. Spencer, of Lumpkin County; Burrell Jine, of Habersham County; J. Mathews, I. Nunnelly, I. R. Bracewell, and G. W. Hausard, of Gwinett County; Berry Henderson, of Pierce County; James M. Traywick, of Pulaski County; W. A. Mathews, of Houston County; Wright Brady, Andrew J. Ronaldson, Benton Byrd, and John V. Price, of Sumter County; James L. Wimberly, of Stewart County; Jesse A. Glenn and M. P. Quillian, of Whitfield County; George W. Fish, of Macon County; Isham Fannin and Thomas B. Saffold, of Morgan County; Hiram Warner, of Merriwether County; C. B. Cole, of Bibb County; William T. Wofford, of Barton County; Benjamin Williams, of Appling County; Horace Seibles, of Quitman County; W. S. Wall, of Taylor County; William Whaley, of Wayne County; Fortune Louett, of Worth County; Lewis H. Roberts, of Echols County; J. O. Hutchins, of Jones County; Charles Daniels, of Coffee County; Thomas Barbour, of Chatooga County; Dix Fletcher and J. S. Wood, of Cobb County; Thomas I. Perry, Newton I. Perkins, and Warren R. D. Moss; Ephraim Thorn, of Newton County; W. B. Gillespie, of Banks County; Joel D. Gunnels, of Banks County; George M. Nolan, of Henry County; William L. Clay, of Sumter County; Joseph Adkins, E. J. Higby, A. Corbitt, J. M. Coleman, and John Dickey; all of Georgia.

in Louisiana;

Zenon Lablauve and John E. Frudeau, of parish of Jefferson; Theodore Drouet and Rufus King Howel, of New Orleans; Wade H. Hough, W. W. Handlin, and E. North Cullum, of Marksville; Benjamin Bloomfield and John A. Letten, of New Orleans; A. Sidney Robertson; all of Louisiana.

in Tennessee;

George W. Marshall, Lafayette, Tennessee.

in Florida;

Robert H. Gamble, James T. Magbee, and Edwin M. West, of Tallahassee; Thomas T. Long, of Lake City; Josiah E. Lee, of Sumterville; A. C. Blount, F. C. Humphreys, and James Abercrombie, of Pensacola; William J. Keizer, of Milton; Benjamin Neal, of Marianna; J. Clark Greeley, of Jacksonville; Francis J. Wheaton, Perry G. Wall, and D. P. Holland, of Apalachicola, all of Florida.

in North Carolina.

William M. Moore, of Yancey; Leonidas C. Edwards, of Oxford, Granby County; John F. Alexander, of Cleaveland County; William E. Vaughan, of Pasquotank County; Luke Blackmoor, of Salisbury; H. Davidson, of Charlotte; Neal McKay, of Harnett; Lafayette Green, of Stanley County; John D. Carrie, W. R. Terry, and Andrew J. Brown, of Richmond County; A. R. McDonald, of Carthage, Moore County; William B. Richardson, of Moore County; William T. Buxton and Henry Gatling, of Northampton County; William S. Mason, of Wake County; S. M. Bell, James McGee, L. S. Ledford, W. H. Hogshead, John Roberts, Abraham Israel, W. M. Davis, W. C. Ledford, Riley McConnell, James Shearrer, T. C. West, and Marion Passmore, of Clay County; James Bryson, of Cowee, Macon County; M. M. Brown, of Jackson County; B. K. Ward, of Henderson County; J. R. Neill and A. J. Roberts, of Yancey County; William A. Walton, Obadiah Woodson, John I. Shaver, Dolphin A. Davis, and Benjamin F. Fraley, of Rowan County; Charles L. Summers, William F. Wasson, Thomas A. Allison, Alexander P. Sharpe, John Young, George F. Davidson, Thomas A. Nicholdson, and John M. Turner, of Iredell County; Henry R. Austin, Ephraim Gaither, Henry B. Howard, Charles Anderson, James M. Brock, Paluck H. Cain, and James M. Johnson, of Davie County; James W. Osborn, William W. Grier, R. M. White, F. M. Ross, T. B. Brice, Thomas L. Vail, R. L. DeArmond, and S. W. Reed of Mecklenburg County; all of North Carolina.

in Kentucky;

Edward Crossland, of Graves County, Kentucky.

in Mississippi.

James L. Alcorn, Benjamin D. Nabers, J. L. Wofford, and Austin Ballard, of Tishoningo; John S. Morris, Claiborne; Charles C. Shackleford,

of Madison; Edward A. Payton and Samuel Donnelly, of Hinds; G. A. Webster, of Simpson; G. C. Sullivan, of Oktibbeha; George Stovall, of Carroll; William H. Noble, Wilkinson; George R. Alcorn, Coahoma; Orville M. Blanton, L. B. Valiant, and Frank Valiant of Washington; T. W. Adams and John McRae, of Kemper; James D. Stewart, Jackson; E. J. Vasser, W. A. Sykes, N. G. Elkin, J. N. Walton, and G. W. Rennington, of Monroe County; J. W. Vance, De Soto County; W. M. Haley, Copiah; Robert W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc County; W. H. Bearden; all of Mississippi. Legal and political disabilities removed from certain persons in Mississippi;

R. P. Bryant, W. W. Douglas, A. C. Dunn, J. L. C. Danner, Samuel Reith, E. H. Smith, junior, Doctor E. H. Smith, and Samuel M. Page, of Richmond; J. M. Brickhouse, of Bellehaven; P. A. Balling and B. J. Epes, of Dinwiddie; W. L. Edward, of Fairfax; R. S. Hines, of Richmond; George C. Orgain, of Lunenburg, and R. L. Owen, of Lynchburg; Henry Owen, of Prince Edward; Harvey Risk, of Stanton, and D. B. Smith, of Hanover; Henry Shackleford, of Culpepper County; Samuel S. Weisiger, of Amelia; James C. White, of Portsmouth; I. F. Fickler, of Danville; Thomas Y. Mosby, Bedford; J. W. Wright, Lynchburg; J. N. Murdock, Wellsville; Charles H. Lewis, Rockingham; and Peter Saunders, senior, of Franklin; William Whistler, of Shenandoah; Edgar Spady, of Northampton; James M. Catlett, of Fauquier; John W. Johnson, James R. Gibson, Alexander R. Preston, of Washington; J. Parker Jordan and Thomas L. Nelson, of Norfolk; Lindsey M. Shumaker, of Danville; Thomas S. Herring, of Powhattan; and William C. Burton, of Lynchburg; all of Virginia. in Virginia;

J. A. Corbett, Sevier County; M. W. Locke, Sevier County; and D. H. C. Moore, of Napoleon; John P. Farrell, of Arkansas County; James T. Elliott, Onachite County; George W. McCown, of Columbia County; John R. Duvall and Eli K. Haynes, of Drew County; all of Arkansas. in Arkansas;

T. J. Woolf, of Marengo County; George W. Malone, of De Kalb County; J. D. Sibley, of Huntersville; and L. P. Saxon, of Montgomery County; Sydall P. Saxon; all of Alabama; and R. K. Howell of New Orleans. in Alabama; New Orleans.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Child of John P. Fetty.* July 20, 1868.

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 names of Fannie Fetty, the widow, and Ethel May Fetty, child under sixteen years of age of John P. Fetty, late a private in company "I," fourteenth regiment West Virginia infantry volunteers, and to pay her a pension, commencing October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to widow and child of John P. Fetty.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of Henry Brown.* July 20, 1868.

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 names of Rehma Brown, the widow, and Nancy J., Alvey F., Sarah C., and Henry, children under sixteen years of age of Henry Brown, late a private in company K, tenth regiment Tennessee cavalry volunteers, and to pay her a pension, commencing January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to widow and children of Henry Brown.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXC.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph M'Ghee Cameron and Mary Jane Cameron, Children of Lafayette Cameron, deceased.*

Pension to children of Lafayette Cameron.

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 names of Joseph M'Ghee Cameron and Mary Jane Cameron, residents of the District of Columbia, children under sixteen years of age of Lafayette Cameron, deceased, on the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and to pay them a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to each the additional sum of two dollars per month from the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, until they severally attain the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCI.—*An Act granting a Pension to John A. Weed and Elizabeth J. Weed, minor Children of Robert T. Weed, deceased.*

Pension to children of Robert T. Weed.

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 upon the pension roll the names of John A. Weed and Elizabeth J. Weed, only surviving children of Robert T. Weed, late a private in the second Indiana battery volunteers, who died in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, and to pay to them, or their legally appointed guardian or guardians, a pension of eight dollars per month from the tenth day of November, eighteenh undred and sixty-four, the date of the death of their father, until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCII.—*An Act for the Relief of George T. Brien.*

Pension to George T. Brien.

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 allow and pay to George T. Brien, out of the naval pension fund, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, in lieu of the pension of five dollars per month heretofore allowed him.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCIII.—*An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Obadiah T. Plum.*

Pension of Obadiah T. Plum 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 is hereby authorized and directed to increase the pension of Obadiah T. Plum, late a private in company F, twenty-second regiment Iowa infantry volunteers, from eight dollars to twenty-five dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during his natural life.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Maria Schweitzer and the minor Children of Conrad Schweitzer, deceased.*

Pension to widow and children of Conrad Schweitzer.

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 upon the pension rolls the names of Maria Schweitzer, the widow, and Carl B. and Maria Schweitzer, children under sixteen years of age of Conrad Schweitzer,

late a private in company C, sixty-first regiment New York volunteers, and allow and pay her a pension, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, commencing February second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel N. Miller.* July 20, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Samuel N. Miller, who obtained a patent for an improved compound anchor, dated the twenty-ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for fourteen years, which expired on the twenty-ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be authorized to apply to the commissioner of patents for the extension of said patent for seven years, under the regulations now in force in relation to the extension of patents; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed to investigate and decide the application for extension on the same evidence and in the same manner as other applications for extension are decided: *Provided*, That the applications for extension be made within sixty days after the approval of this act, and the decision of the commissioner be rendered within ninety days from the filing of said application in the patent office: *And provided also*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to hold responsible in damages any person who may have manufactured or used the said improved compound anchor between the expiration of the said patent and the approval of this act.

Samuel N. Miller may apply for extension of patent.

Proviso.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert Ford.* July 20, 1868.

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 eight hundred and fourteen dollars to Robert Ford, in full payment for his time and services as a teamster in the quartermaster's department of the army from May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Payment to Robert Ford.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Children of William M. Wooten, deceased.* July 20, 1868.

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 names of Alfred C. Wooten, Susan M. T. Wooten, Jesse Wooten, and Rosalia M. Wooten, children under sixteen years of age of William M. Wooten, deceased, late a private in Daviess County company of home guards, Kentucky militia, and to pay to them, or to their legally appointed guardian or guardians, a pension to commence on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years.

Pension to children of William M. Wooten.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Sheets.* July 20, 1868.

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 to John Sheets.

Pension to John Sheets.

pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Sheets, late a private in company F, twelfth regiment West Virginia volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CXCIX. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of twenty Acres of Land in the military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

Preamble.

Whereas the Secretary of War, in behalf of the United States and in accordance with the previous practice of the War Department, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, did execute to Samuel Denman, William H. Russell, and Thomas Ewing, junior, and their assigns, a lease of twenty acres of land in the military reserve at Fort Leavenworth, State of Kansas, for the term of sixteen years thereafter, with a preference to them of an extension of the term, and with the exclusive right to mine for coal under the lands of said military reserve; and whereas the said lessees and their assigns accepted the said lease, and upon the faith thereof have prosecuted their mining operations under many difficulties at great expense, and have finally succeeded in striking the deep coal beds of that geological region after having expended their entire capital to the amount of forty thousand dollars; and whereas it is now discovered that the said lease is invalid because the Secretary of War was unauthorized in law to make the same, by reason of which the said lessees are deprived of their right to proceed, and are threatened with the total loss of their money, and are without redress; and whereas in view of the incalculable benefit to be derived, not alone by the State of Kansas, but by the whole country adjacent thereto, by the development of the coal strata of the region, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, did concur in a joint resolution reciting the above, and respectfully requesting this Congress to act in the premises; and whereas the House of Representatives of the United States have heretofore passed an act directing the sale, in small tracts, of a body of land in said military reserve: Therefore,

Leavenworth Coal Company may purchase part of military reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Leavenworth Coal Company, being the successors and assigns of Samuel Denman, William H. Russell, and Thomas Ewing, junior, in the lease aforesaid, shall have the right to purchase from the United States twenty acres of land lying in the military reserve at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of the military reserve and the Missouri River, running northwardly thence along the west line of the said Missouri River, thence westwardly in a line parallel to the south line of the military reserve, thence southwardly in a line at right angles with the south line of the military reserve, thence eastwardly in the said south line of the military reserve to the point of beginning, the said lines to be run so as to make the form of the said twenty acres as nearly square as practicable. The said Leavenworth Coal Company shall pay therefor the sum fixed by the United States district judges of the State of Kansas, the eastern district of Missouri, and of the northern district of Illinois, whose reasonable expenses shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and said lease is hereby extended sixteen years from the passage of this act.

Lease extended.

Patent to issue to grant exclusive right to mine coal.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the payment of the purchase-money for the same, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to the said Leavenworth Coal Company, and its successors and assigns, a patent for the above-described lands, which

patent shall also grant to the said company, and its successors and assigns, the exclusive right to mine for all coal underlying the lands now comprised in the military reserve aforesaid.

Mining right.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CC. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of George R. Waters.*

July 20, 1868.

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 names of Mary Waters, the widow, and the three children under sixteen years of age, of George R. Waters, late a member of the fifteenth regiment New York volunteers, commencing November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Pension to widow and children of George R. Waters.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas Connolly.*

July 20, 1868.

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 Thomas Connolly, late a member of company A, sixty-ninth New York volunteers.

Pension to Thomas Connolly.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCII. — *An Act for the Relief of Wait Talcott.*

July 20, 1868.

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 credit to Wait Talcott (as of the eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five), internal revenue collector for the second district of Illinois, the sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-three cents in consideration of the loss of that sum by the robbery of his deputy, Captain Richard A. Smith.

Wait Talcott to be allowed a credit.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henry H. Hunter.*

July 20, 1868.

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 Henry H. Hunter, a resident of Knox County, Kentucky, and who was wounded while serving with the first regiment of Kentucky volunteer cavalry, commencing October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Pension to Henry H. Hunter.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of Myron Wilklow.*

July 20, 1868.

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 names of Sarah A. Wilklow, the widow, and Elmira, Emma, and Mary Wilklow, children under sixteen years of age of Myron Wilklow, late a

Pension to widow and children of Myron Wilklow.

member of company B, forty-seventh Ohio volunteers, commencing June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Children of Charles Gouler.*

Pension to children of Charles Gouler.

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 names of Willie, Ellen, and Tellis Gouler, children under sixteen years of age of Charles Gouler, late a private in company "F" ninth New Hampshire volunteers, commencing April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Repeal of 1866, ch. 62, 185. Vol. xiv. pp. 584, 594.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an act approved April eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act granting a pension to Mrs. Emerance Gouler," and an act approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act amendatory of an act entitled 'An act granting a pension to Mrs. Emerance Gouler,'" are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Children of James Heatherly.*

Pension to children of James Heatherly.

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 names of Joseph, Sarah, Laomi, Francis, and James Heatherly, the children under sixteen years of age of James Heatherly, late of company E, eleventh West Virginia volunteers, commencing January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John H. Finlay.*

Pension to John H. Finlay.

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 John H. Finlay, late a member of company G, second Illinois cavalry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from October sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dollars per month.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John A. Neustaedter.*

Payment to John A. Neustaedter.

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 is hereby directed to pay to John A. Neustaedter, late a captain of artillery, out of any money appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the pay of the army, the full pay and emoluments of a captain of artillery in the army of the United States, from March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided,* That this act shall not be deemed a precedent for the payment of other officers holding appointment under General John C. Fremont.

Proviso.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCIX. — *An Act to place the Name of Mahala M. Straight upon the Pension Rolls of the United States.* July 20, 1868.

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 Mahala M. Straight, widow of Alonzo A. Straight, deceased, late a private in company E, one hundred and twenty-ninth regiment Illinois volunteers, upon the pension rolls of the United States and to pay [her] a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to continue during her widowhood, subject to the laws now in force in relation to pensions. Pension to Mahala M. Straight.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCX. — *An Act granting a Pension to W. W. Cunningham.* July 20, 1868.

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 W. W. Cunningham, late a sergeant of company C, thirteenth New York cavalry, on the pension rolls, and to allow and pay him a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Pension to W. W. Cunningham

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to John W. Hughes.* July 20, 1868.

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 John W. Hughes, late a private in company I, nineteenth Iowa volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, until the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, commencing February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to John W. Hughes.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of Charles W. Wilcox.* July 20, 1868.

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 names of Martha J. Wilcox, the widow, and James W., Clarinda J., Ira E., and Charles E. Wilcox, children under sixteen years of age of Charles W. Wilcox, late of company "B," ninety-seven Illinois volunteers, commencing March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to widow and children of Charles W. Wilcox.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Saffrona C. Phelps, Widow of John S. Phelps.* July 20, 1868.

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 names of Saffrona C. Phelps, the widow, and Caleb S. Phelps, child Pension to widow and child of John S. Phelps.

under sixteen years of age, of John S. Phelps, late a second lieutenant in the thirty-fifth regiment of Kentucky mounted infantry, commencing July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Children of Pleasant Stoops.*

Pension to children of Pleasant Stoops.

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 instructed to place upon the pension rolls the names of David Henry Stoops, Pleasant Stoops, and Sturges Stoops, the children under sixteen years of age of Pleasant Stoops, late a member of company F, eighteenth regiment of United States infantry, to date from the day of his death, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to George F. Gorham, late a Private in Company "B" twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts volunteer Infantry.*

Pension to George F. Gorham;

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 on the pension rolls the name of George F. Gorham, late a private in company "B," twenty-ninth regiment Massachusetts volunteer infantry, in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that he be allowed and paid a pension at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to be computed from the sixteenth day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

to be paid to his guardian.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That inasmuch as the said George F. Gorham is now insane, it is ordered and directed that the pension money be paid over to his guardian to be applied to the support of said George F. Gorham during his insanity.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Child of William Craft.*

Pension to widow and child of William Craft.

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 names of Susan F. Craft, widow, and the child under sixteen years of age, of William Craft, late of company "D," eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to commence April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jeremiah T. Hallett.*

Pension to Jeremiah T. Hallett.

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 Jeremiah T. Hallett, late a member of company I, first United States infantry, and allow and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, until the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and subsequently at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, commencing March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Solomon Zachman.* July 20, 1868.

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 authorized and directed to place the name of Solomon Zachman, of Marion County, Ohio, formerly a member of company "D," eighty-second Ohio volunteers, on the pension rolls, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dollars per month during his natural life.

Pension to Solomon Zachman.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to William H. McDonald.* July 20, 1868.

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 William H. McDonald, late of company F, sixtieth regiment New York volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month until June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, commencing March eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to William H. McDonald.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXX. — *An Act granting Arrears of Pension to Cyrus K. Wood, legal Representative of Cyrus D. Wood, deceased.* July 20, 1868.

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 to Cyrus K. Wood, of Auburn, Maine, father and legal representative of Cyrus D. Wood, late of company "H," tenth regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, eight dollars per month from the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and twenty-five dollars per month from said sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Arrears of pension of Cyrus D. Wood to be paid to Cyrus K. Wood.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of Andrew Holman.* July 20, 1868.

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 on the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Kezia Holman, the widow, and the three children under sixteen years of age, of Andrew Holman, late a private in company "G," twenty-ninth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, commencing March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Pension to widow and children of Andrew Holman.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John D. Lay.* July 20, 1868.

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 John D. Lay a citizen of Daviess County, Missouri, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month until June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dol-

Pension to John D. Lay.

lars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Child of Cornelius L. Rice.*

Pension to widow and child of Cornelius L. Rice.

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 names of Elizabeth Rice, the widow, and William T. S. Rice, the child under sixteen years of age, of Cornelius L. Rice, late a member of company "B," ninety-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing December fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 20, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Edward B. Allen.*

Payment to Edward B. Allen.

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 to Edward B. Allen, of the State of Indiana, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, the full amount of the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry from the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

July 22, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of L. Merchant and Company and Peter Rosecrantz.*

Payment to Leander Merchant for cotton wrongly taken;

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 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Leander Merchant, of the firm of L. Merchant and Company, the sum of one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eighty one cents, the proceeds of six hundred and eighty-four bales of cotton, the private property of said firm, taken erroneously and without due authority by the agents of the United States civil and military authorities at Mobile, Alabama, in the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shipped to New York, sold by the United States, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury, the charges and expenses of the United States having been deducted

to Peter Rosecrantz.

therefrom; and to Peter Rosecrantz the sum of thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and ten cents, the proceeds of two hundred and forty-one bales of cotton, the private property of said Rosecrantz, taken, sold, and appropriated at the same time and place, and in the same manner, the charges and expenses of the United States having likewise been deducted therefrom.

Approved, July 22, 1868.

July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXI.—*An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Frances T. Richardson, Widow of the late Major-General Israel B. Richardson.*

Pension to Frances T. Richardson 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 he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Frances T. Richardson, widow of the late Major-General Israel B. Richardson, for pension at the rate of fifty dollars per month from the third day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on which day General Richardson died from wounds received in the bat-

tle of Antietam on the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said pension to be continued during her widowhood, and if that should terminate, then to be continued to Israel Philip Richardson, sole surviving child of said General Richardson, until he shall become sixteen years old.

Pension to continue how long.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pension heretofore allowed to said Frances T. Richardson, under general law, be discontinued, but the sum received by her under the same shall be deducted from the pension hereby granted, and this pension shall be subject to the provisions of the general pension law.

Provision as to former pension.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha Ann Wallace.* July 23, 1868.

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 Martha Ann Wallace, widow of the late Brigadier-General W. H. L. Wallace, for pension at the rate of fifty dollars per month, from the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to Martha Ann Wallace.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pension heretofore allowed said Martha A. Wallace under general law be discontinued.

Former pension.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Violet Henry.* July 27, 1868.

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 Violet Henry, the widow of Sherrood Henry, late a private in company D, sixteenth regiments United States colored troops, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and also to pay her the sum of two dollars per month for Easter Henry, child under sixteen years of age of the said Sherrod and Violet, from the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, until she attains the said age.

Pension to Violet Henry.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Nancy Smith.* July 27, 1868.

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 Smith, widow of Benjamin H. Smith, late a private in company E, twenty-third regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and to pay her a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Nancy Smith.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXIX. — *An Act granting Increase of Pension to Nancy A. Stocks.* July 27, 1868.

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 to Nancy A. Stocks, widow of Reuben Stocks, deceased, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the sum of two dollars per month for each of the children of the said Reuben Stocks under sixteen years of

Pension to Nancy A. Stocks for children of Reuben Stocks.

age at the time of his death, to wit: George, born November twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; Joseph, born March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and Mary A., born December eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, until they severally attain the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Robert Watson.*

Pension to Robert Watson.

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 Robert Watson, late a private in company E, tenth regiment Tennessee infantry volunteers, and to pay him a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen dollars per month during his natural life.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Scott.*

Pension to Mary Scott and children of William Scott.

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 allow and pay to Mary Scott, widow of William Scott, late a private in company I, fifteenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the date of the death of her said husband, until the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the date of the commencement of the pension heretofore allowed her, and the additional sum of two dollars per month for each child of said William Scott under sixteen years of age, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to continue until said children shall severally attain the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Seth Lea.*

Pension to Seth Lea.

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 Seth Lea, of Knox County, in the State of Tennessee, and pay him a pension as a second lieutenant, commencing January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII. — *An Act to provide for the Distribution of the Reward offered by the President of the United States for the Capture of Jefferson Davis.*

Reward for capture of Jefferson Davis, how to be distributed. Vol. xiii. p. 756.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reward of one hundred thousand dollars offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis by the President of the United States in his proclamation of May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be paid as follows: To James H. Wilson, of the State of Illinois, late major-general of volunteers, three thousand dollars; to Benjamin D. Pritchard, of the State of Michigan, late lieutenant-colonel of the fourth Michigan cavalry, three thousand dollars;

to Henry Harnden, of the State of Wisconsin, late lieutenant-colonel of the first Wisconsin cavalry, three thousand dollars; to Joseph A. O. Yeoman, of the State of Iowa, late captain of the first Ohio cavalry, three thousand dollars; and to the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, in proportion to the monthly pay proper to which they were respectively entitled by law in the grades which they held at the time of said capture: —

Fourth Michigan cavalry.

Officers and men of the fourth Michigan cavalry that were present at the capture of Jefferson Davis and party, on the morning of May ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: Julian G. Dickinson, adjutant; Perry J. Davis, regimental quartermaster; Charles T. Hudson, captain company E; Silas J. Stauber, first lieutenant company G; Henry S. Bontell, first lieutenant company C (wounded); Alfred B. Purinton, second lieutenant company I; John Bennett, second lieutenant company B; Thomas Davis, commissary-sergeant company A; George A. Simmons, Thomas Riley, and Rezin Wright, sergeants company A; Darwin Dunning, Robert L. Reynolds, and Lyman J. Russell, corporals company A; William Balon, Daniel C. Blinn, Gilbert Coata, James Fullerton, Caspar Knable, Philo Morse, Charles W. Nichols, Henry Provost, and George Rinke, privates company A; A. E. Ford and A. A. Braley, sergeants company B; J. F. Sherbourne, C. F. Parker, William Crow, U. B. Tuttle, and B. B. Bennett, corporals company B; A. F. Sheppard, W. P. Steadman, Frank Crim, Augustus Armstrong, William V. Wood, John Nichols, J. J. Bontell, and L. H. Wilcox, privates company B; Abram Sebring, Reuben Palmerton, David J. Curry, and George M. Munger, corporals company C; James F. Bullard, David Dillon, Frank C. Leach, James H. Lynch, Stephen B. Munson, (killed,) John Ruppert, Ranselear Riggs, William J. Smith, and Harmon Stephens, privates company C; James H. Place, corporal company D; Burt Judson, Horace C. Jenney, William H. J. Martin, William Parker, Francis E. Thompson, Z. H. Wilcox, John Brown, Jacob E. Munn, and Thomas Hunter, privates company D; George A. Bullard and David B. Green, sergeants company E; John Hines, (killed,) Charles W. Tyler, Dewitt C. Carr, and William H. Crittenden, corporals company E; Silas Bullard, Robert G. Tripp, Oscar E. Tefft, Henry Johnson, William F. Driesman, Peter Segarry, George F. Dalmage, and John G. Stephens, privates company E; John Correnton, sergeant company F; William F. True and Dewitt C. Cobb, corporals company F; B. Franklin Nichols, James Patterson, Ira Harrington, junior, John F. Grossman, Homer Hazleton, Henry Frickey, George Raab, Joseph Bellinger, Henry Bradock, Dennis Drescoe, and William Wright, privates company F; Jacob N. Frash, James F. O'Brien, John Cavanaugh, Jeremiah F. Craig, and William H. Palmateer, sergeants company G; George W. Van Sickle, John Ballou, George Myers, and Leander B. Shaw, corporals company G; Joshua Parks, Cary Reed, John A. Skinner, Joseph Odrin, David Cunningham, privates company G; and John H. Kelch, private company K; Joseph Hofmaster and Benjamin K. Colf, sergeants company L; Charles C. Marsh and William Oliver, corporals company L; Ed. Lane, J. W. Linsley, Perry Phelps, Benjamin F. Carpenter, Joseph Stewart, William Newkirk, George Noggle, Jesse J. Penfield, William Munn, Andrew Bee, and Daniel Edward, privates company L; Wesley D. Pond, first sergeant company M; Simeon Huff and Henry Shanahan, corporals company M; Emanuel Beazan, Andrew Anderson, Robert Arnold, and John Vantyle, privates company M; Daniel Graham, private company G; Elias F. Pierce [and] Lester P. Bates, sergeant[s] company I; Jerome B. Heath and Preston W. Brown, corporals company I; Luke M. Thayer, Martin L. Brown, George W. Bodwell, William Dill, George W. Dutcher, Charles Flugger, Daniel E. Krumm, Charles W. Middaugh, Peter McKennedy, Hiram H. McCullough, and Marwin R. Pettit, privates company I; Ansel

Adams, sergeant company K; Alonzo Moe, corporal company K; James R. Norton, John Nelson, Jacob D. Newith, Edwin Mabie, Smith B. Mills, Decatur Jaycox, Enoch L. Rhodes, Thomas Folley, Nathaniel Root, privates company K.

First Wisconsin cavalry.

Officers and enlisted men of the first Wisconsin cavalry engaged in the pursuit and present at the time of the capture of Jefferson Davis: Orson P. Clinton, second lieutenant company B; Walter O. Hargraves, sergeant-major; James Aplin, private company K, orderly for Colonel Harnden; Austin M. Howe, sergeant company A; David N. Bell, William Billsbeck, Martin M. Coleman, William Deyer, John Huntermer, Gottleib J. Klineline, Sidney Leonard, James McStillson, George W. Sillsbee, Christopher Stinebreck, Herbert Schelter, privates company A; Luther L. Blair, Melvin T. Olin, and John Clark, sergeants company B; Thomas B. Culbertson, James McCrary, and Ezra H. Stewart, corporals company B; Albert L. Beardsley, Thomas Coleman, Rawson P. Franklin, Sylvester Fairbanks, William Gill, William Grimes, Lewis Jacobson, Honore Leverner, William Matshie, Ira Miller, John Nolan, John Norton, Warren P. Otterson, Stephen Pougnette, William A. Spangler, Frederick Steinfield, Joseph Smith, George Wright, and John Wagner, privates company B; George D. Hussey and J. M. Wheeler, sergeants company D; Gustavus W. Sykes, (wounded,) L. Philip Pond, Joseph Myers, and George La Borde, corporals company D; Nelson Apley, (wounded,) P. F. Anderson, Donald Brandor, F. Bublitz, J. S. Burton, Lawrence Bird, Joseph Beguen, A. J. Craig, Thomas Day, Thomas Dickerson, Jerrod Fields, James Foley, Jacob Gosh, D. H. Goodrich, Lewis Harting, U. M. Hephner, C. Helgerson, Henry Hamilton, A. E. Johnson, John Ludwick, M. F. Nickerson, P. W. O. Herron, J. A. L. Pooch, Alexander Pingilly, Arne Renom, Jerome Roe, Herman Stone, John Spear, Henry Sidenburg, J. H. Warren, C. W. Seely, (wounded,) privates company D.

Detachment accompanying Captain Joseph A. O. Yeoman, in his pursuit and discovery of Jefferson Davis: George P. Barnes, junior, sergeant company A, first Ohio Cavalry; John H. McElwaine, quartermaster-sergeant company A, first Ohio cavalry; Samuel Robertson and Ripley M. Woln, corporals company A, first Ohio cavalry; Henry T. Ressler, Samuel J. Rice, Spencer C. Phares, and George W. Blair, privates company A, first Ohio cavalry; John Camm, sergeant company C, first Ohio cavalry; William Hampden, private company C, first Ohio cavalry; John W. Newlove, commissary-sergeant company D, first Ohio cavalry; William Powers, private company D, first Ohio cavalry; Bushrod W. Click, private company F, first Ohio cavalry; Thomas R. Kennard and William Place, privates company I, first Ohio cavalry; John Young, private company K, first Ohio cavalry; Lee Wood, private company L, seventh Ohio cavalry; John Gatts, corporal company E, seventh Ohio cavalry; Thomas H. Wright, private company E, fifth Iowa cavalry; and to five additional men, privates in the said first regiment of Ohio cavalry, one man of the seventh regiment of Ohio cavalry, and two men of the fifth regiment of Iowa cavalry, whose names and places of residence are unknown, but who shall satisfy the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department of their services and identity, by sufficient evidence, before being paid under this act. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receive evidence to correct misnomers and the omission, if any, of the names of those actually present rendering service with either of the said detachments, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and to certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be audited and paid.

Misnomers may be corrected of those deceased, &c.

Heirs, &c. to receive their share.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to the heirs-at-law and legal representatives of such soldiers above named as were killed in action at the capture of Jefferson Davis, or have since deceased, the share, proportion, or claim of such killed or deceased soldier shall be paid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect. Appropriation.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV. — *An Act to relieve from legal and political Disabilities certain Persons engaged in the late Rebellion.* July 27, 1868.

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 Simeon Corley, a citizen of South Carolina, John Milledge, of Augusta, Georgia, Michael Hahn, of New Orleans, Louisiana, James Bussey, of Morehouse parish, Louisiana, Wm. C. Carr, and John L. Barrett, of Union parish, Louisiana, Richard H. Cuney, of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Robert Ray, of New Orleans, Louisiana, George W. Christy, of New Orleans, Louisiana, Andrew T. Stone, of Rocky Comfort, Arkansas, Riley B. Archer, of Arkansas, James H. Hicks, of Arkansas, Rufus L. Archer, of Arkansas, Z. C. Ross, of Arkansas, W. F. Richardson, of Union County, Arkansas, and P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, [be, and the same are hereby, removed.]

Legal and political disabilities of certain persons removed. See Vol. xvi. ch. 6. Private Laws, p. 2.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucinda J. Letcher.* July 27, 1868.

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 Lucinda J. Letcher, widow of Joseph Letcher, late a private in company G, ninth Michigan volunteers, commencing October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Pension to Lucinda J Letcher

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Eliza Mascher, Widow of John F. Mascher.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Eliza Mascher, administratrix of John F. Mascher, deceased, who obtained a patent No. 9611 for an improvement in daguerreotype cases, dated the eighth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with additional improvement, No. 134, annexed to said original patent, dated nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for fourteen years, which expired on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be authorized to apply to the commissioner of patents for the extension of said patent for seven years, under the regulations now in force for the extension of patents, as if she had made application previous to its expiration, as required by law; and the commissioner of patents is directed to investigate and decide the application for extension on the same evidence and in the same manner as other applications for extension are decided: *Provided*, That the application for extension be made within thirty days after approval of this act, and the decision of the commissioner be rendered within ninety days from the filing of said application in the patent office: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to hold responsible in damages any person who may have manufactured or used the daguerreotype cases with the improvement and addition aforesaid, or used cases containing the improvement and addition aforesaid, between the expiration of the patent and the approval of this act: *And provided also*, That the commissioner shall be satisfied before granting such extension that it will enure entirely to the benefit of the said Eliza Mascher.

Eliza Mascher may apply for extension of patent. Proviso. Proviso. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXVII. — *An Act directing the Commissioner of Pensions to proceed to hear Evidence and determine the Right of W. H. Cox, deceased, late a Sergeant in Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, to a Pension in same Manner as if he were still living, he having died of Disease contracted whilst a Prisoner of War at Andersonville, Georgia, and, if found to be entitled to a Pension, then same, from Time of his Death, to be paid over to his Father, Charles D. Cox.*

Preamble.

Whereas, W. H. Cox, a hale, hearty young man of about twenty years of age, residing with his father, Charles D. Cox, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and being a part of his family, on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was enrolled as a sergeant in company F, second regiment Pennsylvania artillery, to serve three years or during the war; that he was regularly mustered in as such, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, on or about the second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was taken prisoner by the rebels and sent to Andersonville, Georgia, and there confined as a prisoner of war for the period of ten months, and from exposure and lack of food became very much debilitated, and after being released he was on the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by virtue of a telegram dated adjutant-general's office, May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, honorably discharged from the United States service; and whereas the said W. H. Cox, after reaching his father's residence, made application for a pension under existing laws, in consequence of disease contracted in line of duty, and before the case was finally disposed of, to wit, July ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, he died of disease contracted as aforesaid, and the commissioner then declined to proceed farther in the case, being of opinion that the death of the young man suspended farther proceedings; and whereas Charles D. Cox, father of said deceased soldier, is desirous of obtaining the pension justly due his said son from date of his discharge till death, to be applied to the purchase of a suitable monument to be placed at his grave: Therefore,

Right of W. H. Cox to a pension to be examined.

Pension to be paid to Charles D. Cox.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of pensions be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to proceed and receive proof of the right of said W. H. Cox to a pension in same manner as if still living, and if the evidence satisfies him that he was so entitled, then the pension from time of discharge till his death to be paid over to his father, Charles D. Cox, out of the pension fund or any other money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Orlena Walters.*

Pension to Orlena Walters.

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 Orlena Walters, widow of Lieutenant Elisha Walters, late of the seventh provisional regiment of enrolled Missouri militia, commencing October fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCLXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Richardson.*

Pension to Elizabeth Richardson.

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 Richardson, widow of William Richardson, late a private in company I, fifth Kentucky cavalry, commencing February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXC. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret C. Long.* July 27, 1868.

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 Margaret C. Long, widow of Jessee K. Long, late a private in company E, twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteers, commencing June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Pension to Margaret C. Long.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to James Rooney.* July 27, 1868.

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 James Rooney, late a member of company B, seventh Missouri cavalry, commencing April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Pension to James Rooney.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Davis.* July 27, 1868.

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 Margaret Davis, widow of William H. Davis, late an acting surgeon in the eighteenth Missouri volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month.

Pension to Margaret Davis.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and minor Children of Hiram Hitchcock.* July 27, 1868.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the names of the widow, Jane E. Hitchcock, and the minor children, under sixteen years of age, of Hiram Hitchcock, late a hospital steward in the eighteenth Wisconsin regiment volunteers, commencing January seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Pension to widow and minor children of Hiram Hitchcock.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Zadock T. Newman.* July 27, 1868.

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 the name of Zadock T. Newman, late a private in the seventh provisional regiment enrolled Missouri militia, upon the pension roll, at the rate of four dollars a month from the second day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to continue during his natural life, subject to the provisions of the pension laws.

Pension to Zadock T. Newman.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Alice A. Dryer.* July 27, 1868.

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 to Alice A.

Pension to Alice A. Dryer.

Dryer, widow of Hiram Dryer, late a major of the thirteenth regiment of United States infantry, whose name is now on the list of pensioners, the sum of twenty-five dollars per month during her widowhood, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving; this act to take effect from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the day of the death of said Hiram Dryer.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann Williams.*

Pension to Ann Williams.

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 Ann Williams, widow of John Williams, late of company E, third regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, commencing May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to George Truax, late a Private in Company H, First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.*

Pension to George Truax.

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 George Truax, late a private in company H, first regiment of Virginia volunteers, on the pension roll, to be paid a pension to the extent of one fourth disability, to be increased or cease as the subsequent examinations of the surgeon may disclose, subject to the rules and regulations of the pension department, to commence on the twenty-ninth day of October, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Cassidy.*

Pension to Elizabeth Cassidy.

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 Cassidy, widow of Michael Cassidy, late a first lieutenant in the sixty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, commencing July fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCXCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Filson.*

Pension to Margaret Filson.

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 Margaret Filson, widow of George W. Filson, to receive a pension to bear date from first January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCC. — *An Act to place the Name of Ellen Curry, Widow of James Curry, deceased, a private Soldier of Company F, 39th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, upon the Pension Roll of the United States.*

Pension to Ellen Curry.

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 to place the name of Ellen Curry,

widow of James Curry, deceased, private soldier in company F, thirty-ninth regiment Illinois infantry volunteers, upon the pension roll of the United States, subject to the laws now in force in relation to pensions.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCI. — *An Act granting a Pension of seventeen Dollars per Month to David Duhigg, of Lynden, Vermont, Father of late First Lieutenant Dennis Duhigg, of Company M, First Regiment Vermont Artillery.* July 27, 1868.

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 required to place on the pension roll the name of David Duhigg, father of late First Lieutenant Dennis Duhigg, of company M, first regiment Vermont artillery, who was killed in battle, and that the said David Duhigg, in consequence of the service and death of his said son, be paid during his natural life a pension of seventeen dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act. Pension to David Duhigg.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charles Hamstead.* July 27, 1868.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Charles Hamstead, late a member of Captain Shell's company of West Virginia State guards, (afterwards the seventh West Virginia volunteers,) commencing February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Pension to Charles Hamstead.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Matthew C. Griswold.* July 27, 1868.

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 Matthew C. Griswold, late a first lieutenant in the twentieth regiment of New York cavalry, commencing January eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Pension to Matthew C. Griswold.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Mary J. Trueman.* July 27, 1868.

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 Mary J. Trueman, widow of James Trueman, late private in company B, twelfth regiment West Virginia volunteer infantry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws. Pension to Mary J. Trueman.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain A. G. Olivar.* July 27, 1868.

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 A. G. Olivar, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise approoriated, Pay to Captain A. G. Olivar.

the sum of two thousand and ten dollars, this being the full amount that the said Olivar had stolen from him the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which was government funds.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Sally C. Northrop.*

Preamble. 1847, ch. 8. § 9. Vol. ix. p. 125.

Whereas the petition of Sally C. Northrop represents that in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, Henry S. Atwood, a merchant, being solicited thereto by them, purchased the discharges of certain soldiers, and obtained from them powers of attorney to procure and assign the bounty land warrants to which they were entitled under the ninth section of the act of Congress, approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and that before receiving the warrants on the discharges so purchased, the said Henry S. Atwood died; and that subsequently said warrants were duly received by Franklin K. Beck, administrator of the estate of said Henry S. Atwood, and sold by said Beck, as such administrator, to the said Sally C. Northrop, for a full and valuable consideration; and whereas it is further represented by the petitioner that, according to the forms of transfer now prescribed by law, her title to said warrants is defective, and that after careful efforts through several years, she has been unable to find the soldiers in whose names said warrants were issued, and therefore unable to perfect her title to the same; the numbers of said warrants and the names of the soldiers in whose favor they were issued being as follows, viz: 61669, John Holly; 61575, William Luffman; 60813, George W. Bowen; 60823, James Cooper; 61672, John Gilbert; 61556, Adam H. Underwood; 60817, Henry Truitt; 61674, Henry H. Foster; 61822, Joseph Ervin; 61675, John E. Edmundson; 61820, Thomas Johnson; 61676, William Davis; 62062, William M. Connor; 61663, Frederick S. Moore; 60814, Robert Bryan; 61665, William Holley; 60825, Green B. Driscoll; 60822, William Childers; 61819, James Loflen; 61664, John C. Lewis; 61569, Matthew V. Gray; 61806, William B. Buckelew; 61671, William H. Hines; 60816, Pierce L. Alford; 61808, Peter Brookey; 61576, Silas M. Sullivan; 61809, Elebe H. Jones; 62111, William E. Binion; 62337, Zadoc Pitts; 60827 John Lamerson; 62335, Thomas Lindsey; 60826, Wilson Clark; 61807, Wiley Chesser; 60824, Joel Foster; 62336, Augustus Patal; 60821, Jesse Le Grand; 61810, Persel N. Graham; 60815, Milton A. Roach; 62060, Ludwick B. Bright; 61667, Samuel C. Gordon; 61670, Patrick H. Harding; 61666, Farrer Lankaster; 62061, William F. Hunter; 62189, Nicholas M. Fain; 61805, John Bradley; 60812, Robert Beesley; 62064, Robert D. Brooks; 70861, Columbus W. Howard; 62373, John M. Castello; 61577, James Murray; 61562, George Somers; 62063, Charles R. Brewer; ——, John Burner: Therefore,

Patents to issue to Sally C. Northrop, &c. for land, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the location, in accordance with law, by Sally C. Northrop, or her assigns, and the presentation of any of the foregoing bounty land warrants so located, to the commissioner of the general land office with proper legal evidence that the same has been assigned to the aforesaid Sally C. Northrop by Franklin K. Beck, as administrator of the estate of the aforesaid Henry S. Atwood, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to issue patents for the land so located as in other cases.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Hon. George W. Bridges, a Member of the Thirty-seventh Congress.* July 27, 1868.

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 pay to the Hon. George W. Bridges, late a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, from the State of Tennessee, the sum of one thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and ten cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation and payment of his claim for pay as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, deducted for loss of time, occasioned by his arrest by rebel authority while on his way to the capital.

Payment to George W. Bridges.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Major F. F. Stevens, Assistant Paymaster United States Army.* July 27, 1868.

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 paymaster-general's office and the Treasury Department in the settlement of the accounts of Major F. F. Stevens, late an assistant paymaster of the United States army, credit to him the sum of three thousand and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, as of the first April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for the cause that that amount of public money in his hands on that day was lost by the burning of the steamer Alabama, on the Mississippi River: *Provided,* That in the opinion of said accounting officers the said allowance should be made.

Major F. F. Stevens to be credited with, &c. in settlement of account.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Palemon John.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and hereby is, instructed to allow Palemon John a credit for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, for that amount of revenue stamps lost or stolen from the mails while the same were in transit to said commissioner from said Palemon John, late revenue stamp agent.

Credit to be allowed Palemon John.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCX. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Thomas W. Miller.* July 27, 1868.

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 Thomas W. Miller, late captain and acting aide to Brigadier-General L. Cutler, late of the army of [the] Potomac, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, in full for military services from the thirteenth of May, to the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, inclusive, and for private horse killed in action at the battle of Gettysburg.

Payment to Captain Thomas W. Miller.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Emmelene H. Rudd, Widow of the late Commodore John Rudd, deceased.* July 27, 1868.

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 Emmelene H. Rudd, widow of John Rudd, late a commodore in the

Pension to Emmelene H. Rudd.

United States navy, and pay her, out of the naval pension fund, a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, commencing October twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and continue during widowhood.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Gridley.*

Pension to John Gridley.

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 Gridley, late of company G, of the ninth regiment of Michigan volunteers, commencing February fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Catherine Gensler.*

Pension to Catherine Gensler.

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 Catherine Gensler, mother of John D. Gensler, late a private in company I, one hundred and forty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Asa F. Holcomb.*

Pension to Asa F. Holcomb.

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 Asa F. Holcomb, late a private in company B, of the twenty-fourth regiment of New York cavalry, commencing September ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Lamar.*

Pension to Elizabeth Lamar.

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 Lamar, mother of James Curtis Lamar, who was killed while fighting with an organization of Union men in Kentucky, and pay her a pension of eight dollars per month, commencing September twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Smith.*

Pension to William 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 William Smith, late a corporal in company H, of the tenth United States infantry.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martin Burke.* July 27, 1868.

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 Martin Burke, late a sergeant in company K, of the fifteenth regiment of New York heavy artillery, and pay him a pension from August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Pension to Martin Burke.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Prescott Y. Howland.* July 27, 1868.

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 Prescott Y. Howland, late a corporal in company D, of the twelfth regiment of New Hampshire volunteer infantry, commencing October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to Prescott Y. Howland.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Stephen T. Carver.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Inrior 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 Stephen T. Carver, late a private in company D, of the forty-ninth New York volunteers, and pay him a pension subject to the report from an examining surgeon, commencing February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Pension to Stephen T. Carver.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Esther C. C. Vangilder, Widow of Charles F. Vangilder, deceased, late a Private in Company M, First Regiment Vermont Heavy Artillery Volunteers.* July 27, 1868.

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 Esther C. C. Vangilder, widow of Charles F. Vangilder, late a private in company M, first regiment of Vermont heavy artillery volunteers, who died May sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, leaving surviving said widow and issue by her, three children, to wit: Charles Adelbert, born November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Martha Rosell, born June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and Hosea Rosell Vangilder, born February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and that she be paid during her widowhood the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and also, under the provisions of the act of Congress relating to pensions, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the further sum of two dollars per month for each of said children, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years.

Pension to Esther C. C. Vangilder and children.

1866, ch. 235. Vol. xiv. p. 230

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXI. — *An Act granting back Pension to the minor Children of Joseph Berry.*

Pension to minor children of Joseph Berry.

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 names of Mary E. Berry and Louisa Berry, minor children of Joseph Berry, late a private in company B, fourth regiment of Iowa volunteers, commencing October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to continue until November twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXII. — *An Act granting increased Pension to William B. Edwards.*

Increased pension to William B. Edwards.

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. Edwards, who was granted a pension of eight dollars per month by an act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and pay him a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving; said increased pension to commence June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jonathan H. Perry.*

Pension to Jonathan H. Perry.

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, at the rate of eight dollars per month, the name of Jonathan H. Perry, father of Anthony H. Perry, late of company I, of the third regiment of New Jersey volunteer infantry, commencing August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John La Marsh.*

Pension to John La Marsh.

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 La Marsh, late a private in company F, of the third Vermont volunteer infantry, commencing August fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Catharine Skinner.*

Pension to Catharine Skinner.

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 Catharine Skinner, widow of Charles B. Skinner, late a private in company C, of the second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Helen L. Wolf.* July 27, 1868.

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 Helen L. Wolf, widow of John Wolf, late a private in company K, of the one hundred and eleventh regiment of New York infantry, commencing March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Pension to Helen L. Wolf.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, of Boston, Massachusetts, Mother of John Lane, deceased, late a Private in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.* July 27, 1868.

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 Lane, mother of John Lane, deceased, late a private in company A, twelfth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, who was killed in action August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at the second battle of Bull Run, Virginia, and that she be paid a pension of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, commencing on the thirtieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Pension to Elizabeth Lane.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Miss Ann E. Hamilton, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, Aunt and adopted Mother of James E. McKillip and Charles P. McKillip, deceased, late Soldiers in the Union Army.* July 27, 1868.

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 Miss Ann E. Hamilton, aunt and adopted mother of James E. McKillip, late a private in company F, sixty-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, who was wounded in battle at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and died of his wounds, in Richmond, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and Charles P. McKillip, late a corporal in company G, sixty-second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, who was killed in battle at Gaines Hill, Virginia, June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that she be paid a pension of eight dollars per month during her natural life, to commence on the twenty-seventh of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Pension to Ann E. Hamilton.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah E. Ball, Widow of James Ball, deceased, late a Fireman on the Steamer Vidette, connected with the Burnside Expedition.* July 27, 1868.

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. Ball, of the city of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, widow of James Ball, deceased, who was a fireman on the steamer Vidette, belonging to the government of the United States and connected with the Burnside Expedition, an[d] died of disease contracted in the service, leaving said widow surviving and issue under age of sixteen years, two children, to wit: Elnora, born June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and Pension to Sarah E. Ball.

fifty-three, and George D., born January third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; and that she be paid a pension of eight dollars per month, during her widowhood, to commence on the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and at her death or marriage the pension from that event to be paid to the children of the said James Ball, deceased, as may be then under the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jane McNaughton.*

Pension to Jane McNaughton.

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 Jane McNaughton, widow of Peter McNaughton, late a contract surgeon, and pay her a pension as the widow of a contract surgeon, commencing June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Michael Reilly.*

Pension to Michael Reilly.

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 Michael Reilly, late a private in company H, thirty-fifth regiment of Massachusetts volunteer infantry, commencing June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza Donnelly, Mother of Dudley Donnelly, deceased, late Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers.*

Pension to Eliza Donnelly.

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 on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza Donnelly, mother of Dudley Donnelly, deceased, late colonel of the twenty-eighth regiment of infantry, New York State volunteers; and that she be paid during her widowhood a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence on and after the fourth day of December, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth G. Hibben, Widow of Reverend Samuel Hibben, deceased, late a Chaplain in the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.*

Pension to Elizabeth G. Hibben.

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 G. Hibben, widow of Reverend Samuel Hibben, late a chaplain of the fourth cavalry regiment, Illinois volunteers, who had been appointed to that position with the rank of captain, and died of disease contracted in the service, leaving surviving said widow, and issue, one child, a son, of the name of John Grier Hibben, born April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and that she be paid during her widowhood a pension of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and at her marriage

or death the pension from that event to be paid to said child, if then under sixteen years old.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Hinman L. Hall.* July 27, 1868.

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 Hinman L. Hall, late a private in company D, of the ninety-seventh regiment of New York volunteer infantry, commencing July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Pension to Hinman L. Hall

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Grantees of Ann D. Durding.* July 27, 1868.

Whereas Ann D. Durding, by her duly appointed attorney, attempted to locate the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township ninety-seven north of range six west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa, on the seventh day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-one, with bounty-land warrant No. 23525, for forty acres, act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, but by an error the location was made in township ninety-one north, instead of ninety-seven north, and a patent was issued on said location in township ninety-one north, which patent was destroyed by fire by the burning of the land office at Dubuque; and whereas the tract in township ninety-seven north has been withdrawn from market under the act of Congress approved May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to aid in constructing the McGregor western railroad, but has not been taken by or approved to that road at this time; and whereas the tract in township ninety-seven north has been several times changed, and the said Ann D. Durding cannot now be found, and the loss of the tract of land to her grantees would result in a great hardship to them: Therefore, Preamble. 1850, ch. 85. Vol. ix. p. 520. 1864, ch. 84. Vol. xiii. p. 72.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commmissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized to cause the records and papers in the case to be corrected, and to issue a patent for the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one in township ninety-seven north of range six west, Iowa, in the name of Ann D. Durding. Patent for land to issue to Ann D. Durding.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Polly W. Cotton.* July 27, 1868.

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 Polly W. Cotton, widow of Wayne W. Cotton, late of company G, of the seventh regiment of Tennessee infantry, and pay her a pension as the widow of a captain, in lieu of the pension she is and has been receiving, commencing April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Polly W. Cotton.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Daniel Sheets.* July 27, 1868.

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 Pension to Daniel Sheets.

name of Daniel Sheets, late a captain in the seventeenth regiment of Ohio volunteers, commencing September twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Jane Rook.*

Pension to Jane Rook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asssembled, 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 Jane Rook, mother of James C. Rook, late a private in company A, of the third regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, commencing July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXXXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Hugo Eichholtz.*

Pension to Hugo Eichholtz.

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 Hugo Eichholtz, late a sergeant in company L, of the fifteenth New York heavy artillery, and pay him a pension from August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXL.—*An Act granting a Pension to the Children of William R. Silvey.*

Pension to minor children of William R. Silvey.

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 names of William A. Silvey and Mary Elizabeth Ann Silvey, children, under sixteen years, of William R. Silvey, late a private in company B, second regiment of Tennessee infantry, commencing November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Sarah K. Johnson.*

Pension to Sarah K. Johnson.

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 K. Johnson, late of Salisbury, North Carolina, and pay her a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, commencing March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to continue during her natural life.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLII.—*An Act* graiting [*granting*] *a Pension to Roslinda McCabe, Widow of Barney McCabe, late a Private in Company I, Tenth Regiment New York Cavalry Volunteers.*

Pension to Roslinda McCabe.

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 Roslinda McCabe, widow of Barney McCabe, deceased, late a

private in company I, tenth regiment New York cavalry volunteers, who died July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, leaving surviving said widow, who has not remarried, and issue by her three children under sixteen years of age, to wit: William, born October twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; Charles Edwin, born January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and Emily Jane McCabe, born May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and that she be paid, during her widowhood, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and also be paid under the provisions of an act of Congress relative to pensions, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the further sum of two dollars per month for each of said children, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years.

1866, ch. 235. Vol. xiv. p. 230.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Joseph A. Fry.*

July 27, 1868.

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 Joseph A. Fry, a private soldier enlisted in company F, seventeenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry.

Pension to Joseph A. Fry.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to William J. Cotty, late of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers.*

July 27, 1868.

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, at the rate of eight dollars per month, the name of William J. Cotty, late a member of the twenty-first Missouri infantry volunteers, to commence from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to William J. Cotty.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Nancy Cook, of Tennessee.*

July 27, 1868.

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 and authorized to place the name of Nancy Cook, of Johnson County, Tennessee, widow of Alexander Cook, on the pension roll at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Nancy Cook.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Barbara Stout, of Tennessee.*

July 27, 1868.

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 and authorized to place the name of Barbara Stout, of the county of Johnson, State of Tennessee, widow of John P. Stout, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Barbara Stout.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLVII.—*An Act granting a Pension to the minor Children of Garrett W. Freer.*

Pension to minor children of Garrett W. Freer.

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 names, jointly, of William G. Freer, Broadhead E. Freer, and Clarence Freer, minor children of Garrett W. Freer, late a "special agent" in the thirteenth district of New York, as the minor children of a second lieutenant, commencing July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Julia L. Doty.*

Pension to Julia L. Doty.

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 names of the widow Julia L. Doty and minor children of John M. Doty, late a contract surgeon United States volunteers, and who died at Annapolis, Maryland.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXLIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Frances M. Webster.*

Pension to Frances M. Webster.

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 Frances M. Webster, widow of L. B. Webster, late a captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the fourth regiment United States artillery.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCL.—*An Act granting a Pension to Ruth Barton.*

Pension to Ruth Barton.

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 Ruth Barton, widow of Albert G. Barton, late a hospital steward, United States army, commencing April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLI.—*An Act granting a Pension to John Marley.*

Pension to John Marley.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of John Marley, late a private in company "I," seventh New Hampshire volunteers, commencing on the twenty-third day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Joanna L. Shaw.* July 27, 1868

Pension to Joanna L. Shaw.

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 Joanna L. Shaw, widow of John E. Shaw, late a private in company "E," fourteenth regiment of Maine volunteers, and pay her a pension of seventeen dollars per month in lieu of the pension she is now and has been receiving, commencing August seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anna H. Pratt.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Anna H. 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 Anna H. Pratt, widow of Wheelock Pratt, late a major in the fifty-fifth regiment Massachusetts infantry, as the widow of a captain, commencing December thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Hannah K. Cook.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Hannah K. Cook.

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 Hannah K. Cook, widow of John M. Cook, late a second lieutenant in the one hundred and nineteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jane E. Rogers.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Jane E. Rogers.

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 Jane E. Rogers, widow of James B. Rogers, late captain company C, sixty-fourth regiment of United States colored troops, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Patrick Collins.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Patrick 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 is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Patrick Collins, of Dayton, Ohio, late of the twenty-ninth Indiana infantry, to receive pension from and after January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of ten dollars per month.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Kate Higgins.*

Pension to Kate Higgins.

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 Kate Higgins, of Louisville, Kentucky, widow of John Higgins, formerly a private in company F, twenty-eighth regiment Kentucky infantry, to receive a pension as such widow, commencing eleventh November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Barbara Weisse.*

Pension to Barbara Weisse.

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 Barbara Weisse, widow of Michael Weisse, late of company "K," ninth regiment Michigan infantry, to receive a pension to date from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah J. Rogers.*

Pension to Sarah Jane Rogers.

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 Jane Rogers, widow of Hugh S. Rogers, formerly of company C, fiftieth regiment Ohio volunteers, to receive pension from the twenty-second day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Louisa M. Williston.*

Pension to Louisa M. Williston.

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 Louisa M. Williston, widow of Samuel P. Williston, late a sergeant in the fourth Massachusetts battery, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Esther Graves.*

Pension to Esther Graves.

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 Esther Graves, late a nurse in the army, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Frederick Denning.*

Pension to Frederick Denning.

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 Frederick Denning, father of William F. Denning, late a second lieutenant in the ninth Maine volunteers, commencing July twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Joseph B. Rodden.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Joseph B. Rodden.

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 Joseph B. Rodden, late a private in company K, sixteenth regiment of New York volunteers.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to adjust the Accounts of Mark Howard.* July 27, 1868.

Accounts of Mark Howard to be adjusted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the accounts of Mark Howard, as collector of the first revenue district of Connecticut, in conformity with the revenue laws in force at the time he was collector of said district.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza Mathews.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Eliza Mathews.

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 Mathews, mother of Josiah W. Mathews, late a private in company F, of the one hundred and ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing May twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to William F. Nelson.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to William F. Nelson.

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 F. Nelson, late a chaplain at the Washington Park Hospital, Cincinnati, and pay him a pension as a chaplain from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Julia A. Barton.* July 27, 1868.

Pension to Julia A. Barton.

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 Julia A. Barton, widow of William Barton, late a private in company I, seventh regiment Kentucky volunteers.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Julia Carroll.*

Pension to Julia Carroll.

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 Julia Carroll, widow of Edward Carroll, late a private in company H, twenty-ninth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, commencing February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Cornelia Peaslee.*

Pension to Cornelia Peaslee.

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 Cornelia Peaslee, widow of Leonard Peaslee, late a private in company D, of the third regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Cover, Widow of Samuel Cover, deceased, late a Private in Company G, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

Pension to Mary Cover.

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 Cover, widow of Samuel Cover, deceased, late a private in company G, of the fifty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, (who left one child, to wit, a son named Henry, born May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six,) and to pay her such a pension per month as a widow of a private is entitled to under existing laws, to commence from the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and continue during her widowhood, and at her marriage or death the pension from that event to be paid to said child while under sixteen years of age.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to William F. Moses.*

Pension to William F. Moses.

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 F. Moses, late of company A, seventy-second regiment of Indiana volunteers, commencing June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Malinda Ferguson, Widow of James Ferguson, late a Private in Company C, of the First Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry.*

Pension to Malinda Ferguson.

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 on the pension roll the name of Malinda Ferguson, widow of James Ferguson, deceased, late a private in company C, of the first Kentucky cavalry, to be paid during her widowhood, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum allowed widows of privates in the war of eighteen

hundred and sixty-one, under existing pension laws, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and at her remarriage or death the pension to be paid from that period to the surviving children of said James Ferguson, deceased, that may then be under sixteen years of age, subject to the rules and regulations of the pension department.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Mary Merchant, Mother of Timothy H. Pittsford, deceased, late a Private in Company G, of the First Regiment of the United States Veteran Engineer Corps.* July 27, 1868.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Mary Merchant, mother of Timothy H. Pittsford, late a private in company G, of the first regiment of United States veteran engineer corps, to be paid during her widowhood, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum allowed mothers of a deceased private in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under existing pension laws, to be computed from the passage of this bill. Pension to Mary Merchant.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Frederica Brielmayer.* July 27, 1868.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Frederica Brielmayer, widow of William Brielmayer, late a member of company H, second regiment Ohio heavy artillery. Pension to Frederica Brielmayer.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Falardo, Widow of Onesimus Falardo, deceased, late a Private in Company K, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers.* July 27, 1868.

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 on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Falardo, widow of Onesimus Falardo, deceased, late a private in company K, of the one hundred and twenty-fifth regiment of New York volunteers, (who left three children under sixteen years of age, to wit, George, William, and Charles Falardo,) and to pay her such a pension per month as a widow of a private is entitled to under existing laws, to commence from the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood, and at her marriage or death the pension from that event to be paid to her said children while under sixteen years of age. Pension to Mary A. Falardo.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXVI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Phœbe McBride, Mother of Thomas McBride, deceased, late a Private in Company B, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.* July 27, 1868.

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 on the pension roll the name of Phœbe McBride, mother of Thomas McBride, deceased, late a private in company B, of the eighty-seventh regiment of Illinois volunteers, to be paid a pension of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, to commence from the passage of this act. Pension to Phœbe McBride.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Harriet E. Shears, Widow of John T. Shears, deceased, late a Private in Company H, of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry.*

Pension to Harriet E. Shears.

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 Harriet E. Shears, widow of John T. Shears, deceased, late a private in company H, of the fifty-seventh regiment of Illinois infantry, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the pension allowed widows of privates during widowhood, to be computed from the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and at her remarriage or death the same to be paid to the minor children of said John T. Shears, deceased, who may then be under the age of sixteen years, subject to the rules and regulations of the pension department.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William H. Blair, late a Private in Company G, of the Twelfth Regiment of Maine Volunteers.*

Pension to William H. Blair.

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 William H. Blair, late a private in company G, of the twelfth regiment of Maine volunteers, on the pension roll, to be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be computed from the twenty-seventh day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the rules and regulations of the pension department.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Christopher M. Cornmesser, late a Private in the Independent Iowa Home Guards.*

Pension to Christopher M. Cornmesser.

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 Christopher M. Cornmesser, late a private in the Independent Iowa Home Guards, and pay him such a pension as a private, injured as he is, may be entitled to under existing laws, founded upon surgical examination, to commence on the twenty-first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Johannah Connolly.*

Pension to Johannah Connolly.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Johannah Connolly, mother of Eugene Connolly, late a private in company E, twentieth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, commencing November five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to the minor Children of Michael Travis.* July 27, 1868.

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 names of the minor children of Michael Travis, late a private in company I, seventy-fourth regiment of Ohio volunteers, commencing February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Pension to minor children of Michael Travis.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and minor Children of James Cox.* July 27, 1868.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the names of the widow, Agnes Cox, and the minor children of James Cox, late of company B, first regiment Ohio heavy artillery, commencing January ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Pension to widow and minor children of James Cox.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lavinia A. Gittings, Mother of Andrew J. Gittings.* July 27, 1868.

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 limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Lavinia A. Gittings, mother of Andrew J. Gittings, late of "Putnam's Rangers," first Maryland cavalry, commencing March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to Lavinia A. Gittings.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Owen Griffin.* July 27, 1868.

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 Owen Griffin, foster-father of James Griffin, late a member of company D, of the twenty-second Wisconsin volunteers, and John Griffin, late of company H, seventeenth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, at the rate of eight dollars per month, and to continue during his natural life.

Pension to Owen Griffin.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Lewis.* July 27, 1868.

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 Margaret Lewis, mother of John B. Lewis, who served in company A, twelfth regiment of Connecticut volunteers, under the name of Clarence L. Ingersoll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Margaret Lewis.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Mary Brown.*

Pension to Mrs. Mary 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, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and restrictions of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of William Brown, late of company E, thirty-seventh regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Esther Fisk.*

Pension to Esther Fisk.

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 Esther Fisk, widow of John D. Fisk, late a private in the second New York veteran cavalry, commencing November twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William O. Dodge.*

Pension to William O. Dodge.

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 O. Dodge, a resident of Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, and a late member of the Missouri home guards.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow of Solomon Gause.*

Pension to widow of Solomon Gause.

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 D. Gause, the widow of Solomon Gause, late a private in company B, sixty-fifth regiment Ohio volunteers, commencing September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXC. — *An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Emily B. Bidwell, Widow of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Bidwell, and to Sarah Hackleman, Widow of Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackleman.*

Pension to Emily B. Bidwell.

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 Emily B. Bidwell, widow of the late Brigadier-General Daniel D. Bidwell, for pension, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on which day General Bidwell fell mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, to continue during widowhood.

Former pension discontinued.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pension heretofore allowed said Emily B. Bidwell under general law be discontinued; but the sum received by her under the same shall be deducted from the pension hereby granted, and this pension shall be subject to the provisions of the general pension law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Hackleman, widow of the late Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackleman, for pension, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, from the third day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on which day General Hackleman fell mortally wounded at the battle of Corinth, to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Sarah Hackleman.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pension heretofore allowed said Sarah Hackleman under general law be discontinued; but the sum received by her under the same shall be deducted from the pension hereby granted, and this pension shall be subject to the provisions of the general pension law: *Provided*, That the increase of pension herein granted shall take effect from the date of the passage of this act.

Former pension discontinued.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXCI.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel Tibbetts.* July 27, 1868.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred dollars, being for money paid by said Tibbetts for the entry of land upon which he had before located a land warrant, and which warrant, before a patent was issued, had been lost by the officers of the land office.

Payment to Samuel Tibbetts.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXCII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Chauncey D. Rose, Father of Alvin J. Rose, late a Sergeant Veteran in Company A, Second Regiment of Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, who was killed in Action at Five Forks, Virginia, April one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.* July 27, 1868.

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 D. Rose, father of Alvin J. Rose, late a sergeant veteran in company A, second regiment of Ohio cavalry volunteers, who was killed in action at Five Forks, Virginia, April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and that he be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month during his natural life, to commence on the first day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Pension to Chauncey D. Rose.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXCIII.—*An Act to relieve Nelson Tift, of Georgia, of Disabilities.* July 27, 1868.

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 United States upon Nelson Tift, of Albany, Georgia, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

Nelson Tift relieved of disabilities.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

CHAP. CCCXCIV.—*An Act for the Relief of A. W. Ballard.* July 27, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Quartermaster-General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and settle the claim of Captain A. W. Ballard, late captain in one hundred and thirteenth regiment U. S. colored infantry, for value of lost

Claim of Captain A. W. Ballard to be allowed, &c.

voucher for corn issued by Benton Stearns, lieutenant twenty-second Michigan veteran infantry, late A. A. Q. M. at Washington, Arkansas, November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the same being now suspended under act of Congress of February *nineteenth* [twenty-first] eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

1867, ch. 57.
Vol. xiv. p. 397.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher to accept a Decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands.* Jan. 11, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, of the navy of the United States, may accept a decoration of the order of Kamahamaha First, which has be[e]n tendered him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands, as an evidence of his appreciation of that officer.

Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher may accept a decoration.

APPROVED, January 11, 1868.

[No. 21.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Israel S. Diehl.* March 12, 1868.

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 remit the duty charged on the importation of a number of Cashmere or Angora goats, imported for the introduction of the breed in a portion of the United States by Israel S. Diehl, and that he cause to be returned to the said Israel S. Diehl the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars in gold, deposited by him with the deputy-collector of the port of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on account of the payment of said duty.

Certain custom duties paid by Israel S. Diehl may be remitted and repaid.

APPROVED, March 12, 1868.

[No. 22.] *A Resolution instructing the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia to admit James McIntosh on the same Footing as indigent insane Persons of the District.* March 12, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the asylum for the insane in the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized to admit to said asylum James McIntosh, on the same footing as other indigent insane persons of the District.

James McIntosh may be admitted into asylum for the insane.

APPROVED, March 12, 1868.

[No. 26.] *A Resolution for the Relief of the Heirs of Major A. L. Brewer, late a Paymaster in the United States Army.* March 30, 1868.

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, authorized and required to enter a credit of three thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars on the account of Major A. L. Brewer, paymaster in the army, who, with his clerk, Robert F. Brewer, was destroyed by the explosion of the steamer J. R. Carter on the Mississippi River, and which sum stands charged against the said Major Brewer as a balance against him on his accounts in the Treasury Department.

Credit to be allowed in the accounts of Major A. L. Brewer.

APPROVED, March 30, 1868.

April 11, 1868.

[No. 27.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Beals and Dixon.*

Accounts of Beals and Dixon to be adjusted and paid.

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 cause the accounts of Beals and Dixon, for the delivery of material after May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under their contracts with the United States, to be adjusted and paid, allowing to said Beals and Dixon such additional prices for material delivered after May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as they may be justly entitled to under the provisions of their supplementary contract dated January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the same to be adjusted by the proper officer and in the manner named in the contract.

Approved, April 11, 1868.

May 19, 1868.

[No. 29.] *A Resolution for the Relief of George W. Doty, a Commander in the United States Navy on the retired List.*

Name of George W. Doty to be placed on navy register as, &c.
Post, p. 432.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of George W. Doty, commander United States navy, be placed upon the navy register as a commander, from the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the date of his commission.

Approved, May 19, 1868.

June 11, 1868.

[No. 25.] *Joint Resolution for the Restoration of Captain James F. Armstrong, United States Navy, to the active List from the retired List.*

Captain James F. Armstrong to be restored to active list of navy.

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 nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Captain James F. Armstrong to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled thereon.

Approved, June 11, 1868.

June 17, 1868.

[No. 36.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of John M. Palmer.*

Preamble.

Whereas John M. Palmer, of Nashville, Tennessee, on the twenty-seventh August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, contracted with the quartermasters' department of the United States to manufacture and deliver fifty-two thousand two hundred coffins, for the interment of deceased Union soldiers at Natchez, Vicksburg, and Corinth, Mississippi; Memphis, Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, and Nashville, Tennessee; and Marietta, Georgia; and also to erect fences for the national cemeteries at Natchez, Vicksburg, and Corinth, Mississippi; and at Memphis, Fort Donelson, Stone River, and Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; and whereas by the malicious destruction of said Palmer's steam saw-mill and machinery by rebel incendiaries, and the loss of lumber by providential floods, but by no fault or neglect of his own, he has failed to fully complete his said contract, and has incurred forfeitures to the government thereon: Therefore,

John M. Palmer relieved from forfeitures of contract, and his claim to be settled.
1867, ch. 61, § 7. Vol. xiv. p. 401.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said John M. Palmer be, and he is hereby, relieved from all stoppages and forfeitures on account of his failure to deliver coffins under said contract: *And be it further resolved,* That the quartermaster-general is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the further claim of said John M. Palmer for erecting fences around the said national cemeteries by an additional allowance of seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy cents, to be paid from the appropriation provided in an act entitled "An act to

establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the accounting officers of the treasury are authorized to audit the same, in conformity herewith.

Further sum to be paid John M. Palmer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief quartermaster of the military department of the Cumberland, in addition to the contract price of ninety cents for each coffin manufactured by the said John M. Palmer, under his contract aforesaid, of the date of the twenty-seventh of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, cause to be paid out of any money under his control unto the said John M. Palmer the further sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents for manufacturing and delivering said coffins: *Provided*, That the said John M. Palmer shall, in conformity with the provisions of his contract aforesaid, well and truly manufacture and deliver all the coffins which he is thereby still required to manufacture and deliver.

Approved, June 17, 1868.

[No. 44.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Robert L. Lindsay.* June 25, 1868.

Payment to Robert L. Lindsay.

Be it resolved 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, authorized and directed to pay to Robert L. Lindsay, late of the fiftieth regiment Missouri volunteers, the full pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry from the third day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

[No. 45.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the Duties on certain Articles contributed to the national Association of American Sharpshooters.* June 25, 1868.

Duties remitted to national association of American sharpshooters.

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 hereby is, authorized to remit the duties on all prizes contributed to the national association of American sharpshooters for the third American shooting-festival, by friends and kindred associations in Europe, which may be imported into the United States prior to the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *Provided*, That the value of the prizes so contributed and imported shall not exceed the aggregate sum of one thousand dollars in currency.

Proviso.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

[No. 46.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Enlargement of the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.* June 25, 1868.

Henry Clark may enlarge the Hygeia Hotel.

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 grant permission to Henry Clark, proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to enlarge the said hotel in such a manner as may be compatible with the interests of the United States: *Provided*, That such enlargement, or any building hereafter erected by any person or persons upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, shall be at once removed, at the expense of the respective owners, whenever the Secretary of War shall deem such removal necessary, and no claim for damages therefor shall be made upon the government of the United States: *And provided further*, That the building so to be enlarged shall be subject to taxation under State and national authority the same as other property.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

July 3, 1868. [No. 50.] *A Resolution for the Relief of George W. Doty, a Commander in the United States Navy, on the retired List.*

Name of George W. Doty to be placed on navy register with pay, &c. *Ante* p. 430.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of George W. Doty, commander United States navy, be placed upon the navy register as a commander, from the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with the pay of such rank to the date of his commission.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

July 7, 1868. [No. 53.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of John Sedgwick, Collector of Internal Revenue, third District California.*

Payment to John Sedgwick.

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 hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to John Sedgwick, collector of internal revenue for the third district of California, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as the proper accounting officer shall, from satisfactory vouchers, determine necessary to secure him a salary of that amount for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in addition to the amount *be* [he] necessarily paid out, in currency, in the discharge of his official duties for said year.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

July 13, 1868. [No. 57.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Settlement of the Accounts of certain Officers and Agents who have disbursed public Money under the Direction of the Chief of Engineers.*

Credits to be allowed in settlement of the accounts of James B. McPherson, Charles E. Blunt, and John C. Palfrey, of the corps of engineers, and of John J. Lee.

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, in settlement of the accounts of Captain George W. Cullum, Captain James B. McPherson, Captain Charles E. Blunt, and Lieutenant John C. Palfrey, of the corps of engineers, to allow to the credit of Captain Cullum the amount receipted for to him by Charles H. Bigelow; to the credit of Captain James B. McPherson and Captain C. E. Blunt the amounts receipted for to them respectively by Abiel W. Tinkham; and to the credit of Lieutenant John C. Palfrey the amount receipted for to him by John J. Lee; and to the credit of Mr. John J. Lee the amount receipted for to him by L. H. Eaton: *Provided,* That the said Charles H. Bigelow, Abiel W. Tinkham, John J. Lee, and L. H. Eaton, shall each be held to the same accountability to the United States for the amounts transferred to them, respectively, at the time of transfer, and for advances made to them from the treasury, as was at the time of transfer required by law and regulations from officers of the corps of engineers: *And provided further,* That this authority shall have no further application than to such accounts of [the] aforesaid persons as have been already examined and approved by the chief of engineers, and are found to contain a full and satisfactory accounting for all the public money which came into the hands of the aforesaid persons under the circumstances aforesaid, viz. C. H. Bigelow, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-four cents; J. J. Lee, three thousand five hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents; A. W. Tinkham, twelve thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and thirteen cents; L. H. Eaton, ninety dollars and eighty-five cents; all of which money having been expended upon the fortifications of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Proviso.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[No. 65.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Henry B. Ste. Marie.* July 20, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of the civil service fund of his department, the sum of ten thousand dollars to Henry B. Sainte Marie, for services and information in the arrest of John H. Surratt, in the Kingdom of Italy, charged with the crimes of conspiracy and murder.

Payment to Henry B. Ste. Marie.

Repealed, see 1868, ch. 263, § 3. *Ante*, p. 234.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

[No. 66.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Z. M. Hall.* July 20, 1868.

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 refund to Z. M. Hall, of Chicago, the sum of one hundred and four dollars and ten cents, being the tonnage tax paid on the schooner S. B. Pomeroy, in error by the master of said schooner, at the port of Bay City, on the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, said tax having been paid by said Hall at Chicago, on the sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Amount of tonnage tax to be refunded Z. M. Hall.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

[No. 70.] *A Resolution for the Restoration of Commander Aaron K. Hughes, United States Navy, to the active List from the retired List.* July 23, 1868.

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 Commander Aaron K. Hughes to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled therein.

Commander Aaron K. Hughes to be restored to active list of the navy.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

[No. 71.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Peter M. Carmichael, Surveyor of the Port of Albany.* July 23, 1868.

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, in auditing and adjusting the accounts of Peter M. Carmichael, surveyor of the port of Albany, to admit and allow the charge of one thousand and eight dollars, the same having been paid by him to John Hastings, deputy surveyor and inspector of said port.

Allowance to be made Peter M. Carmichael in settlement of accounts.

APPROVED, July 23, 1868.

[No. 85.] *A Resolution to construe an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the accounting Officers of the Treasury to settle the Accounts of Andrew S. Core."* July 27, 1868.

1868, ch. 122. *Ante*, p. 375.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the accounting officers of the treasury to settle the accounts of Andrew S. Core." shall be so construed as to authorize and direct the said accounting officers to settle and close the said accounts by crediting the said Core with the amount of such uncollectable, or unaccounted for, tax lists or bills placed in his hands for collection as they may be satisfied have been lost or destroyed by reason of rebel raids, and have not been collected by him.

Andrew S. Core to be credited with, &c.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 86.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Jonathan S. Turner.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jonathan S. Turner, of Fair Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, did obtain letters patent of the United States of America, for improvement in alarm clocks, dated July thirteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and whereas the said Jonathan S. Turner did, on or about the twenty-seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, file in the patent office his petition or application for an extension of the term, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth section of the patent act, approved July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and complied with all the requirements of the rules and laws applicable thereto, except the inadvertent omission of one revenue stamp of the value of five cents, for which omission only the acting commissioner of patents did, on the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, refuse to extend the said patent: Therefore,

1836, ch. 357, § 18. Vol. v. p. 124.

Patent of Jonathan S. Turner extended.

Resolved 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 extend the term of the said patent to the said Jonathan S. Turner, for the term of seven years from and after the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which said patent, so extended, shall have the same validity, force, and effect, as though the extension had been allowed and certified by the said commissioner of patents, in accordance with the eighteenth section of the patent act, approved July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, before the expiration of the original term named in said patent.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

July 27, 1868.

[No. 87.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Martha E. King.*

Payment and pension to Martha E. King.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the United States army be, and is hereby, directed to pay to Martha E. King, widow of Clinton King, late of the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, deceased, a sum equal to the pay of a first lieutenant of cavalry from the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of the said Martha E. King on the pension roll, and she shall be entitled to the pension provided by law for the widow of a first lieutenant of cavalry who died in the military service of the United States of disease contracted while in such service and in the line of duty, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

APPROVED, July 27, 1868.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTIETH 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 seventh day of December, A. D. 1868, *and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the fourth day of March, A. D.* 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, until the third day of March, A. D. 1869, on which day he resigned, and THEODORE M. POMEROY was elected Speaker, and so acted for the remainder of the session.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to relieve from Disabilities Franklin J. Moses, a Citizen of South Carolina.* Dec. 11, 1868.

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 on Franklin J. Moses, a citizen of South Carolina, by reason of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

Franklin J. Moses relieved of political disabilities.

APPROVED, December 11, 1868.

CHAP. III.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to adjust the Claim of Gustavus G. Cushman for Office Rent while Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty.* Dec. 15, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to reopen and adjust the accounts of Gustavus G. Cushman, late commissioner of fisheries under the late reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, so far as relates to a claim for office rent, upon the same basis as allowed to all the successors of said Cushman in said office.

Accounts of Gustavus G. Cushman to be adjusted. See Vol. xvi. p. 10.

APPROVED, December 15, 1868.

CHAP. V.—*An Act to relieve certain Persons of all political Disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.* Dec. 22, 1868.

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 fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States upon the following citizens of South Carolina, viz: Andrew Ramsey, of Edgefield county; W. L. Hewiotz, of Sumter county; William A. McDaniels, James Harrison, and John H. Goodwin, of Greenville county; William J. Mixson, of Barnwell county; Johnson J. Knox, of Sumter county;

Removal of political disabilities from certain persons.

J. J. Klein, John W. Burbridge, and Charles B. Farmer, of Colleton county; and George Buist, of Charleston county; A. L. McCaslan and William Hill, of Abbeville county; John F. Porteous, of Beaufort county; C. W. McFadden, of Chester county; R. H. Edmunds, of Fairfield county; Alexander McBee, H. M. Smith, and William E. Earle, of Greenville county; W. H. Langston, of Laurens county; John C. Secrest, of Lancaster county; Julius L. Shanklin, of Oconee county; Thompson H. Cooke, George Boliver, and William N. Mount, of Orangeburg county; Spartan D. Goodlett, R. E. Holcombe, John W. Singleton, L. N. Robbins, and James E. Hagood, of Pickens county; John Heart and William H. Tally, of Richland county; P. Quin Camp and A. E. Smith of Spartanburg county; R. L. Heriot, of Sumter county; and Charles W. Geddes, of Charleston county, South Carolina; and Edward Cantwell, of Hanover county; and W. J. Clarke, of Craven county, North Carolina; and DeWitt C. Senter, of Granger county, Tennessee; on account of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same hereby are, removed.

Approved, December 22, 1868.

Jan. 6, 1869.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Moorehead.*

Joseph Moorehead to be admitted into the asylum for the insane in Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Moorehead, of Ohio, lately a passed midshipman in the United States navy, now insane, shall be admitted as a patient into the naval and military asylum for the insane, at Washington City, District of Columbia, and remain therein so long as he shall continue insane and his guardian shall so desire.

Approved, January 6, 1869.

Jan. 8, 1869.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to relieve from Disabilities John G. Stokes, a Citizen of Alabama.*

John G. Stokes relieved of political 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 political disabilities imposed on John G. Stokes, a citizen of Alabama, by reason of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

Approved, January 8, 1869.

Jan. 14, 1869.

CHAP. X. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Emma Wilson, of the State of Indiana.*

Payment to Mrs. Emma 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 Treasury be authorized to pay to Mrs. Emma Wilson, of Indiana, one quarter's salary of her deceased husband, James Wilson, as minister to Venezuela.

Approved, January 14, 1869.

Jan. 18, 1869.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to provide for the Removal of the Remains of Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, late Minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States.*

Remains of William T. Coggeshall to be removed to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, authorized to provide for the removal of the body of Honorable William T. Coggeshall, late minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States, and that of his daughter; and that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of said removal; and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the relief of the family of the deceased W. T. Coggeshall.

Approved, January 18, 1869.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to relieve William H. Bagley, of Wake County, North Carolina.* Jan. 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 political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, removed from William H. Bagley, of the county of Wake, in the State of North Carolina.

William H. Bagley relieved from political disabilities.

APPROVED, January 18, 1869.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to relieve from Disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina.* Jan. 22, 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,) That all political disabilities imposed by the United States upon R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips relieved from political disabilities.

APPROVED, January 22, 1869.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Rufus M. Hollister, of Janesville, Wisconsin.* Jan. 30, 1869.

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 Rufus M. Hollister, of Janesville, Wisconsin, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the said Hollister for that sum, in seven-thirty bonds of the United States, lost and destroyed by fire on the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Payment to Rufus M. Hollister.

APPROVED, January 30, 1869.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act confirming Title to "Little Rock Island," in the Mississippi River.* Jan. 30, 1869.

Preamble.

Whereas, according to the official plat of the survey of the public land returned to the general land office by the surveyor-general, a certain island, in the Mississippi River, known as Little Rock Island, and situate opposite the city of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, was surveyed and platted as being within the district of lands subject to entry and sale at the government land office at Dubuque, in the Territory of Iowa; and whereas said island was entered by Jonathan L. Pearce, junior, at said government land office at Dubuque, as appears by cash certificate number three thousand three hundred and twenty-six, and was subsequently granted by the United States to said Jonathan L. Pearce, junior, by letters patent, dated the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, and recorded in volume seven, page two hundred and ten, of patents, in which said letters patent said island is described as being "Little Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, in township eighty-one north, of range seven east, of the fifth principal meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa Territory, containing thirty-nine acres and four hundredths of an acre"; and whereas said island is situated east of the main channel of the Mississippi River, in the State of Illinois, in the district of lands subject to sale at Springfield, in said Illinois: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title to the said island be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed to the said Jonathan L. Pearce, junior, and his grantees, fully, in like manner and effect, and in

Title to "Little Rock Island" confirmed to Jonathan L. Pearce, Jr.

all respects to the same intent and purpose, as if the laws of the United States respecting the survey, entry, and sale of the public land had been fully and in every respect complied with and observed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to deprive any other person of any right or title to said land acquired from the United States.

Proviso.

Approved, January 30, 1869.

Feb. 2, 1869.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Commander John L. Davis.*

Payment to Commander John L. Davis.

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 pay to commander John L. Davis two hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-one cents out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 2, 1869.

Feb. 9, 1869.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act for the Relief of John H. Osler, of Guernsey County, Ohio.*

Payment to John H. Osler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John H. Osler, late first lieutenant twenty-sixth regiment O. V. I., the pay of a first lieutenant of infantry from the thirty-first of July to the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, February 9, 1869.

Feb. 9, 1869.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act to confirm the Title to certain Land to the Pueblo of Santa Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico.*

Title to certain lands in New Mexico, confirmed to the pueblo of Santa Ana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands claimed by and belonging to the pueblo of Santa Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico, lying upon the Jernez or Santa Ana river, and not exceeding four square leagues in extent, as reported by the surveyor-general of said Territory in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, of January fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and the commissioner of the general land office shall issue the necessary instructions for the survey of said claim, and upon the return and filing in his office of such survey and plot, said commissioner shall issue a patent therefor: *Provided, however*, That the confirmation shall only be construed as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect any adverse valid right, should any such exist.

Proviso.

Approved, February 9, 1869.

Feb. 16, 1869.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jane McMurray.*

Pension to Jane McMurray.

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 allow and pay to Jane McMurray, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, widow of Ezekiel McMurray, a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, in lieu of the sum of four dollars per month now received by her, to commence from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, February 16, 1869.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Child of Martin Whitt, deceased.* Feb. 16, 1869.

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 on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Whitt, widow of Martin Whitt, late a private in company B, fourth regiment Kentucky volunteers, and allow and pay her a pension, commencing September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Margaret Whitt.

APPROVED, February 16, 1869.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Anne Dycher, Widow of Matthew D. Dycher.* Feb. 16, 1869.

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 Anne Dycher, widow of Matthew D. Dycher, late a sergeant in company M, first regiment New York cavalry volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood. Pension to Anne Dycher.

APPROVED, February 16, 1869.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth J. Miller, Widow of General John Miller.* Feb. 16, 1869.

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 upon the pension rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth J. Miller, widow of General John Miller, of Kentucky, and to allow and pay her a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence from the thirtieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to continue during her widowhood. Pension to Elizabeth J. Miller.

APPROVED, February 16, 1869.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Daniel Hauser, a Citizen of North Carolina, and a Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* Feb. 19, 1869.

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, required to place the name of Daniel Hauser, now a citizen of Forsyth county, North Carolina, a soldier of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, who served in the fifth regiment of North Carolina militia, upon the pension roll; and that the said Daniel Hauser be paid out of the pension fund the sum of eight dollars per month from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, during the remainder of his natural life. Pension to Daniel Hauser.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of William Grant Powers.* Feb. 19, 1869.

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 to admit into the government hospital for the insane, in the District of Columbia, William Grant Powers, an insane person, son of Mrs. Eliza H. Powers, widow, an employee of the government in the Post-Office Department. William Grant Powers may be admitted into the hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 19, 1869.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Estate of Isaac Philips, deceased, who was a Private in the Revolutionary War.*

Payment to Sally Philips.

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 the pension fund, or out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sally Philips, daughter-in-law of Isaac Philips, deceased, the sum of five hundred dollars, which is to be in full for all pension claim that was due from the United States to said Isaac Philips, a private in the Revolutionary war, said Sally Philips having nursed and taken care of him in his declining years.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 22, 1869.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Nott and Company.*

Attorney-General to examine claim of Nott and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the claim of Nott and Company, American merchants trading and doing business in China, against the Chinese government, for losses of coin sustained in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven by the capture and robbery of the vessel called the "Neva"; and that, if in his opinion the said claim ought to be paid, he is hereby authorized and instructed to order the same to be paid, with the rate of interest allowed on other claims from the time of such loss, out of any funds received from the Chinese government, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, for the payment of losses sustained by American citizens; and that the said amount be paid to the said Nott and Company, or the surviving copartner or copartners, or any person duly authorized to be their agent or attorney, from the fund now held by the Secretary of State.

Claim to be paid, if, &c.

Decision of the Attorney-General to be final.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the decision of the said Attorney-General as to the right of said claimants to be paid, as to the amount to be paid, and as to the parties entitled to receive the same, shall be final and conclusive.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

Feb. 25, 1869.
1860, ch. 167.
Vol. xii. p. 71.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico."*

Claims of Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain to be adjusted;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the exterior lines of the Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain claims of eleven leagues each, subject to claims derived from said parties as confirmed by the act of Congress approved twenty-first June, eighteen hundred and sixty, United States Statutes, volume twelve, page seventy-one, shall be adjusted according to the lines of the public surveys, as nearly as practicable, with the limits of said claims, yet in as compact a form as possible; and the claims of all actual settlers upon the tracts heretofore claimed by the said Vigil and St. Vrain, holding possession under titles or promises to settle, which have been made by said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their legal representatives prior to the passage of this act, who may establish their claims within one year from the passage of this act, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land district, shall in like manner be adjusted according to the subdivisional lines of survey, so as to include the lands so settled upon or purchased, and the areas of the same shall be deducted and excluded from the adjusted limits of the claims of said Vigil and St. Vrain respectively; and the claims of all other actual settlers falling within the limits of the located claims of Vigil and St. Vrain shall be adjusted to the extent which shall embrace their several settlements upon their several claims being established either as pre-emption

of all actual settlers on, &c.

Homestead and pre-emption claims.

or homesteads, according to law; and for the aggregate of the areas of the latter class of claims the said Vigil and St. Vrain, 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.

Lines of public surveys to be run.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty 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 Vigil and St. Vrain claims, and that the expense of the same shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; yet, before the confirmation of the said act of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, shall become legally effective, the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their legal representatives, shall pay the cost of so much of said surveys as enures to their benefit respectively, and that all settlers of the said third class, whose claims may be adjusted as valid, shall have the right to enter their improvements by a strict compliance with the pre-emption or homestead laws.

Cost thereof.

Improvements of certain settlers.

Plats to claimants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the adjustment of the Vigil and St. Vrain claims according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district to furnish proper approved plats to said claimants, or their legal representatives, and so in like manner to said derivative claimants, which shall be evidence of title, the same to be done according to such instructions as may be given by the commisssioner of the general land office.

Surveyor-general to give notice that the survey is being made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon running the lines as provided in section second of this act, the surveyor-general of said district shall notify the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or their agents or 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 in accordance with such survey and the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory, so far as the same is not changed by this act, and shall within said time furnish the surveyor-general with the 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, and the act to which this is amendatory, shall cease and terminate.

Claimants to select and locate claims within three months, or be held to have abandoned them.

No suit to be brought, if, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the said Vigil and St. Vrain, or either of them, to accept of the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is amendatory, and to locate their said claims, as provided therein, no suit shall be brought or proceedings instituted in any of the courts of the United States, by such party or by any one claiming through or under them, to establish or enforce said claims, or for any cause of action founded upon the same, after six months from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 25, 1869.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Walter D. Plowden.*

March 1, 1869.

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 Walter D. Plowden, a colored scout and spy, the sum of one thousand dollars, for military services rendered the army of the United States, under Major-General Hunter, in the military district of South Carolina, in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the suppression of the rebellion.

Payment to Walter D. Plowden.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act providing for the Payment of Captain Goldman Bryson's Mounted Company.*

Payment of Captain Goldman Bryson's company of mounted volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the company of mounted volunteers raised and commanded by Captain Goldman Bryson, of Cherokee county, State of North Carolina, under authority of Major-General Rosecrans, and received into the service of the United States by Major-General Burnside, September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such men as were accepted into the service of the United States by the said Captain Goldman Bryson within one month thereafter, and the widows, heirs, and legal representatives of the officers and enlisted men, shall be entitled to pay, bounty, pension, and allowances according to their grade and time of service as other volunteers in the service of the United States, notwithstanding any informality in their muster or enlistment into the service of the United States, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the proper accounting officer of the treasury.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act to confirm an Entry of Land by Moses F. Shinn.*

Entry of land by Moses F. Shinn confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry by Moses F. Shinn, of the northeast quarter of section sixteen, in township fifteen, north of range thirteen east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Omaha, Nebraska, made on the twenty-second day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by cash certificate number one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charles Mains, of Tennessee.*

Pension to Charles Mains.

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 inscribe on the pension rolls the name of Charles Mains, of Johnson county, Tennessee, and that he be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Joseph M. Hudson.*

Pension to Joseph M. Hudson

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 Joseph M. Hudson, late a private in company E, ninety-first regiment Ohio infantry volunteers, on the pension roll, subject to the provisions of the pension laws, to commence from the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William M. Simpson.*

Pension to William M. Simpson.

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 M. Simpson, late a private in company E, seventy-first regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry, and pay him a pension, commencing October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Susan Carson.* March 1, 1869.

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 the name of Mrs. Susan Carson, of Cottonwood Grove, Bond county, Illinois, widow of Robert G. Carson, deceased, on the pension roll, and that he pay her a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, during her widowhood, commencing on the second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the date of her husband's death. This act shall entitle the said Susan Carson to the benefit of the second section of the act approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to the minor children of deceased soldiers, to wit: for the following-named children: Frances A., born September first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; John A., born May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; Kansas A., born July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; Louisa C., born December sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and Sarah J., born November fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as would entitle her to the benefit of said section.

Pension to Mrs. Susan Carson.

1866, ch. 235, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 230.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Naomi Adams.* March 1, 1869.

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 cause the name of Mrs. Naomi Adams, mother of G. W. Adams, late a private in company G, thirty-ninth Missouri infantry volunteers, to be placed on the pension rolls at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Mrs Naomi Adams.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charlotte Webster, Widow of Timothy Webster, deceased.* March 1, 1869.

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 Charlotte Webster, widow of Timothy Webster, deceased, who was in the secret service of the United States, arrested by the rebels and executed at Richmond on the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that she be paid out of the pension fund during her widowhood the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Pension to Charlotte Webster.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary R. Brown.* March 1, 1869.

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 R. Brown, step-mother of Benjamin R. Brown, late a member of company F, sixth regiment of United States infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Pension to Mary R. Brown.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act to increase the Pension of William H. Johnson.*

Pension of William H. Johnson increased.

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 William H. Johnson, late a private in the United States navy, be, and the same is hereby, increased from three dollars and fifty cents to eight dollars per month, and that he be paid at that rate, to commence on the first of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that the Secretary of the Interior is directed to have it so entered in the department, to be subject, in all respects, to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws passed in relation to soldiers of the late war to put down the rebellion, known as the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act granting back Pension to Edmund W. Wandell, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.*

Preamble.

Whereas the said Edmund W. Wandell entered as a private in company I, first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war with Mexico, and served to the close of that war in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, when he received an honorable discharge; that owing to disease contracted in said service his name in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four was placed upon the pension rolls at the rate of eight dollars per month; that in November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, he raised a company and was commissioned as captain of company G, of the one hundred and forty-third regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one; that on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, he was honorably discharged for disability contracted in the Mexican war, and on application his pension was restored, but only from February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, instead of from date of his discharge: Therefore,

Back pension to Edmund W. Wandell.
1868, ch. 264, § 6.
Ante, p. 236.

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 of Congress entitled "An act relating to pensions," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, made applicable to the case of said Edmund W. Wandell.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Katharine Dreyer, Widow of Sylvester Dreyer, deceased, late Private of Company H, of the Tenth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.*

Pension to Katharine Dreyer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the provisions of the pension laws of the United States the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, required to place upon the pension roll the name of Katharine Dreyer, widow of Sylvester Dreyer, deceased, late a private in company H, of the tenth regiment of Minnesota volunteers, who died at Alton, Illinois, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, leaving surviving said widow and issue, two children, to wit, William, born November eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and Augustus, born June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that she be paid the pension during her widowhood, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, besides the sum allowed for minor children of deceased soldiers under the age of sixteen years under existing laws.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Catharine O'Conners, Widow of Timothy O'Conners, deceased, late Private, Company C, of the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.* March 1, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the provisions of the pension laws of the United States the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, required to place upon the pension roll the name of Catharine O'Conners, widow of Timothy O'Conners, deceased, late a private in company C, of the thirty-third regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, who died on the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, leaving surviving said widow and issue, four children, to wit: Susan, born November third, eighteen hundred and fifty; Margaret, born March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; Mary, born July fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; and Timothy, born January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and that she be paid the pension during her widowhood, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to begin on the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, beside the sum allowed for minor children under the age of sixteen years, under existing laws. Pension to Catharine O'Conners.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Radigan, Widow of John Radigan, deceased, who was a Private in Company A, of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.* March 1, 1869.

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 Radigan, widow of John Radigan, who was a veteran sergeant in company A, of the forty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and died, leaving surviving said widow and issue, one child, to wit, a son, named Henry E. Radigan, born November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty; and that she be paid during her widowhood a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Pension to Elizabeth Radigan.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann Smith.* March 1, 1869.

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 Ann Smith, widow of Simeon Smith, late private in company D, fifty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Pension to Ann Smith.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary J. Hutton, Widow of John C. Hutton, deceased.* March 1, 1869.

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. Hutton, widow of John C. Hutton, deceased, who enlisted as a private in company K, third regiment of Delaware volunteers, and was afterwards detailed as hospital steward, and died on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, leaving surviving said widow Pension to Mary J. Hutton.

and issue, under the age of sixteen years, three children, to wit: Mary A., born December twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; Eveline, born April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; and Hattie Hutton, born September third, eighteen hundred and sixty; and that the said Mary J. Hutton be paid during her widowhood the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ellen Green.*

Pension to Ellen Green.

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 Ellen Green, mother of Philip Green, late a coal-heaver on the United States ship "E. B. Hale," and pay her a pension, commencing June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Edward W. White.*

Pension to Edward W. White.

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 Edward W. White, late a private in the first troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, and pay him the pension of a private, commencing July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act for the relief of George W. Short.*

Payment to George W. Short.

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 directed to pay to George W. Short, late captain of company D, sixty-third regiment of Illinois volunteers, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, three months' pay proper of a captain of infantry.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Maria Walters.*

Pension to Maria Walters.

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 Walters, widow of Charles F. Walters, late a hospital steward, tenth regiment of Missouri volunteers, and pay her a pension, commencing May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to William McDonald.*

Pension to William McDonald.

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 McDonald, late a private in company E, first regiment Michigan cavalry, commencing November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Richard Look.* March 1, 1869.

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 Richard Look, late a private in company B, seventh regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, and pay him a pension, commencing November second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Richard Look.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Catharine S. B. Spear.* March 1, 1869.

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 Catharine S. B. Spear, widow of Reverend Charles Spear, late a chaplain in the service of the United States, commencing April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Catharine S. B. Spear.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Nancy Reed.* March 1, 1869.

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 Reed, widow of Seabourn Reed, late a private in company B, in the battalion of twelve months Arkansas cavalry, and pay her a pension, commencing January eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to Nancy Reed.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to James H. Maguire.* March 1, 1869.

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 James H. Maguire, late a private in company H, of the fourth regiment United States Infantry. Pension to James H. Maguire.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John R. Ray.* March 1, 1869.

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 R. Ray, a resident of Caldwell county, Missouri, who was wounded while serving in an organization known as the six months militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension of a private from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Pension to John R. Ray.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha E. McKinney.* March 1 1869.

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 Martha E. McKinney.

roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha E. McKinney, widow of Edwin McKinney, late company B, one hundred and twenty-ninth regiment of Illinois volunteers, commencing September twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the naval pension fund.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Matilda Carney.*

Pension to Matilda Carney.

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 Carney, widow of Garret Carney, late a private in company E, of the one hundred and thirty-fourth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and pay her a pension, commencing September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act increasing the Pension of William J. Patton.*

Pension to William J. Patton.

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 J. Patton, late of the fourth regiment of Arkansas cavalry, and pay him a pension as first lieutenant in lieu of the pension he is now and has been receiving, commencing from his discharge from the service of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lorenzo Day.*

Pension to Lorenzo Day.

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 pensions laws, the name of Lorenzo Day, late a private in company H, of the twenty-seventh regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, and pay him a pension, commencing January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rachel C. Floyd.*

Pension to Rachel C. Floyd.

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 C. Floyd, widow of Joseph Floyd, late a private in company B, of the twentieth regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry, and pay her a pension, commencing November twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act granting a Pension to Allen E. Rector.*

Pension to Allen E. Rector.

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 Allen E. Rector, late a private in company H, of the twenty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and pay him a pension, commencing July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jacob Huggins.* March 1, 1869.

Pension to Jacob Huggins.

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 Jacob Huggins, late a private in company A, of the ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer calvary, and pay him a pension, commencing May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucinda A. Wilder.* March 1, 1869.

Pension to Lucinda A. Wilder.

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 Lucinda A. Wilder, mother of George C. Wilder, late of company I, one hundred and fifteenth New York volunteers, and William E. Wilder, late a private in company H, seventy-seventh New York volunteers, commencing September twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Minor Children of Lieutenant Richard H. Allen.* March 1, 1869.

Pension to widow and children of Richard H. Allen.

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 names of the widow and children of Lieutenant Richard H. Allen, late a lieutenant in company D, thirteenth regiment of Tennessee cavalry, and pay them a pension, commencing November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and continue to the widow during the time she may have remained a widow, and to continue to the children until they attain the age of sixteen years.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Bridget Hayes.* March 1, 1869.

Pension to Bridget Hayes.

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 Hayes, mother of James Hayes, late a private in company D, twentieth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, commencing February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah A. Scherr.* March 1, 1869.

Pension to Sarah A. Scherr.

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 A. Scherr, widow of Captain William E. Scherr, late of the twenty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and pay her a pension, commencing May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Amer.*

Pension to Mary A. Amer.

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 A. Amer, widow of John Amer, late a private in the ninety-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Julia A. Fisher.*

Pension to Julia A. 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 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 Julia A. Fisher, widow of Martin Fisher, late corporal in company A, fifth regiment Missouri State militia cavalry, commencing twentieth September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucinda Pangle.*

Pension to Lucinda Pangle.

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 Lucinda Pangle, widow of Lieutenant Tarleton S. Pangle, late of the eighth regiment of Tennessee cavalry, and pay her a pension as the widow of a first lieutenant in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Ann Shurlock.*

Pension to Mary Ann Shurlock.

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 Mary Ann Shurlock, dependent sister of Samuel Shurlock, late of the eighty-first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of ten dollars per month.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. C. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charles H. B. King.*

Pension to Charles H. B. King.

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 Charles H. B. King, minor child of Charles L. King, late a private in company C, thirty-sixth regiment of Ohio volunteers, afterwards company E, eighth regiment veteran reserve corps, and pay him a pension, commencing February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Juliet E. Hall.* March 1, 1869.

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 Juliet E. Hall, widow of William Hall, late a colonel eleventh regiment of Iowa infantry, commencing August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to Juliet E. Hall.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mahala M. Freeman.* March 1, 1869.

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 Mahala M. Freeman, widow of Benjamin F. Freeman, late a recruit, company D, eighteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, commencing March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to Mahala M. Freeman.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John M. Flynn.* March 1, 1869.

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 M. Flynn, late of company I, thirty-second regiment of Massachusetts volunteer infantry, and pay him a pension, commencing from the passage of this act. Pension to John M. Flynn.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Harriet M. Mills, Widow of Samuel J. Mills, deceased, late a Private in Company F, of Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.* March 1, 1869.

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 Harriet M. Mills, widow of Samuel J. Mills, deceased, who was a private in company F, of the second regiment of the Connecticut volunteers, and that she be paid, during her widowhood, out of the pension fund, the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the date of her husband's death. Pension to Harriet M. Mills.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henry Riemann.* March 1, 1869.

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 Riemann, late a private in company G, of the twelfth regiment of Maine volunteers, commencing July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Pension to Henry Riemann.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Foster and Tower.*

Allowance to Foster & Tower.

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 to allow to Messrs. Foster and Tower, of New York, out of the appropriation for yards and docks, the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty-one dollars, for difference in cost of crucibles furnished by them to the navy yard at New York under contract, in which the price of said crucibles was erroneously stated at five cents each.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act for the Relief of N. A. Shuttleworth, of Harrison County, West Virginia.*

Payment to N. A. Shuttleworth.

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 and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to N. A. Shuttleworth, of Harrison county, West Virginia, late captain in third regiment Virginia volunteers, the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-five cents, to reimburse him for the same amount paid by him for the transportation of recruits in eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Isaac Watts.*

Payment to Isaac Watts.

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 and pay department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Isaac Watts all arrears of pay, bounty, or other allowances due from the United States, to his adopted son, Samuel Watts, late a private of company H, eighty-first regiment infantry, Ohio volunteers, the same in all respects as if the said Samuel Watts had been the son of the said Isaac Watts.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Lieutenant Leonidas Smith, late of the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.*

Allowance to Leonidas 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 Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to audit and allow to Lieutenant Leonidas Smith, late of company K, twenty-second regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, the full pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the active service in the army in the late war, from the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in full payment for unpaid salary and allowances for said period of time.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Betsey S. Jackman.*

Pension to Betsey S. Jackman.

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 S. Jackman, foster-mother of Benjamin H. Jackman, late of company I, twenty-third regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, commencing May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. A. White.* March 1, 1869.

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 directed to pay to H. A. White, late captain of company C, third regiment of North Carolina mounted infantry, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, the full pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, from October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to August eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Payment to H. A. White.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Cyrus Hall.* March 1, 1869.

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 Cyrus Hall, late a private in company A, of the fortieth regiment of Massachusetts volunteer infantry, commencing May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Pension to Cyrus Hall.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Gestiger.* March 1, 1869.

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 Gestiger, late a private in company F, nineteenth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, subsequently transferred as a private of company C, ninth regiment veteran reserve corps, on the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence December twelfth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Pension to John Gestiger.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John A. Parker, a Soldier in the War of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.* March 1, 1869.

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 on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John A. Parker, late a private in company K, fifth regiment of Kansas cavalry volunteers, who had his left arm shattered in battle so as to render amputation necessary, and that he be paid during his natural life, out of the pension fund, the sum of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Pension to John A. Parker.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Clarissa K. Grant.* March 1, 1869.

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 Clarissa K. Grant, widow of William H. Grant, late a private in company K, of the fifth regiment of Maine volunteer infantry, commencing October twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Pension to Clarissa K. Grant.

APPROVED, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah A. Wilcox.*

Pension to Sarah A. Wilcox.

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 Sarah A. Wilcox, late a nurse in the United States hospitals, now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month during her disability, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jacob S. Baker.*

Pension to Jacob S. Baker.

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 Jacob S. Baker, of Marion county, Illinois, formerly a private in company I, fourth regiment Indiana volunteers, in the war with Mexico, to receive a pension from the approval of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Emily H. Gardner.*

Pension to Emily H. Gardner.

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 Emily H. Gardner, widow of William H. Gardner, late a contract surgeon, and pay her a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, commencing July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Edwin B. Hoag.*

Payment to Edwin B. Hoag.

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 he is hereby, authorized to pay to said Edwin B. Hoag, in addition to what he is now receiving, such sum or sums as shall make the payment for carrying the mails on route number eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-four equal to the sum of three hundred and ninety-six dollars per annum for all the time he has or shall convey said mails on said route under the existing contract.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of George Kaiser.*

Payment to George Kaiser.

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 George Kaiser, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents for labor and material furnished in building a hospital at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That private land claims num-

bered forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-six, and forty-seven, Territory of New Mexico, as known and designated by the numbers aforesaid in the reports of the surveyor-general of the said Territory and on the books of the commissioner of the general land office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That such confirmation shall only be construed as a quit-claim *on* [or] relinquishment of all title or claim on the part of the United States to any of the lands not improved by or on behalf of the United States, and not including any military or other reservation embraced in either of the said claims, and shall not affect the adverse rights of any person or persons to the same, or any part or parcel thereof.

Certain private land claims in New Mexico, confirmed.

Certain rights not affected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the general land office shall, without unreasonable delay, cause the lands embraced in said several claims to be surveyed and platted, at the proper expense of the claimants thereof, and upon the filing of said surveys and plats in his office he shall issue patents for said lands in said Territory which have heretofore been confirmed by acts of Congress and surveyed, and plats of such survey filed in his office as aforesaid, but for which no patents have heretofore been issued.

Claims to be surveyed and platted, and patents to issue.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all surveys authorized by this act shall conform to and be connected with the public surveys of the United States in said Territories, so far as the same can be done consistently with the landmarks and boundaries specified in the several grants upon which said claims are founded: *Provided, however*, That when said lands are so confirmed, surveyed, and patented, they shall in each case be held and taken to be in full satisfaction of all further claims or demands against the United States.

Surveys to conform to public surveys.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLIII. —*An Act for the Relief of Captain Charles Hunter, United States Navy.* March 3, 1869.

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 directed to pay to Captain Charles Hunter, United States navy, out of any *monies* [moneys] in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, pay as commander in the navy, on leave, from the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Payment to Captain Charles Hunter.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLIV. —*An Act for the Relief of Wright Duryea.* March 3, 1869.

WHEREAS on the tenth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, a patent was issued to Wright Duryea, of the city, county, and State of New York, for a certain "card exhibitor," and that owing to circumstances beyond his control he has not, up to the present time, as it is alleged, derived either profit or emolument therefrom; and furthermore, being desirous of applying for a renewal of said patent, has been prevented by ill health from making the petition therefor within the time specified by law: Therefore,

Preamble.

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 empowered to receive the application for the renewal of said patent, in the same manner and with the same effect as though the time had not passed which is specified by law within which applications for the extensions of patents are required to be made: *Provided*, That no person who may make or use said "card exhibitor," after the expiration of said patent and before an extension thereof shall be granted by said commissioner, shall be liable to any action or damages therefor.

Wright Duryea may apply for renewal of patent.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary A. Filler.*

Preamble.

Whereas Sergeant Henry Drenning, late of company K, fifty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed at Cold Harbor, in Virginia, on the third day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, leaving no widow, [and] no heirs lineal or collateral; and whereas the Henry Drenning was the adopted and foster-son from childhood of Mrs. Mary A. Filler: Therefore,

Mary A. Filler may receive back pay due Henry Drenning.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary A. Filler, foster-mother of said Henry Drenning, shall be entitled to receive the back pay due to the said Henry Drenning at the time of his death, and the bounty to which he would have been entitled by law.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 1869.

CHAP. CLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company.*

Part of judgment to be refunded to the Illinois Iron and Bolt 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 examine a judgment by confession, rendered on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in the circuit court of the northern district of Illinois, against the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company for five thousand and five hundred dollars, penalties for certain alleged violations of the internal revenue laws, and to refund to the said Illinois Iron and Bolt Company so much of the amount paid into the treasury of the United States, not exceeding twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, as upon investigation he may think it right and proper under the circumstances of the case to remit.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry Barricklow.*

Preamble.

Whereas, on the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by the sinking of the steamboat "Nat. Holmes," in the Ohio river, near the city of Aurora, Indiana, Henry Barricklow lost the following described twenty-three land warrants, to wit: Numbers fifty-three thousand nine hundred and eleven, eighty thousand two hundred and eighty-five, eighty thousand three hundred and nine, and eighty thousand three hundred and forty-one, issued under the act of February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; number seven hundred and ninety, issued under act of March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and numbers thirty-one thousand and seventy-eight, thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-six, forty-four thousand and thirty-seven, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six, fifty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-two, fifty-seven thousand three hundred and thirteen, sixty thousand one hundred and one, sixty thousand four hundred and eleven, sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, sixty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-one, seventy-one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven, eighty thousand and forty-three, eighty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three, eighty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty, eighty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-one, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, eighty-two thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine, [issued under] act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; each for one hundred and sixty acres: and whereas duplicates of said warrants have been issued by the commissioner of pensions and delivered to said Barricklew: Therefore,

1847, ch. 8, § 9. Vol. ix. p. 125.

1852, ch. 19, § 1. Vol. x. p. 3.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

Henry Barricklow may locate, &c. certain duplicate land warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said Henry Barricklow is hereby authorized to locate, or sell and assign, said duplicate land war-

rants in the same manner as if the same had been issued in his name, and patents shall be issued by the commissioner of the general land office, on the location of said duplicate warrants, as in case of other land warrants.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Companies of Scouts and Guides organized in Alabama.* March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captain H. J. Springfield's company of scouts and guides, numbering forty-two officers and men, and Captain John B. Kennamer's company of scouts and guides, numbering thirty-three officers and men, organized in northern Alabama, under orders of Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, commanding the district of northern Alabama, approved by Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the department of the Cumberland, shall be entitled to receive pay for their services from the date when they respectively joined such companies to the date when they were relieved from duty, respectively, at the price fixed by order of General Thomas, to wit: captains, three dollars; lieutenants, two dollars; sergeants, one dollar and fifty cents; and privates, one dollar per day; the value of the clothing received by each of said scouts and guides to be deducted from the amount due them respectively. And if either of said scouts or guides is dead, or shall die before receiving the amount due him, his heirs or other legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the same.

Payment to Captain H. J. Springfield's and Captain John B. Kennamer's companies of scouts and guides.

Clothing received to be deducted.

Heirs, &c. if any dead, to receive the amount due deceased.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in auditing and paying the foregoing accounts, the rolls of said companies now on file in the office of the adjutant-general of the army shall be the data to guide the accounting officers; and said claims shall, when audited, be paid by the paymaster-general out of any money heretofore appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the pay of the army.

Accounts how to be audited and paid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all other companies or parts of companies of scouts and guides organized or employed by General R. S. Granger under authority of or by the approval of Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding department of the Cumberland, be entitled to the same relief as provided for the companies named in the first section of this act: *Provided, however,* That before such payment satisfactory evidence of service shall be furnished by claimants and approved by the Secretary of War.

Other scouts and guides to have like payment upon satisfactory proof.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B. Guthrie.* March 3, 1869.

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 names of Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B. Guthrie, children of Presley N. Guthrie, late a captain in the United States army, and pay them, or their authorized guardian or guardians, a pension of twenty dollars per month, commencing May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and continuing until November eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and afterwards to the said Robert, or his guardian or guardians, until October twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, when he will attain the age of sixteen years.

Pension to Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B. Guthrie.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lemuel Bartholow.*

Pension to Lemuel Bartholow.

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 Lemuel Bartholow, late a private in company G, of the one hundred and twenty-sixth regiment of Ohio volunteers, and pay him a pension, commencing January third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson, of the United States Army.*

Payment to Lieut.-Colonel John W. Davidson, for money stolen.

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 Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson, of the United States army, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, being the amount of public money stolen from him while in his possession at Los Angelos, California, in August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Charles C. Cook, deceased.*

Payment to heirs, &c. of Charles C. Cook.

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 directed to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of Charles C. Cook, deceased, formerly of company C, seventy-seventh regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, the full pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry, from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, until the sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when he died from wounds received in battle, deducting therefrom, however, such sums as may have been already paid to Charles C. Cook for his military services during that period.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act to confirm certain private Land Claims in the State of Missouri.*

Private land claims of representatives of Gabriel Cerre and Sophia Bolaye in Missouri, confirmed. Adverse rights not affected.

1832, ch. 180. 1833, ch. 84. Vol. iv. pp. 565, 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 the claims of the legal representatives of Gabriel Cerre and Sophia Bolaye, falling within the exterior boundaries of the commons of Carondelet, the former entered as number sixty, for four hundred arpens, and the latter as number two hundred and seventy-nine, for one hundred and fifty arpens, in the first class of decisions of the board of land commissioners under the acts of Congress approved ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, for the adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, as recommended by said board, (H. Ex. Doc. 59, 1st session 24th Congress, p. 187, and S. Doc. 16, same session, page 40,) which claims were confirmed by the act of Congress approved fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, subject to location elsewhere than in place in case of conflict, (Stat. L., vol. 5, page 126,) be, and the same are hereby, confirmed in place, subject to any valid adverse rights, if such exist, and patents for said claims shall be issued accordingly.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Davis, Widow of William P. Davis, a Private of the Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in the War of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.* March 3, 1869.

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 on the pension rolls the name of Mary A. Davis, widow of William P. Davis, deceased, a private in the eighteenth regiment of the Indiana volunteers of the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that she be paid a pension allowed a private during her widowhood, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to commence on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in case of her death or marriage, then the pension to be paid to the minor children of the said William P. Davis, deceased, under sixteen years of age, subject to the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws.

Pension to Mary A. Davis; to be paid to minor children of William P. Davis, in case of her death or marriage.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter McGough, Collector of Internal Revenue and disbursing Agent, Twentieth District, Pennsylvania.* March 3, 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 to allow to Peter McGough, collector and disbursing agent of the twentieth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania, a credit for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-four cents, public money deposited in pursuance of law in the Venango National Bank, late a United States designated depository, and lost by the failure of said bank, without fault or neglect of the said collector and disbursing agent.

Credit to be allowed to Peter McGough.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah E. Haines.* March 3, 1869.

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. Haines, widow of George H. Haines, late a private in company K, eighteenth regiment Missouri volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Sarah E. Haines.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Horace Peck, of Charlton, Massachusetts.* March 3, 1869.

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 Horace Peck, of Charlton, Massachusetts, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to continue during his natural life.

Pension to Horace Peck.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin T. Raines of Indiana.* March 3, 1869.

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 Benjamin T. Raines.

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 Benjamin T. Raines, of Indiana, late a private in Captain Branham's company, one hundred and fifth regiment Indiana militia, and to pay him a pension at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Clarke.*

Pension to Elizabeth Clarke.

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 Clarke, widow of Newman S. Clarke, late colonel of the sixth regiment of infantry, United States army, and to pay her a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Children of Martin N. Slocum, deceased.*

Pension to the children of Martin N. Slocum, deceased.

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 continue the pension allowed by private act, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to Mrs. Josephine Slocum, widow of Martin N. Slocum, late a second lieutenant in the sixty-fifth regiment United States colored infantry, who has remarried, and to pay the same to Ireton N. Slocum and Lucilla J. Slocum, children of the said Martin N. Slocum, or to their legally authorized guardian or guardians, from the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until they severally attain the age of sixteen years.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin C. Stone.*

Pension to Benjamin C. Stone.

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 C. Stone, late a private in company I, ninth regiment Vermont infantry volunteers, and to pay him a pension, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Lydia W. Ford.*

Pension to Mrs. Lydia W. Ford.

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 Mrs. Lydia W. Ford, widow of Jefferson Ford, late an acting master in the United States navy, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to continue during her widowhood; said pension to be paid out of the naval pension fund.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry C. Noyes.* March 3, 1869.

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 thousand dollars, with coupons from and including that of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to Henry C. Noyes, of Claremont, New Hampshire, in place of his coupon bond for a like amount, number fifty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven, act of March third, eighteen and sixty-five, July issue, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, destroyed: *Provided,* That before issuing a new bond the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity securing the government against the presentation of the bond alleged to be lost.

New coupon bond to be issued to Henry C. Noyes, for one lost.

1865, ch. 77, Vol. xiii. p. 468.

Bond of indemnity.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Reverend D. Hillhouse Buel.* March 3, 1869.

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 the Reverend D. Hillhouse Buel, of Cooperstown, New York, proper certificates of the registered stock of the United States of the consolidated debt under the act of March third, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the amount of seven thousand dollars, in lieu and stead of certificates of said debt numbered sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one and sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-two for one thousand dollars each, and certificate numbered four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven for five thousand dollars, belonging to him and lost while passing through the mails: *Provided,* That said Buel 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 certificates.

Certain certificates of registered stock to be issued to Rev. D. Hillhouse Buel, for lost certificates.

1865, ch. 77. Vol. xiii. p. 468.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Alpheus C. Gallahue.* March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alpheus C. Gallahue have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of the letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in machines for pegging boots and shoes, on the sixteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, antedated eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for fourteen years from the latter date, 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 eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured and at the time of such approval shall be using said machine.

Alpheus C. Gallahue may apply for extension of patent.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Celestia P. Hartt.* March 3, 1869.

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 Celestia P.

Payment to Celestia P. Hartt.

Hartt, widow of the late naval constructor, Samuel T. Hartt, the sum of three thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be in full and complete compensation and satisfaction for the use of a gun-elevating screw invented by said Samuel T. Hartt, and which had been used on the iron gun-carriages of the United States navy.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of George Fowler, and the Estate of De Grasse Fowler, deceased, or their Assigns.*

George Fowler and the administrators of De Grasse Fowler may apply for extension of patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Fowler and the administrators of the estate of De Grasse Fowler, or their assigns, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters-patent for improvement in machine for punching metal, issued to the said George Fowler and De Grasse Fowler for the term of fourteen years from the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the same manner as if the petition for said 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 the said patent.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*An Act confirming certain Purchases of Lands in the Ionia District, Michigan, made by Charles H. Rodd and Andrew J. Campeau.*

Certain locations and purchases of land by Charles H. Rodd and Andrew J. Campeau confirmed.
Vol. xi. p. 633.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the locations and purchases of land made by Charles H. Rodd and Andrew J. Campeau, under the provisions of the treaty of August two, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the Ionia land district, Michigan, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as such purchases or locations were made prior to the instructions of the commissioner of the general land office to the register and receiver not to allow any further Indian locations or purchases in the Indian reservation: *Provided*, That such purchases were made regularly, according to the regulations and instructions of the general land office in force at the time: *And provided*, That this act shall not prejudice any adverse claims to such lands.

Provisos.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of George W. Lane, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States.* Feb. 4, 1869.

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 credit and allow to George W. Lane, superintendent of the United States branch mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, in the settlement of his accounts, the sum of four thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety cents, public money, which was stolen from the mint without fault or neglect on the part of said superintendent, and which has not been recovered.

Credit to be allowed George W. Lane in settlement of accounts for money stolen.

APPROVED, February 4, 1869.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution relating to the Mileage of Charles Westmoreland.* Feb. 9, 1869.

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 pay to the secretary of the Senate, out of the appropriation for payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President, (act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight,) in trust for Charles Westmoreland, the only child of the late Charles Westmoreland, the person appointed by the electors of California to deliver to the president of the Senate a list of the votes of California for President and Vice-President for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and who died at Panama, on his way to the seat of government with said list, the sum to which said Westmoreland would have been entitled had he reached the seat of government and delivered the same; and the receipt of the secretary of the Senate for said sum shall be a sufficient voucher therefor.

Payment in trust for Charles Westmoreland. 1868, ch. 177. *Ante*, p. 111.

APPROVED, February 9, 1869.

[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Leonard Pierce, junior, late United States Consul at Matamoras.* Feb. 19, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Leonard Pierce, junior, of Houlton, Maine, out of any money appropriated for the use of the State Department, the sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents in gold, in full for expenditures made by him out of his private funds while United States consul at Matamoras, Mexico, during the period from the twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the thirtieth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in aiding Union soldiers and refugees fleeing from Texas.

Payment to Leonard Pierce, Jr.

APPROVED, February 19, 1869.

Feb. 25, 1869.

[No. 13.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Frederick Schley.*

Allowance to Frederick Schley in settlement of accounts.

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 Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow and credit Frederick Schley, late collector of internal revenue in the fourth district of the State of Maryland, such amount of uncollected taxes as he may, by satisfactory proof, show to have been uncollected by reason of the destruction of his tax lists and accounts by rebel forces during the recent rebellion.

Approved, February 25, 1869.

March 1, 1869.

[No. 18.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Edward E. Shead, of Eastport, State of Maine.*

Two coupon bonds to be issued to Edward E. Shead, in lieu of two destroyed 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, directed to issue to Edward E. Shead, of Eastport, State of Maine, two six per centum coupon bonds, for the sum of five hundred dollars each, in lieu of two bonds destroyed by fire, bearing date eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, numbered nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, and nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, payable in eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

[No. 29.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the Duty on certain Meridian Circles.*

Customs duty on certain meridian circles remitted.

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 remit the duties on a meridian circle, imported for the observatory at Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, and a meridian circle imported for the observatory connected with the Chicago University, at Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

March 3, 1869.

[No. 30.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Henry S. Gibbons, Luther McNeal, and Seth M. Gates.*

Allowance to be made in settlement of accounts to Henry S. Gibbons;

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, authorized and required, in settling the accounts of Henry S. Gibbons, late postmaster at St. John's, Michigan, to allow him a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars as indemnification for a like amount belonging to the post-office fund and stolen from him by burglars, and which amount has been paid to the United States by said Gibbons:

proviso.

Provided, [That] it shall be proven satisfactorily to the Postmaster-General that funds belonging to the Post-Office Department to the amount of five hundred dollars were stolen by burglars, and that said Gibbons was not guilty of neglect in the custody thereof.

Luther McNeal;

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That Luther McNeal be paid the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-six cents for money and postage stamps belonging to the United States, and which were stolen from the post-office at the town of Lancaster, Erie county, New York, while he was postmaster, and which sum he has paid to the government on settlement with the Post-Office Department, as such postmaster, and that such sum be paid out of the post-office fund by the Post-

proviso.

master-General upon the said McNeal making proof to his satisfaction that said money and stamps were stolen without any fault of said McNeal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That in the settlement of the accounts of Seth M. Gates, postmaster at Warsaw, New York, with the Post-Office Department, the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow a credit to the said Seth M. Gates of seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, the amount in value of postage stamps belonging to the United States, stolen from the post-office on the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, while the said Gates was postmaster: *Provided*, That it shall satisfactorily appear to the Postmaster-General that the said Gates was guilty of no negligence in the custody of said stamps.

Seth M. Gates;

proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

[No. 31.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Mrs. Ella E. Hobart.*

March 3, 1869.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ella E. Hobart, who was appointed as chaplain to the first regiment of Wisconsin volunteer heavy artillery, shall be entitled to receive the full pay and emoluments of a chaplain in the United States army, for the time during which she faithfully performed the services of a chaplain to said regiment, as if she had been regularly commissioned and mustered into service.

Payment to Ella E. Hobart.

APPROVED, March 3, 1869.

TREATIES.

Treaty between the United States and the Confederated Tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; Made October 1, 1859; Ratified July 9, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 1, 1859.

A PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Sac and Fox Agency in the Territory of Kansas, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and headmen hereinafter named representing the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, which treaty is in the following words, to wit: —

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, viz. Ke-o-kuk, Mack-a-sah-pee, Sha-bah-caw-kah, Mat-tah-tah, My-ah-pit, Kaw-ah-kee, Kah-sha-moh-mee, Maw-mee-won-e-kah, and Che-ko-skuk, they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes.

Contracting parties.

Part of present reservation to be set apart.

ARTICLE I. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy and use, and being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof, in severalty, to the individual members of the tribe, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the portion of their present reservation contained within the following boundaries, that is to say: beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation, six miles west of the northeastern corner of the same; running thence due south, to the southern boundary of the same, twenty miles; thence west, and along said southern boundary, twelve miles; thence due north, to the northern boundary of said reservation, twenty miles; and thence east, along said boundary line, twelve miles, to the place of beginning — estimated to contain about one hundred and fifty-three thousand and six hundred acres — shall be set apart and retained by them for the purposes aforesaid.

Post, p. 400.

Boundaries.

Assignment to each member of the confederated tribe;

for agent;

for school.

Locations.

Intermediate parcels.

Lands to be known as, &c.

Laws.

White persons not to reside thereon except, &c.

Division and assignment how made.

Certificates for tracts.

Tracts not to be disposed of, &c.;

to be exempt, &c.

Certain lands of present reservation to be sold, and proceeds how applied.

Post, p. 495.

Sales, how made.

Article II. Out of the lands so set apart and retained there shall be assigned to each member of said confederated tribe, without distinction of age or sex, a tract of eighty acres, to include, in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber. One hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands shall also be set apart and appropriated to the use and occupancy of the agent for the time being of said confederated tribe; and one hundred and sixty acres shall also be reserved for the establishment and support of a school for the education of the youth of the tribe. The location of the tracts, the assignment of which is provided for in this article, shall be made in as regular and compact a manner as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them and any intermediate portions or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in severalty. All such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned by the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in common; but, in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause, rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands, assigned or unassigned, embraced within said exterior boundary, shall constitute and be known as the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; and all laws which have been, or may be, passed by the Congress of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes shall have full force and effect over the same, and no white person, except such as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation, without the written permission of the superintendent of the central superintendency, or of the agent of the tribe.

Article III. The division and assignment in severalty among the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi of the land hereinbefore reserved for that purpose shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising thereupon shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to members of the Sac and Fox tribe, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And said tracts shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper.

Article IV. For the purpose of establishing the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi comfortably upon the lands to be assigned to them in severalty, by building them houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, the lands embraced in that portion of their present reservation, not stipulated to be retained and divided as aforesaid, shall be sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder, for cash; the sale to be made upon sealed proposals, to be duly invited by public advertisement, and

the proceeds thereof to be expended, for the purposes hereinbefore recited, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may think proper. And should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both the land and the improvements. And if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportion of land in severalty, there shall remain a surplus of that portion of the reservation retained for that purpose, outside of the exterior boundaries of the lands assigned in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized and empowered, whenever he shall think proper, to cause such surplus to be sold in the same manner as the other lands to be so disposed of, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the purposes and in the mode hereinbefore provided with respect to that portion of their present reservation not retained for distribution.

Improvements.

ARTICLE V. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi being anxious to relieve themselves from the burden of their present liabilities, and it being essential to their best interests that they should be allowed to commence their new mode of life, free from the embarrassments of debt, it is stipulated and agreed that debts which may be due and owing at the date of the signing and execution hereof, either by the said confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, or by individual members thereof, shall be liquidated, and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of their surplus lands, so far as the same shall be found to be just and valid on an examination thereof, to be made by their agent and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the central superintendency, subject to revision and correction by the Secretary of the Interior.

Debts of the Indians to be paid, &c.

ARTICLE VI. Should the proceeds of the surplus lands aforesaid prove insufficient to carry out the purposes and stipulations of this agreement, and further aid be, from time to time, requisite to enable the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural or other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be necessary therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties; and so much of said moneys as may be required to furnish them further aid as aforesaid shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to improve and promote their welfare. And, in order to render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their welfare and best interest.

If proceeds of lands are insufficient, other moneys to be taken.

Provisions of former treaties may be changed.

ARTICLE VII. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, parties to this agreement, are anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages herein provided for respecting their improvement and civilization, and to that end to induce all that are now separated to rejoin and reunite with them. It is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted to have them notified of this agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and unite with their brethren; and to enable them to do so, and to sustain themselves for a reasonable time thereafter, such assistance shall be provided for them at the expense of the tribe as may be actually necessary for that purpose: *Provided, however*, That those who do not rejoin and permanently reunite themselves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of its stipulations.

All members of the tribe to share herein.

To come in within one year

Expenses of the treaty, &c.

Article VIII. All the expenses connected with and incident to the making of this agreement, and the carrying out its provisions, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

Roads and highways.

Article IX. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinbefore specified, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

Railroads.

Mixed and half bloods and whole bloods intermarried with white men.

Article X. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi being anxious to make some suitable provision for their mixed and half bloods, and such of their women, (whole bloods,) who have intermarried with white men, it is agreed that there shall be assigned to the mixed and half bloods of their tribe, and to such whole blood females as have intermarried with white men, at the date of this agreement, three hundred and twenty acres each; the location and allotments of said lands to be made out of that portion relinquished by this treaty to the United States in trust, provided the mixed or half bloods, and such females of their tribes as have intermarried with white men, desire to do so. The allotments to such of the mixed or half bloods as may be minors to be made by the agent of the tribe, subject to the confirmation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and in allotting lands to those provided for in this article, said allotments shall be made so as to include their improvements, (if any,) provided it can be done, and at the same time make said allotments conform to the public surveys. And it is further agreed between the parties to this agreement, that Thomas Connelly, a half-breed, and a member of the tribe who has been uniformly kind to his people, shall be permitted to so locate his three hundred and twenty acres as to include Randal's dwelling and trading-house, if it can be done so as to harmonize with the public surveys; and provided the said Connelly shall pay to the owner of said improvements a fair valuation therefor. The lands granted by this article shall remain inalienable except to the United States or members of the tribe, nor shall the mixed or half bloods, or such females as have intermarried with white men, participate in the proceeds of the lands herein ceded.

Post, p. 498.

Thomas Connelly.

Funds withheld to be paid. Vol. vii. p. 597.

Article XI. The United States also agree to cause to be paid to the tribe any funds that may have heretofore been withheld under the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the same to be extended for their benefit, or paid in money, as the Secretary may direct.

Treaty when to take effect.

Article XII. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, the said Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner as aforesaid, and the said chiefs and delegates of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

ALFRED B. GREENWOOD. [L. S.]

Sacs.

KE-O-KUK,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MACK-AH-SAH-PEE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
SHAW-PAH-CAW,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MAT-TAH-TAH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MY-AH-PIT,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
KAW-AH-KEE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Foxes.

KA-SHA-MAH-ME,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MAW-ME-WONE-CAH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
CHE-CO-SKUK,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

In presence of—

PERREY FULLER, *U. S. Agent.*
THOS. J. CONNOLLY, *U. S. Interpreter.*
G. BAILEY, *Secretary to Comm'r.*
J. M. LUCE.
H. S. RANDALL.
JOHN GOODELL.

Ratification.

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 twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, 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 27, 1860.

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 the Sac and Fox agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and headmen representing the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate as expressed in the resolution of the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, accept, ratify and confirm said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the [L. S.] independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

WM. HENRY TRESCOT, *Acting Secretary of State.*

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 Santo Domingo, February 8, 1907; Ratified by Resolution of United States July 31, 1907; Exchanged at Santo Domingo October 3, 1907; Proclaimed by President of United States October 31, 1907.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Santo Domingo, on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Dominican Republic, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the cordial relations, and of augmenting if possible, the bonds of friendship between the two countries, by well-understood agreement, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial interchange of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, John Sumner Smith, commercial agent of the United States at the city of Santo Domingo, and the President of the Dominican Republic, José Gabriel García, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, and Juan Isidro Jiménez, Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury, who after exchange of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

La República Dominicana y los Estados Unidos de América igualmente animados del deseo de mantener las cordiales relaciones que existen entre ambos países, de aumentar, si es posible, sus lazos de amistad, y de asegurar por todos los medios que están á su alcance las relaciones comerciales de sus respectivos ciudadanos, mutuamente han resuelto celebrar un convenio general de amistad, comercio y navegación, y de entrega de los prófugos. Con este fin han nombrado como sus plenipotenciarios á saber: el Presidente de la República Dominicana, á José Gabriel García, Secretario de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores, y á Juan Isidro Jiménez, Secretario de Estado en el de Hacienda, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, á John Sumner Smith, agente comercial de los Estados Unidos en Santo Domingo, los cuales, después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

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 Santo Domingo February 8, 1867; *Ratified by President of United States July* 31, 1867; *Exchanged at Santo Domingo October* 5, 1867; *Proclaimed by President of United States October* 24, 1867.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 8, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Santo Domingo, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Dominican Republic, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the cordial relations, and of tightening, if possible, the bonds of friendship between the two countries, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, John Somers Smith, commercial agent of the United States at the city of Santo Domingo, and the President of the Dominican Republic, José Gabriel Garcia, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, and Juan Ramon Fiallo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

La República Dominicana y los Estados Unidos de América, igualmente animados del deseo de mantener las cordiales relaciones que existen entre ambos paises, de estrechar, si es posible, sus lazos de amistad, y de aumentar por todos los medios que estan á su alcance las relaciones comerciales de sus respectivos ciudadanos, mútuamente han resuelto celebrar un convenio general de amistad, comercio y navegacion, y de entrega de reos prófugos. Con este fin han nombrado por sus plenipotenciarios, á saber: el Presidente de la República Dominicana, á José Gabriel Garcia, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, y á Juan Ramon Fiallo, ex Secretario de Estado en el de Hacienda; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, á John Somers Smith, agente comercial de los Estados Unidos en Santo Domingo, los cuales, despues de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship.

It is the intention of the high contracting parties that there shall continue to be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the Republic of the United States of America and the Dominican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places.

Provision in case of wars.

If, unfortunately, the two nations should become involved in war, one with the other, the term of six months after the declaration thereof shall be allowed to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on each side, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves, with their effects and movables, which they shall have the right to carry away, send away, or sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects, much less their persons, be seized during such term of six months;

Passports.

on the contrary, passports shall be valid for a term necessary for their return, and shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they may wish to carry with them or send away, and such passports shall be a safe-conduct against the insults and captures which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects, and the money, debts, shares in the public funds, or in banks, or any other property, personal or real, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other, shall not be confiscated or sequestrated.

ARTICULO 1°.

Quieren las altas partes contratantes que continue habiendo paz firme, inviolable y universal, y amistad verdadera y sincera entre las Repúblicas Dominicana y los Estados Unidos de América, y entre sus respectivos paises, territorios, ciudades, villas y poblaciones, sin escepcion de personas ni lugares. Si desgraciadamente ambas naciones se vieren envueltas en guerra una contra otra, se concederá el término de seis meses despues de la declaracion de ella á los comerciantes y otros ciudadanos y habitantes respectivamente por cada parte, para que en ese tiempo tengan libertad de retirarse con sus efectos y muebles que tendrán derecho de llevarse, enviar fuera ó vender como les plazca, sin el menor impedimento; durante dicho término de seis meses no serán cogidos sus efectos y mucho menos sus personas; por el contrario, los pasaportes que se les dieren, serán válidos durante el tiempo necesario á su vuelta, y comprenderán sus buques y los efectos que deseen llevar consigo ó enviar fuera, sirviéndoles de salvo conducto contra los insultos y capturas que los buques privados de guerra intenten contra sus personas y efectos; y no se confiscarán, ni secuestrarán el dinero, las deudas, las acciones de los fondos públicos, ó de los bancos, ni ningunos otros bienes muebles ó raices que pertenezcan á los ciudadanos de una parte en los territorios de la otra.

ARTICLE II.

Exemption from compulsory military service, forced loans, &c.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing or established in the territory of the other, shall be exempt from all compulsory military service by sea or by land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; nor shall they be compelled to pay any contributions whatever, higher or other than those that are or may be paid by native citizens.

ARTICULO 2°.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes residentes ó establecidos en el territorio de la otra, estarán exentos de todo servicio militar forzado, de mar ó de tierra, y de todo préstamo forzoso ó exacciones ó requisiciones militares; ni serán compelidos á pagar contribuciones cualesquiera mayores ú otras que las que pagan ó pagaren los ciudadanos naturales.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle, and reside in all parts of said territories, and such as may wish to engage in business shall have the right to hire and occupy warehouses, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the rights of travelling, residing, or trading. While they conform to the laws and regulations in force, they shall be at liberty to manage themselves their own business, subject to the jurisdiction of either party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods by wholesale or retail as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships. They may also employ such agents or brokers as they may deem proper, and shall in all these cases be treated as the citizens of the country wherein they reside; it being, nevertheless, distinctly understood that they shall be subject to such laws and regulations also in respect to wholesale or retail. They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice, in cases to which they may be a party, on the same terms which are granted by the laws and usage of the country to native citizens; for which purpose they may employ in defence of their interests and rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents as they may think proper.

ARTICULO 3°.

Se permitirá á los ciudadanos de las partes contratantes entrar, morar, establecerse y residir en todas las partes de dichos territorios, y los que deseen dedicarse á negocios, tendrán derecho para tomar en alquiler y ocupar almacenes, siempre que se sometan á las leyes, asi generales como especiales, relativas á los derechos de viajar, residir ó traficar. Miéntras se conformen con las leyes y reglamentos vigentes, tendrán libertad de manejar ellos mismos sus propios negocios con sujecion á la jurisdiccion de cada parte, asi con respecto á la consignacion y venta de sus mercancias por mayor ó menor, como con respecto á la carga, descarga y despacho de sus buques. Tambien podrán emplear aquellos agentes ó corredores que crean conveniente, y en todos estos casos serán tratados como los ciudadanos del pais donde residan, entendiéndose, sin embargo, claramente, que tambien en cuanto á la venta por mayor ó menor estarán sujetos á tales leyes y reglamentos. Tendrán abiertos los tribunales de justicia en las causas en que puedan ser partes, en los mismos términos que las leyes y uso del pais concedan á los ciudadanos naturales, para lo cual podrán emplear en defensa de sus intereses y derechos aquellos abogados, procuradores y otros agentes que crean conveniente.

Right of residence and to do business;

to employ agents;

to have free access to judicial tribunals.

ARTICLE IV.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing in the other, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience. They shall be subjected to no inconveniences whatever on account of their religious belief, nor shall they in any manner be annoyed or disturbed in the exercise of their religious worship in private houses, or in the chapels and places which they may select for that purpose; provided, that in so doing they observe the decorum due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. It is likewise agreed that the citizens of the one

ARTICULO 4°.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes residentes en la otra, gozarán de la mas perfecta libertad de conciencia, sin ser molestados de ningun modo por su creencia religiosa. Ni serán de ninguna manera incomodados ni perturbados en el ejercicio de su culto religioso en casas particulares, ó en las capillas y lugares que elijan al efecto, siempre que observen el decoro debido á las leyes, usos y costumbres del pais. Se conviene asi mismo, en que los ciudadanos de un pais que mueran en el territorio del otro puedan ser enterrados, ó en los

Liberty of conscience and religious worship.

Right of burial.

country dying in the territory of the other, may be interred either in the ordinary cemeteries or in such others as may be selected for that purpose by their own government, or by their personal friends or representatives, with the consent of the local authorities. All such cemeteries and funeral processions, going to or returning from them, shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

cementerios comunes, ó en otros que sean elejidos á ese fin, con el consentimiento de las autoridades locales, por su propio gobierno, ó por sus amigos ó representantes personales. Todos esos cementerios y las procesiones funerales, óen su ida ó en su vuelta, serán protejidas de violacion ó perturbacion.

ARTICLE V.

Disposition of personal property.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, within the jurisdiction of the other, shall have power to dispose of their personal property by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their personal representatives, being citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*. They may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, at their pleasure, and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the citizens of the country wherein the said personal property is situated shall be subject to pay in like cases. In the absence of a personal representative, the same care shall be taken of the property as by law would be taken of the property of a native in a similar case, whilst the lawful owner may take measures for securing it. If a question should arise among claimants as to the rightful ownership of the property, the same shall be finally decided by the judicial tribunals of the country in which it is situated.

Real estate of persons deceased.

When on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territory of one party, such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, the longest term which the laws of the country in which it is situated will permit shall be accorded to him to dispose of the same; nor shall he be subjected, in doing so, to higher or other dues than if he were a citizen of the country wherein such real estate is situated.

ARTICULO 5°.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes, dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, tendrán poder para disponer de sus bienes muebles por venta, donacion, testamento, ó de otro modo; y sus representantes personales, siendo ciudadanos de la otra parte contratante, sucederan en sus bienes muebles, ya sea por testamento, ó ab intestato. Podrán tomar posesion de ellos, bien sea por sí mismos, ó por otros que hagan sus veces, segun su voluntad, y disponer de los mismos, pagando solo aquellos derechos que estuvieren sujetos á pagar en iguales casos los ciudadanos del pais en donde estuvieren situados los dichos bienes muebles. A falta de representante personal se cuidará de los bienes del mismo modo que se cuidaria con arreglo á las leyes de los bienes de un natural en caso semejante, mientras el legítimo dueño tome providencias para asegurarlos. Si se suscitare cuestion entre los reclamantes sobre la legítima propiedad de los bienes, aquella será definitivamente decidida por los tribunales de justicia del pais donde se hallaren estos situados.

Cuando al morir alguna persona que tenga bienes raices, dentro del territorio de una parte, ellos pasarian segun el derecho de la tierra, á un ciudadano de la otra, si no lo inhabilitara su calidad de extrangero, se le concederá el mayor plazo que permitan las leyes del pais donde estuvieren situados, para disponer de ellos, y no será sometido, cuando lo haga á otros ni mas altos derechos, que los que deberia pagar si fuera ciudadano del pais en que tales bienes raices esten situados.

ARTICLE VI.

The high contracting parties hereby agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in the vessels of the Dominican republic, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessels shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of the United States, or a vessel under the flag of the Dominican republic. And, reciprocally, whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Dominican republic in her own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of the Dominican republic, or under the flag of the United States.

Whatever can be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country, may, in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other; and the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one or the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of one party on vessels of the other than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

ARTICULO 6°.

Imports.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que cualquiera clase de productos, manufacturas ó mercancias de cualquier pais estrangero que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importados en la República Dominicana en sus propios buques, puedan tambien ser importados en los buques de los Estados Unidos, y en que no se impondrán, ni cobrarán otros ni mas altos derechos de tonelada ó por el cargamento de los buques, ya sea que se haga la importacion en buque que lleve la bandera de la República Dominicana ó en buque que lleve la bandera de los Estados Unidos. Y recíprocamente cualquier clase de productos, manufacturas ó mercancias de cualquier pais estrangero, que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importados en los Estados Unidos en sus propios buques, podrán tambien ser importados en buques de la República Dominicana, y no se impondrán ni cobrarán otros ni mas altos derechos de tonelada, ó por el cargamento del buque, bien se haga la importacion en buque que lleve la bandera de la República Dominicana ó la de los Estados Unidos.

Tonnage and other duties.

Exports.

Todo lo que legalmente pueda exportarse ó re-exportarse por una parte en sus propios buques, para cualquier pais estrangero, podrá de la misma manera ser exportado ó re-exportado en los buques de la otra. Y se cobrarán y concederán los mismos derechos, premios y descuentos, sea que la exportacion ó re-exportacion se haga en buques de la una ó de la otra, ni se impondrán en los puertos de una parte á buques de la otra, otros ni mas altos derechos de cualquier género que los que paguen ó pagaren en los mismos puertos buques nacionales.

Duties, charges, &c.

ARTICLE VII.

The preceding article is not applicable to the coasting trade of the contracting parties, which is respectively reserved by each exclusively for its own citizens.

But vessels of either country shall be allowed to discharge a part

ARTICULO 7°.

Coasting trade reserved for citizens.

El precedente artículo no es aplicable al comercio de cabotage de las partes contratantes, que respectiva y exclusivamente reserva cada una á sus propios ciudadanos.

Discharge of vessels.

Pero se permitirá á los buques de cualquiera de los dos paises descar-

of their cargoes at one port, and proceed to any other port or ports in the territories of the other to discharge the remainder, without paying higher or other port charges or tonnage dues than would be paid by national vessels in such cases, so long as this liberty shall be conceded to any foreign vessels by the laws of both countries.

gar una parte de sus cargamentos en un puerto habilitado, y pasar á otro puerto ó puertos habilitados de los territorios de la otra á descargar el resto, sin pagar otros ni mas altos derechos de puerto ni de tonelada que los que pagarian buques nacionales en semejantes casos; entendiéndose esto mientras las leyes de ambos paises permitan dichos actos á buques estrangeros.

Article VIII.

What to be deemed Dominican vessels.

For the better understanding of the preceding stipulations, it has been agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of the Dominican republic, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, such vessel having also complied with all the other requisites established by law to acquire such national character, though the construction and crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Dominican vessel.

Articulo 8°.

Para cabal inteligencia de las estipulaciones precedentes, se ha convenido en que todo buque perteneciente esclusivamente á ciudadano ó ciudadanos de la República Dominicana, y cuyo capitan sea tambien ciudadano de ella, y supuesto que dicho buque haya cumplido con todos los demas requisitos establecidos por la ley para adquirir su nacionalidad, aunque su construccion y tripulacion sean estrangeras, será considerado para todos los efectos de este tratado como buque Dominicano.

Article IX.

No higher or other duties on imports;

No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominican republic, or of her fisheries; and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the Dominican republic of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, or its fisheries.

on exports.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to the Dominican republic, nor in the Dominican republic on the exportation of any article to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition that does not apply to all other countries.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation of any article,

Articulo 9°.

No se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos á la importacion en la República Dominicana, de cualquier artículo, produccion ó manufactura de los Estados Unidos ó de sus pesquerias, ni se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos á la importacion en los Estados Unidos de cualquier artículo, produccion ó manufactura de la República Dominicana ó de sus pesquerias, que los que se paguen ó pagaren por igual artículo, produccion ó manufactura de cualquier otro pais estrangero ó de sus pesquerias.

No se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos ni cargas en la República Dominicana á la exportacion de cualquier artículo para los Estados Unidos, ni en los Estados Unidos á la esportacion de cualquier artículo para la República Dominicana, que los que se paguen ó pagaren á la esportacion de igual artículo para cualquier otro pais estrangero.

No se impondrá ninguna prohibicion á la importacion ó exportacion

the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or of the Dominican republic and her fisheries, from or to the ports of the United States or the Dominican republic, which shall not equally extend to every other foreign country.

de cualquier artículo, produccion ó manufactura de la República Dominicana ó de sus pesquerias, ó de los Estados Unidos ó de las suyas que procedan de los puertos de la República Dominicana ó de los Estados Unidos ó que se destinen á ellos, que no se estienda igualmente á todos los demas paises estrangeros.

ARTICLE X.

Should one of the high contracting parties hereafter impose discriminating duties upon the products of any other nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products intended to enter the country by which the discriminating duties are imposed.

ARTICULO 10.

Discriminating duties.

Si alguna de las altas partes contratantes impusiere en lo sucesivo derechos diferenciales á los productos de cualquiera otra nacion, la otra parte tendra libertad para determinar por sí la manera de acreditar el orígen de aquellos productos suyos que se destinen al pais por el cual se hubieren impuesto los derechos diferenciales.

ARTICLE XI.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts or within the jurisdiction of the other, their respective citizens shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happened, and they shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the repairs which a stranded vessel may require shall render it necessary that the whole or any part of her cargo should be unloaded, no duties of custom, charges, or fees on such cargo as may be carried away shall be paid, except such as are payable in like case by national vessels. It is understood, nevertheless, that if, while the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen and kept in a place of deposit destined for the reception of goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

ARTICULO 11.

Wrecks.

Cuando algun buque de cualquiera de las partes naufragare, encallare ó sufriere otra avería en las costas, ó dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, sus respectivos ciudadanos recibirán para sí y sus buques y efectos la misma ayuda que se deberia á los habitantes del pais donde ocurrió el accidente, y tendran que pagar las mismas cargas y derechos de salvamento que dichos habitantes habrian de pagar en igual caso.

Cargo of stranded vessels unladen for repairs.

Si las reparaciones que requiera un buque encallado hicieren necesaria la descarga del todo ó parte de su cargamento, no se pagarán derechos de aduana, cargas ni honorarios por el cargamento que se sacare, sino los que paguen en el mismo caso buques nacionales. Se entiende sin embargo que, si mientras el buque se esté reparando, se desembarcare el cargamento y se guardare en un depósito destinado para la recepcion de géneros cuyos derechos no se han pagado, el cargamento quedará sujeto á las cargas y honorarios que legalmente se deban á los que cuidan tales almacenes.

ARTICLE XII.

Trading from and to enemies' ports.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports, and places of those who are enemies of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be or be not under the jurisdiction of the same power, unless such ports or places be effectively blockaded, besieged, or invested.

Blockaded ports.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper; provided the same be not blockaded, besieged, or invested. Nor shall any vessel of either of the parties that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.

Contraband of war.

The liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only

ARTICULO 12.

Será lícito á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de los dos paises navegar con sus buques y mercancias (esceptuando siempre los géneros de contrabando) de un puerto cualquiera á los del enemigo de la otra y navegar y traficar con sus buques y mercancias, con perfecta seguridad y libertad, de los paises, puertos y lugares de los que sean enemigos de una de las partes, sin oposicion ni molestia, y pasar no solo directamente de los lugares y puertos mencionados del enemigo, á puertos y lugares neutrales, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, á otro lugar enemigo, ya sea que estén ó no bajo la jurisdiccion de la misma potencia, á ménos que tales puertos ó lugares estén efectivamente bloqueados, sitiados ó embestidos.

Y por cuanto frecuentemente sucede que navegan buques para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo sin saber que aquel esté sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido, se conviene en que pueda hacerse volver, de tal puerto ó lugar á todo buque que se halle en estas circunstancias; pero no será detenida, ni confiscada parte alguna de su cargamento, no siendo contrabando á ménos que, despues de la intimacion de semejante bloqueo ó ataque, intentare otra vez entrar; mas le será permitido ir á cualquier otro puerto ó lugar que juzgue conveniente, con tal que este no se halle bloqueado, sitiado ó embestido. Ni se impedirá á ningun buque de cualquiera de las partes que haya entrado en tal puerto ó lugar, antes de estar efectivamente sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido por la otra, salir de él con su cargamento, ni si fuere hallado allí despues de la reduccion y entrega del lugar es tará sujeto á confiscacion el buque, ni su cargamento, si no que serán restituidos á sus dueños.

ARTICULO 13.

La libertad de navegacion y de comercio se estenderá á toda clase de mercancias, esceptuando única-

which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war, and under this name shall be comprehended

1°. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and everything belonging to the use of arms.

2°. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, accoutrements, and clothes made up in military form and for military use.

3°. Cavalry belts and horses, with their harness.

4°. And generally, all offensive or defensive arms, made of iron, steel, brass, copper, or of any other material prepared and formed to make war by land or at sea.

mente las designadas con el nombre de contrabando de guerra, y bajo este nombre se comprenderán

1°. Los cañones, morteros, obuses, pedreros, espingaldas, mosquetes, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lanzas, arpones, alabardas, granadas, bombas, pólvora, mechas, balas, y todo lo que corresponda al uso de las armas.

2°. Los broqueles, cascos, corazas, cotas de malla, avios y vestiduras hechas en forma militar y para uso de los militares.

3°. Los cinturones de caballería y los caballos con sus arneses.

4°. Y generalmente, todas las armas ofensivas y defensivas, ya sean de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre, ó de cualquier otro material, con tal que sirvan para hacer la guerra por mar ó por tierra.

ARTICLE XIV.

All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at the time besieged or blockaded.

ARTICULO 14.

Articles not enumerated as contraband to be held as free.

Toda otra mercancia ó artículo no comprendido entre aquellos artículos de contrabando, esplicitamente enumerados y clasificados arriba, serán considerados libres y objetos de un comercio libre y legal, y podrán ser trasportados libremente por los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes, aun á plazas pertenecientes á un enemigo, esceptuando solamente aquellos que se encuentren en la actualidad sitiadas ó bloqueadas.

ARTICLE XV.

The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit:

1°. That free ships make free goods; that is to say: that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or state at war are free from capture or confiscation when found on board neutral vessels with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2°. That the property of neutrals on board of an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

The like neutrality shall be extended to persons who are on board a neutral ship with this effect, that

ARTICULO 15.

Declaration of principles.

Las dos altas partes contratantes reconocen como permanentes é inmutables los siguientes principios, á saber:

Free ships make free goods.

1°. Que los buques libres hacen libre la mercancia; es decir: que los efectos ó mercancias pertenecientes á súbditos ó ciudadanos de una potencia ó de un estado en guerra, no pueden ser capturadas ni confiscadas si se encuentran á bordo de un buque neutral á menos que no sean artículos de contrabando de guerra.

Neutral property on enemies' vessels.

2°. Que la propiedad de los neutrales á bordo de un buque enemigo, no está sujeta á confiscacion á menos que ella no sea contrabando de guerra.

although they may be enemies of both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. The contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and states as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

La misma neutralilidad se hará estensiva á las personas que se encuentren á bordo de un buque neutral, con esta consecuencia, á saber, que aunque estas personas puedan ser enemigas de las dos partes contratantes, ó de una de ellas, no podrán ser extraidas de dicho buque, á no ser que sean oficiales ó soldados en servicio actual del enemigo. Las partes contratantes se obligan á aplicar estos principios al comercio y á la navegacion de todas las potencias y estados que consientan en adoptarlos como permanentes é inmutables.

Article XVI.

Merchant vessels in time of war bound to an enemies' port to exhibit passports and certificates.

In time of war the merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage and the articles of their cargo there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads not only their passports but likewise their certificates, showing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Articulo 16.

En tiempo de guerra los buques mercantes pertenecientes á ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes destinados á algun puerto del enemigo de una de ellas, y respecto á cuyo viage y artículos de cargamento hubiere justos motivos de sospecha, tendrán obligacion de exhibir, asi en alta mar como en los puertos ó radas, no solo sus pasaportes, sino tambien sus certificados para demostrar que sus géneros no son de la cualidad de los especificados como contrabando en el artículo décimo tercero de la presente convencion.

Article XVII.

Passports in time of war.

And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party: they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year; that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden they shall be provided, not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to

Certificates.

Articulo 17.

Y para evitar las capturas fundadas en leves sospechas é impedir los daños consiguientes, se conviene en que cuando una parte estuviere en guerra y la otra parmaneciere neutral, se darán á los buques de la parte neutral, pasaportes de los cuales aparezca que los buques pertenecen realmente á ciudadanos de la parte neutral; estos pasaportes les servirán para cualquier número de viages, pero se renovarán de año en año, entendiéndose esto, si acaso el buque volviese á su pais dentro del espacio de un año. Si los buques están cargados, no solo irán provistos de los pasaportes arriba mencionados, sino tambien de certificados tales que por ellos se conozca si llevan géneros de contrabando, y no se requerirá ningun otro papel,

the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and a receipt for the same shall be given, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship-of-war or privateer, in which case, as in all other cases of just detention, the ship shall be carried into the nearest safe and convenient port for the delivery of the same.

If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal; and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens or subjects of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo, (contraband goods excepted,) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die, or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ship and cargo shall, nevertheless, be equally secure and the passport remain in full force.

no obstante cualquier uso ú ordenanza en contrario. Y si no constare de dichos certificados que hay á bordo géneros de contrabando, se permitirá á los buques proseguir sus viages. Si constare de los certificados que hay á bordo de tal buque géneros de contrabando, y su comandante ofreciere entregarlos, se aceptará la oferta, se dará un recibo de ellos y quedará el buque en libertad de continuar su viage; á menos que la cantidad de los géneros de contrabando sea mayor que la que convenientemente pueda recibirse á bordo del buque de guerra, público ó privado; caso en el cual el buque será llevado, para que los entregue, como en todos los demas de justa detencion, al puerto mas inmediato, cómodo y seguro.

Cases when ships have not passports and certificates to be examined, &c.

Si algun buque no estuviere provisto del pasaporte ó certificado que se requieren segun lo dicho, podrá un juez ó tribunal competente examinar la causa, y si se viere de otros documentos ó pruebas, admisibles segun el uso de las naciones, que el buque pertenece á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de la parte neutral, no será confiscado sino puesto en libertad con su cargamento (escepto los géneros de contrabando) y se le permitirá seguir su viage.

Provision in case of master's death.

Si el capitan de un buque nombrado en el pasaporte, llegare á morir, ó faltare por cualquiera otra causa, y fuere puesto otro en su lugar, gozarán sin embargo de igual seguridad el buque y su cargamento y el pasaporte conservará toda su fuerza.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Visiting, &c. of vessels, &c. on the high seas.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the vessels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, it is hereby agreed that whenever a ship-of-war shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boats, with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel,

ARTICULO 18.

A fin de prevenir todo desórden en las visitas y exámenes de los buques y cargamentos de las dos partes contratantes en alta mar, se conviene que cuando un buque de guerra encuentre un buque neutral de la otra parte contratante, permanecerá á una distancia conveniente y enviará su bote, con dos ó tres hombres solamente para que efectúe el examen de los documentos relativos á la propiedad del buque y de su cargamento, sin en-

without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of all private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all damages they may commit; and it is hereby agreed and understood that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

tregarse á ninguna exaccion, violencia ó maltratamiento, de lo que serán responsables los comandantes de dichos buques de guerra con sus personas é intereses. Para esto los comandantes de todos los buques privados armados en guerra deberán antes de recibir sus comisiones, dar una garantia suficiente para responder de todos los daños que puedan ocasionar; y se conviene y entiende, que la parte neutral, no será en ningun caso llamada á bordo del buque visitante ni para la presentacion de sus documentos, ni para ningun otro objeto.

Article XIX.

Rules to apply only to ships sailing without convoy.

It is expressly agreed by the high contracting parties that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applicable only to ships sailing without convoy, and when the said ships shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regards due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys ships which shall have on board contraband goods destined to an enemy.

Articulo 19.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen espresamente en que las estipulaciones arriba mencionadas relativas á la conducta que ha de observarse en el mar por los cruceros de la parte beligerante con los buques de la parte neutral, solamente se aplicarán á buques que naveguen sin convoi, y que cuando dichos buques fueren convoyados, queriendo las partes observar todos los miramientos debidos á la bandera que despliegan los buques públicos que los protegen, no será lícito visitarlos, sino que los respectivos cruceros considerarán como enteramente suficiente la declaracion verbal que haga el comandante del convoi de que los buques que convoya pertenecen á la nacion cuya bandera lleva él y que no tienen á su bordo géneros de contrabando; obligándose recíprocamente ambas partes á no admitir bajo la proteccion de sus convoyes, buques que tengan á su bordo géneros de contrabando destinados á un enemigo.

Article XX.

Provisions in case of capture or detention.

In all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained, to be carried into port under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a copy of the said papers; and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches,

Articulo 20.

En todos los casos en que se capturaren ó detuvieren buques para conducirlos á un puerto con motivo de que llevan genéros de contrabando, el captor dará de los papeles del buque que retenga un recibo que pondrá al pié de una copia de ellos; y no será lícito romper ni abrir los cuarteles, arcas, baules cubas, fardos, ni vasos hallados á

chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the same. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or alienate the said articles of contraband in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation.

bordo, ni sacar la menor porcion del cargamento, á menos que se lleve á tierra, y á presencia de los empleados competentes los cuales harán de él un inventario. Ni será lícito vender, permutar ni enagenar de ningun modo dichos artículos de contrabando, á menos que haya habido procedimiento legal y que el juez ó jueces competentes hayan pronunciado contra ellos sentencia de confiscacion.

ARTICLE XXI.

And in such time of war, that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented, it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander, or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or anything relating thereto; and in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers, and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo, mate, and passengers five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors one hundred dollars each.

ARTICULO 21.

Same subject.

Y para que se cuide convenientemente en dicho tiempo de guerra el buque y carga, y se impida su hurto, se conviene en que no será lícito quitar de á bordo de ningun buque capturado, á su capitan, comandante, ni sobrecargo, durante el tiempo que estuviere el buque en el mar despues de la captura, ó mientras penden los procedimientos contra él, el cargamento ó cualquiera cosa que le concierna. Y en todos los casos en que se capturare, ó cojiere, y se retuviere para que se adjudique, algun buque de los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes, se dará hospitalidad á susempleados, pasageros y tripulacion; ellos no serán encarcelados, ni privados de parte alguna de sus vestidos, ni de la posesion y uso de su dinero, en cuanto no exceda de quinientos pesos por cabeza tratándose del capitan, sobrecargo, piloto y pasageros, ni de cien pesos por cada uno de los marineros.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the

ARTICULO 22.

Courts for prize causes.

Se conviene ademas en que en todos los casos que ocurran tan solo los tribunales establecidos para causas de presas, en el pais á que las presas sean conducidas, tomarán conocimiento de ellas. Y siempre que semejante tribunal de cualquiera de las partes pronunciare sentencia contra algun buque, ó géneros ó propiedad, reclamados por los ciudadanos de la otra parte, la sentencia ó decreto hará mencion de las razones ó motivos en que se haya fundado aquella, y se entregará sin

sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

demora alguna al comandante ó agente de dicho buque, si lo reclamare, un testimonio auténtico de la sentencia ó decreto, y de todo el proceso, pagando por él los derechos legales.

ARTICLE XXIII.

No duty, &c. on prize ships, &c.

When the ships-of-war of the two contracting parties, or those belonging to their citizens, which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges, or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested, or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes, but they may hoist sail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships-of-war shall be obliged to show. It is understood, however, that the privileges conferred by this article shall not extend beyond those allowed by law or by treaty with the most favored nations.

ARTICULO 23.

Cuando se admitan con sus presas en los puertos de cualquiera de las dos partes los buques de guerra de ellas ó los pertenecientes á sus ciudadanos que estén armados en guerra, dichos buques públicos ó privados, como tampoco sus presas no serán obligados á pagar ningun dercho á los empleados del lugar, jueces ni ningunos otros; ni serán detenidas ni embargadas tales presas cuando lleguen á los puertos de cualquiera de las partes y entren en ellos, ni sobre su legalidad harán ningun exámen los empleados del lugar; sino que tales buques de guerra podrán en cualquier tiempo izar las velas y partir, y llevarse sus presas á los lugares indicados en sus patentes que sus comandantes deberán mostrar. Entiéndese sin embargo, que, los privilegios conferidos en este artículo no se estenderán mas allá de los que se concedan por ley, ó por tratado con las naciones mas favorecidas.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Privateers of hostile powers.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that prince or State from which they have received their commissions.

ARTICULO 24.

No será lícito á ningunos armadores estrangeros que hayan recibido patente de cualquier príncipe ó estado que sea enemigo de cualquiera de las dos naciones, equipar sus buques en los puertos de la otra, ni vender, ni de ninguna manera permutar sus presas, ni se les permitirá comprar provisiones, sino las que sean necesarias para ir al próximo puerto del príncipe ó estado de que hayan recibido sus patentes.

ARTICLE XXV.

Further provisions as to privateers.

No citizen of the Dominican Republic shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United

ARTICULO 25.

De ningun príncipe ó estado con quien los Estados Unidos estén en guerra, solicitarán ni tomarán los ciudadanos de la República Dominicana patentes ni letras de marca

States, or any of them, or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant of the said United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens or inhabitants of the Dominican Republic, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said Republic shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions of letters of marque, he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

para armar ningun buque ó buques y salir á corso contra los dichos Estados Unidos ó alguno de ellos, ó contra los ciudadanos, pueblos ó habitantes de dichos Estados Unidos ó alguno de ellos, ni contra los bienes de ninguno de sus habitantes; ni ningun ciudadano ni habitante de los Estados Unidos ó alguno de ellos solicitará ni tomará de ningun príncipe ó estado con quien la República Dominicana esté en guerra patentes ni letras de marca para armar algun buque ó buques y salir á corso contra los ciudadanos ó habitantes de dicha República, ó alguno de ellos, y si algun individuo de cualquiera de las dos naciones tomare tales patentes ó letras de marca, será castigado conforme á sus respectivas leyes.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having in the ports of the other, consuls or vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nation; but if any of the said consuls or vice-consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

It is understood that whenever either of the two contracting parties shall select a citizen of the other for a consular agent, to reside in any ports or commercial places of the latter, such consul or agent shall continue to be regarded, notwithstanding his quality of a foreign consul, as a citizen of the nation to which he belongs, and consequently shall be subject to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected in the place of his residence. This obligation, however, shall in no respect embarrass the exercise of his consular functions or affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

The said consuls and vice-consuls shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such

ARTICULO 26.

Consuls, vice-consuls, &c.

Las altas partes contratantes se conceden recíprocamente la libertad de tener en los puertos de la otra cónsules y vice cónsules nombrados por ellas mismas, los cuales gozarán de los propios privilegios y facultades que los de la nacion mas favorecida; pero si alguno de dichos cónsules ó vice cónsules ejercieren el comercio, estarán sujetos á las mismas leyes y usos á que estuvieren sujetos en el mismo lugar los particulares de su nacion.

Residence.

Se entiende que, siempre que cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes elijiere á un ciudadano de la otra por agente consular con residencia en puertos ó plazas comerciales de la última, tal cónsul ó agente continuará siendo considerado, no obstante su calidad de cónsul estrangero, como ciudadano de la nacion á que pertenece, y consiguientemente estará sometido á las leyes y reglamentos á que en el lugar de su residencia lo estuvieren los naturales. Sin embargo, esta obligacion en ningun respecto embarazará el ejercicio de sus funciones consulares, ni afectará la inviolabilidad de los archivos consulares.

Dichos cónsules y vice cónsules tendrán como tales el derecho de

differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessel belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless their assistance should be required, or the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country. It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

Deserters from vessels.

The said consuls and vice-consuls are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships-of-war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand such deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this claim being substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the consuls and vice-consuls, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months of the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

servir de jueces arbitradores en las diferencias que se susciten entre los capitanes y tripulaciones de los buques pertenecientes á la nacion cuyos intereses están puestos á su cuidado, sin intervencion de las autoridades locales, á menos que se requiera la asistencia de ellas, ó que la conducta de las tripulaciones ó del capitan turbe el órden ó la tranquilidad del pais. Se entiende sin embargo, que esta especie de juicio ó arbitramento no privará á las partes contendientes del derecho que tienen para recurrir, cuando vuelvan á su pais á la autoridad judicial de este.

Dichos cónsules y vice cónsules tendrán la facultad de requerir la asistencia de las autoridades locales para el arresto y prision de los desertores de los buques de guerra y mercantes de su pais. A este fin se dirijirán á los tribunales, jueces y empleados competentes, y reclamarán por escrito tales desertores, probando con la exhibicion de los registros de los buques, los roles de las tripulaciones ó cualesquiera otros documentos oficiales, que tales individuos formaban parte de aquella; y probada asi esta demanda, no se negará la entrega. Tales desertores, cuando sean arrestados, serán puestos á la disposicion de los cónsules y vice cónsules, y podrán ser encerrados en las cárceles públicas á solicitud y espensas de los que los reclamen para ser enviados á los buques á que pertenezcan ó á otros del mismo pais. Pero si no fueren mandados dentro de tres meses contados desde el dia de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad, y no volverán á ser arrestados por la misma causa. Si se viere sin embargo que el desertor ha cometido algun crímen ó delito, se deferirá su entrega hasta que el tribunal donde penda su causa haya pronunciado sentencia y se haya llevado esta á ejecucion.

Article XXVII.

Extradition of criminals.

The United States of America and the Dominican republic, on requisitions made in their name

Articulo 27.

La República Dominicana y los Estados Unidos de América en virtud de requisitorias que se hagan en

through the medium of their respective diplomatic and consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found; in all of which the tribunals of said country shall proceed and decide according to their own laws.

su nombre, por el órgano de sus respectivos agentes diplomáticos y consulares, entregarán á la justicia las personas á quienes imputándose los crímenes enumerados en el artículo siguiente, cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de la parte requerente, buscaren asilo ó fueren encontrados dentro de los territorios de la otra; con tal que se haga esto solamente, cuando el hecho de la comision del crímen esté acreditado de modo que justificase la aprehension y sometimiento á juicio de las personas acusadas, si se husbiese cometido el crímen en el pais donde se hallen, en todo lo cual los tribunales de dicho pais procederán y decidirán conforme á sus leyes.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning); attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery; the counterfeiting of money; arson; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICULO 28.

Conforme á las disposiciones de esta convencion, serán entregadas las personas á quienes se impute alguno de los crímenes siguientes, á saber: Homicidio voluntario (incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, el enfanticidio, y el envenenamiento); conato de homicidio; fuerza hecha á muger; falsificacion; fabricacion de moneda falsa; incendio; robo con violencia, intimidacion, ó entrada violenta en una casa habitada; pirateria; peculado ó hurto cometido por personas alquiladas ó asalariadas en detrimento de los que las emplean, cuando estos crímenes esten sujetos á castigo infamante.

Crimes for which surrender is to be made.

ARTICLE XXIX.

On the part of each country the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

ARTICULO 29.

Por parte de cada pais, la entrega será hecha solamente de órden del ejecutivo. Los gastos de detencion y entrega hechos en virtud de los artículos precedentes, correrán á cargo de la parte reclamante.

Surrender how to be made.

Expenses.

ARTICLE XXX.

The provisions of the aforegoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

ARTICULO 30.

Las disposiciones de los artículos anteriores relativos á la entrega de reos prófugos, no se aplicarán á delitos cometidos antes de esta fecha, ni á los de carácter político.

No surrender for political offences.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Convention to last for eight years.

This convention is concluded for the term of eight years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Continuance.

ARTICULO 31.

Esta convencion se celebra por el término de ocho años, contados desde el cange de las ratificaciones; y si un año antes de espirar ese plazo, ninguna de las partes contratantes hubiere anunciado á la otra, por medio de una notificacion oficial, su voluntad de detener los efectos de dicha convencion, esta continuará obligatoria por doce meses mas, y asi en adelante, de año en año, hasta que terminen los doce meses que seguirán á semejante declaracion, sea cual fuere el tiempo en que tenga efecto.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Convention to be ratified.

This convention shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Santo Domingo as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the aforegoing articles, in the English and Spanish languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Santo Domingo, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L. S.] JNO. SOMERS SMITH.
[L. S.] JOSE G. GARCIA.
[L. S.] JUAN R. FIALLO.

ARTICULO 32.

Esta convencion será sometida por ambas partes á la aprobacion y ratificacion de las respectivas autoridades competentes de cada una de las contratantes, y las ratificaciones cangeadas en Santo Domingo luego que las circunstancias lo permitan.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado y sellado los precedentes artículos en Español y en Inglés.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Santo Domingo á ocho de Febrero del año del Señor de mil ochocientos sesenta y siete.

[L. S.] JOSE G. GARCIA.
[L. S.] JUAN R. FIALLO.
[L. S.] JNO. SOMERS SMITH.

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Santo Domingo on the fifth instant:

Proclamation.

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.

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 October, 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-second.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Queen of Madagascar; Concluded February 14, 1867; *Ratified July* 8, 1868; *Proclaimed October* 1, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 14, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of commerce between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Antananarivo, the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which treaty is word for word as follows: — Preamble.

TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Between Rainimaharavo, chief secretary of state, 16 vtra., Adriantsitohaina, 16 vtra., Rafaralahibemalo, head of the civilians, on the part of the government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and Major John P. Finkelmeier, the commercial agent of the U. S. for Madagascar, on the part of the government of the U. S. of America, all duly authorized to that effect by their respective governments, the following articles of a commercial treaty have this day been drawn up and signed by mutual agreement: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. Her Majesty Rasoherina Manjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, both desirous, for the good and welfare of their respective countries, to enter into a more close commercial relation and friendship between the subjects of her Majesty and the people of the United States, hereby solemnly declare that peace and good friendship shall exist between them and their respective heirs and successors forever without war. Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE II. The dominions of each contracting party, as well as the right of domicile of their inhabitants, are sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other party, nor any domiciliary visits or forcible entries be made to the houses of either party against the will of the occupants. But whenever it is known for certain, or suspected, that transgressors against the laws of the kingdom are in certain premises, they may be entered in concert with the United States consul, or, in his absence, by a duly authorized officer, to look after the offender. Right of domicile. When any premises may be entered.

The right of sovereignty shall in all cases be respected in the dominions of one government by the subjects or citizens of the other. Citizens of the United States of America shall, while in Madagascar, enjoy the privilege of free and unmolested exercise of the Christian religion and its customs. New places of worship, however, shall not be builded by them without the permission of the government. Religious worship.

Rights of persons and property.

They shall enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and their property, equally with the subjects of Madagascar; the right to lease or rent land, houses, or storehouses for a term of months or years mutually agreed upon between the owners and American citizens; build houses and magazines, on land leased by them, in accordance with the laws of Madagascar for buildings; hire laborers not soldiers, and if slaves, not without permission of their masters.

Should the Queen, however, require the services of such laborers, or if they should desire, on their own account, to leave, they shall be at liberty to do so, and be paid up to the time of leaving, on giving previous notice.

See p. 493.

Contracts for land.

Contracts for renting or leasing land or houses or hiring laborers may be executed by deeds signed before the United States consul and the local authorities.

Trade.

They also shall be permitted to trade or pass with their merchandise through all parts of Madagascar which are under the control of a governor, duly appointed by her Majesty, with the exception of Ambohimanga, Ambohimanambola, and Amparafaravato, which places foreigners are not permitted to enter, and, in fact, be entitled to all privileges of commerce granted to other favored nations.

Subjects of the Queen in the United States.

The subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall enjoy the same privileges in the United States of America.

Commerce.

ARTICLE III. Commerce between the people of America and Madagascar shall be perfectly free, with all the privileges under which the most favored nations are now or may hereafter be trading.

Tariff.

Citizens of America shall, however, pay a duty, not exceeding ten per cent, on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff mutually agreed upon, with the following exceptions: Munition of war, to be imported by the Queen of Madagascar into her dominions, or by her order.

Prohibiting imports and exports.

Prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar are munition of war, timber, and cows. No other duties, such as tonnage, pilotage, quarantine, lighthouse dues, shall be imposed in ports of either country on the vessels of the other to which national vessels or vessels of the most favored nations shall not equally be liable.

Ports.

Ports of Madagascar where there is no military station under the control of a governor must not be entered by United States vessels.

Consuls.

ARTICLE IV. Each contracting party may appoint consuls, to reside in the dominions of each other, who shall enjoy all privileges granted to consuls of the most favored nations, to be witness of the good relationship existing between both nations, and to regulate and protect commerce.

Rights of citizens of each country when in the other country.

ARTICLE V. Citizens of the United States who enter Madagascar, and subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar while sojourning in America, are subject to the laws of trade and commerce in the respective countries. In regard to civil rights, however, whether of person or property, of American citizens, or in cases of criminal offences, they shall be under the exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own consul only, duly invested with the necessary powers.

But should any American citizen be guilty of a serious criminal offence against the laws of Madagascar, he shall be liable to banishment from the country.

Disputes, &c.

All disputes and differences arising within the dominions of her Majesty, between citizens of the United States and subjects of Madagascar, shall be decided before the United States consul, and an officer, duly authorized by her Majesty's government, who shall afford mutual assistance and every facility to each other in recovering debts.

Vessels.

ARTICLE VI. No American vessel shall have communication with the shore before receiving pratique from the local authorities of Madagascar; nor shall any subject of her Majesty the Queen be permitted to embark on board an American vessel without a passport from her Majesty's government.

In cases of mutiny or desertion, the local authorities shall, on application, render all necessary assistance to the American consul to bring back the deserters and to re-establish discipline, if possible, among the crew of a merchant vessel. Deserters.

ARTICLE VII. In case of a shipwreck of an American vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar adjacent to any military station, her Majesty engages to order the governor to grant every assistance in his power to secure the property and to restore it to the owner or to the United States consul, if this be not impossible. Shipwreck.

ARTICLE VIII. The above articles of treaty, made in good faith, shall be submitted to both the government of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar for ratification, and such ratifications be exchanged within six months from date of ratification, at Antananarivo. Treaty, when to be ratified;

Should it, at any future time, seem desirable, in the interest of either of the contracting parties, to alter or add to the present treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties. may be altered.

Duplicate originals of this treaty, with corresponding text in the English and Malagasy languages, which shall be both of equal authority, have been signed and sealed at Antananarivo this day.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE TO § II.

P. S. — Should there be any business of the Queen requiring the services of such laborers, they shall be permitted to leave without giving previous notice. The sentence in article II, stating that previous notice must be given, refers only to laborers leaving on their own account. Supplementary article. See p. 492.

J. P. FINKELMEIER, [SEAL.]
RAINIMAHARAVO, [SEAL.]
Chief Secretary of State, 16 *vtra.*
ANDRIANTSITOHAINA, 16 *vtra.*
RAFARALAHIBEMALO,
Head of the Civilians.

ANTANANARIVO, 14th February, 1867.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Antananarivo on the eighth of July last: Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, 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 first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second. Proclamation

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Tribe of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi; Concluded February 18, 1867; *Ratification advised, with Amendments, July* 25, 1868; *Amendments accepted September* 2, 1868; *Proclaimed October* 14, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Feb. 18, 1867.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, and Henry W. Martin, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Keokuk, Chekuskuk, Uc-quaw-ho-ko, Mut-tut-tah, and Man-ah-to-wah, chiefs of the tribe of Sac and Fox 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:—

Contracting parties.

Articles of agreement made and concluded this eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William H. Watson, Special Commissioner; Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas; and Henry W. Martin, United States Indian Agent, duly authorized, and the tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, represented by Keokuk, Che-kuskuk, Uc-quaw-ho-ko, Mut-tut-tah, and Man-ah-to-wah, chiefs of said tribes.

Cession of lands to the United States.

ARTICLE I. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi cede to the government of the United States all the lands, with the improvements thereon, contained in their unsold portion of their diminished reserve defined in the first article of their treaty ratified July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (the said tract containing about eighty-six thousand and four hundred acres, and being more particularly described by the survey and plats on file in the Department of the Interior,) except as reserved in previous treaties, or in this treaty.

Ante, p. 467.

Additional cession.

ARTICLE II. The said Indians also cede to the United States a full and complete title to the lands, with the improvements thereon, now remaining unsold in that portion of their old reservation provided by article four of the treaty of July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to be sold by the government for their benefit, the cession herein made being subject to the exceptions defined in this treaty.

Ante, p. 468.

Payments by the United States.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to pay to the Sac and Fox Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar an acre for the whole of the land ceded in the two preceding sections, being about one hundred and fifty-seven thousand acres of land, less the amount of land set apart for individuals; and further agree to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the said tribe, now represented by scrip issued under the provisions of previous treaties, and amounting, on the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to twenty-six thousand five hundred and sev-

Amended. *Post*, p. 500.

enty-four dollars, besides the interest thereon; and the amount herein provided to be paid to said Indians, after deducting such sums as, under the provisions of this treaty, are to be expended for their removal, subsistence, and establishing them in their new country, shall be added to their invested funds, and five per cent interest paid thereon in the same manner as the interest of their present funds is now paid.

Lands ceded, when to be at the disposal of the United States.

ARTICLE IV. At any time after the ratification of this treaty, the lands ceded in the first article shall be held and considered at the disposal of the United States, and the legal rights of railroad corporations shall be conceded thereon, the same as on other public lands; except that, until the time for the removal of the Indians is fixed by public notice, under the provisions of this treaty, no interference shall be made with the rights of the Indians as the occupants of the lands, but they shall remain in all respects without molestation, in the same manner as if this treaty had not been made: *And provided further*, That inasmuch as there are valuable improvements upon said reservation, such improvements shall be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the appraised value of the same shall be paid to the United States, before title is given to any individual or corporation for the lands upon which such improvements are situated.

Amended. *Post*, p. 500.

Proviso.

Same subject.

ARTICLE V. The lands ceded in the second article of this treaty, being the unsold remainder of the lands provided in the fourth article of the treaty of July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to be sold in trust for said Indians, shall, immediately upon the ratification of this treaty, become the property of the United States, and shall be open to entry and settlement, and the legal rights of railroad corporations shall accrue thereon; and the lands in the second article ceded, as well as those ceded in the first article, shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the general land office the same as other public lands, except as relates to the provisions in the next preceding article relating to the time when they shall be open for settlement, and the requirement of payment for the improvements; and should there be any improvements upon the land ceded in the second article, they shall be appraised, and payment shall be required therefor; and the scrip referred to in the third article of this treaty shall be received in payment for any of the lands herein ceded to the United States, and not granted to any railroad corporation, at any time after the removal of the Indians, as provided in the seventh article hereof.

Amended. *Post*, p. 500.

New reservation for the Sacs and Foxes;

how to be selected;

how surveyed.

Proviso.

ARTICLE VI. The United States agree, in consideration of the improvements upon the said reservation, to give to the Sacs and Foxes for their future home a tract of land in the Indian country south of Kansas, and south of the Cherokee lands, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty square miles in extent. The selection of such new reservation shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and with his approval, by commissioners appointed by the said Secretary, who shall visit the Indian country, with delegations from all the tribes proposing to remove thereto, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty; and said reservation shall be surveyed as to its exterior lines, at the cost of the United States, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if it shall be found impracticable to select a suitable home for the tribe except by purchase from the Cherokees, the United States will pay towards the said purchase the same amount that would have been payable to the Creeks if the reservation had been selected upon the former Creek lands; and in that case the balance of the money payable to the Cherokees shall be deducted from the amount due the Sacs and Foxes under this treaty.

Buildings to be erected.

ARTICLE VII. As soon as practicable after the selection of the new reservation herein provided for, there shall be erected thereon, at the cost of the United States, a dwelling-house for the agent of the tribe, a house and shop for a blacksmith, and dwelling-house for a physician, the aggre-

gate cost of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and also at the expense of the tribe, five dwelling-houses for the chiefs, to cost in all not more than five thousand dollars.

Removal of the Indians to new reservation.

As soon as practicable after such selection of a reservation as it may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be deemed advisable for the Indians to remove thereto, regard being had to the proper season of the year for such removal, notice shall be given to their agent, directing such removal; and whenever such time shall be fixed, public notice thereof shall be given in three leading newspapers of Kansas, and thereafter the land ceded to the United States by the first article of this treaty, shall be open to entry and settlement, under the provisions of the fourth article.

Certain claims against the tribe, how not to be paid.

ARTICLE VIII. No part of the invested funds of the tribe, or of any moneys which may be due to them under the provisions of previous treaties, nor of any moneys provided to be paid to them by this treaty, shall be used in payment of any claims against the tribe accruing previous to the ratification of this treaty, unless herein expressly provided for.

Manual labor school, school buildings, &c.

ARTICLE IX. In order to promote the civilization of the tribe, one section of land, convenient to the residence of the agent, shall be selected by said agent, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and set apart for a manual labor school; and there shall also be set apart, from the money to be paid to the tribe under this treaty, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the necessary s[c]hool buildings and dwelling for teacher, and the further sum of five thousand dollars, if the chiefs shall so request; and the annual amount of five thousand dollars shall be set apart from the income of their funds, after the erection of such school buildings, for the support of the school; and after the settlement of the tribe upon their new reservation, the sum of ten thousand dollars of the income of their funds may be annually used, with the consent of the chiefs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for agricultural implements and assistance, purchase of stock, and otherwise in encouraging and assisting such of the tribe as will *trurn* [turn] their attention to agriculture, and in support of their national government, for which last-mentioned purpose the sum of five hundred dollars shall be annually paid to each of the five chiefs, two hundred dollars to each of ten councillors, two hundred dollars to their *mashal* [marshal], and the remaining three hundred dollars be subject to the disposal of the chiefs.

Section substituted for this. *Post*, p. 500.

Physician, medicines, tobacco and salt.

ARTICLE X. The United States agree to pay annually, for five years after the removal of the tribe, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines, and also the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars annually for the same time, in order that the tribe may provide itself with tobacco and salt.

Grant of lands to certain persons.

ARTICLE XI. In consideration of certain improvements made by John Goodell upon the lands of the nation within their present reservation, and of his services as their interpreter, he shall be allowed to select therefrom a half-section of land; and it is further provided that of said land, Sarah A. Whistler and Pash-e-ca-cah, or Amelia Mitchell, shall each be allowed to select a half-section of land, the latter selection to include the house in which she lives; and Julia A. Goodell one quarter section, besides the land, not exceeding eight acres, upon which her house and improvements are situated; and Mary A. Means one quarter section, to includ[e] the improvements occupied by her; and there shall also be allowed to Antoine Gokey and William Avery, each one hundred and sixty acres, to Leo Whistler and Gertrude Whistler, each three hundred and twenty acres, and to James Thorpe, Virginia Thorpe, and Cassandra Thorpe, Thomas J. Miles, and Hattie Miles, each eighty acres, to be selected from unimproved lands: *Provided*, That they may select from lands upon which improvements exist, by paying the appraised value of such improvements; but no selection shall include the agency, mission, or mill

Amended. *Post*, p. 501.

buildings; and upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of such selections, patents in fee simple shall be issued to the respective parties, their heirs or assigns.

Land to Samuel Black;

ARTICLE XII. In consideration of the faithful services of Samuel Black in protecting their houses and timber from trespass and depredation, there shall be patented to him in fee simple the tract of land upon which he lives, being the west half of the northwest quarter section four, town[ship] seventeen, range sixteen.

to Thomas C. Stevens & Co. Amended. *Post*, p. 501.

ARTICLE XIII. Thomas C. Stevens and Company, licensed traders, having erected valuable building at the agency, it is agreed that they may have a patent for the land, not exceeding eight acres, upon which such improvements are built, and not to include any other improvements, on the payment of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri may unite with, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. The Sacs and Foxes, parties to this treaty, agree that the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, if they shall so elect, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may unite with them and become a part of their people, upon their contributing to the common fund such a portion of their funds as will place them on an equal footing in regard to annuities.

Certain claims against the United States to be paid.

ARTICLE XV. The claims of the Sacs and Foxes against the United States for stealing of stock, which have heretofore been adjusted, amounting to sixteen thousand four hundred dollars, shall be paid by the United States, and the amount disbursed and expended for the benefit of the tribe in such objects for their improvement and comfort upon the new reservation as the chiefs, through their agent, shall desire; and whereas the Indians claim that one full payment due under previous treaty has never been made to them, it is agreed that a careful examination of the books of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be made, and if any sum is found to be still due and unpaid, the same shall be paid to them per capita in the same manner as their annuities are paid.

Advance to the Indians for subsistence and removal.

ARTICLE XVI. The United States will advance to the said tribe of Indians the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of their subsistence for the first year after their arrival at their new home in the Indian country, and to pay the necessary expenses of removal, and furnish necessary rations for the journey during such removal; said removal to be made under direction of the superintendent or agent, or other person specially designated by the Secretary of the Interior; the moneys thus expended to be deducted from the whole amount provided to be paid for their lands herein ceded.

Amended. *Post*, p. 501.

Patents for lands heretofore selected and approved.

Ante, p. 470.

Amended. *Post*, p. 501.

ARTICLE XVII. It is hereby provided that the half-breeds and full-bloods of the tribe, who were entitled to selections of land under the Sac and Fox treaty, ratified July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and which selections have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be entitled to patents in fee-simple for the lands heretofore selected, according to the schedule annexed to this treaty: *Provided*, That where such selections have been made and the allottees have sold their lands for a valuable consideration and have since died, the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon full proof being made, cause patents to issue to the purchasers or their assigns.

Sales of land to be approved, &c.

ARTICLE XVIII. All sales hereafter made by or on behalf of persons to whom lands are assigned in this treaty shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior before taking effect in conveying title to lands so sold.

Expenses of treaty. See p. 501.

ARTICLE XIX. The United States agree to pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For substitute for this article and additional article, see *post*, p. 501.

ARTICLE XX. The stipulations of all former treaties now in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, shall remain in full force; and all treaties or parts of treaties heretofore made which conflict with the provisions of this treaty are hereby abrogated.

In testimony whereof, the parties hereinbefore named have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

LEWIS V. BOGY, [SEAL.]
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
W. H. WATSON, [SEAL.]
Special Commissioner.
THOS. MURPHY, [SEAL.]
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
HENRY W. MARTIN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent.
KEOKUK, his ⋊ mark. [SEAL.]
CHEKUSKUK, his ⋊ mark. [SEAL.]
UC-QUAW-HO-KO, his ⋊ mark. [SEAL.]
MUT-TUT-TAH, his ⋊ mark. [SEAL.]
MAN-AH TO-WAH, his ⋊ mark. [SEAL.]

In presence of—

ANTOINE GOKEY, his ⋊ mark,
U. S. Interpreter.
CHARLES E. MIX.
THOS. E. MCGRAW.
WM. WHISTLER.
C. H. NORRIS.
VITAL JARROT.
G. P. BEAUVAIS.
H. W. FARNSWORTH.

List of Sac and Fox lands selected for individuals referred to in Article XVII. of the above treaty, selected by Perry Fuller, agent. Schedule annexed.

Names of Persons.	Description of Land.	Sec[tion.]	Town[ship.]	Range.
Alvira Connolly	S. ½ NW. ¼	5	17	18
Do	SW. ¼	5	17	18
Do	N. ½ NW. ¼	8	17	18
Alexander Connolly	E. ½	4	17	18
Cordelia Connolly	E. ½	35	16	17
Isaac Goodell	W. ½	3	17	18
Kish-Kah-Iwah	S. ½	16	17	18
Mary I. Thorp	E. ½	12	17	17
Hiram P. Thorp	E. ½	1	17	17
Francis A. Thorp	W. ½	6	17	18
Amelia McPherson	W. ½	1	17	17
Sarah A. Whistler	SW. ¼	34	16	18
Do	SW. ¼ SW. ¼	35	16	18
Do	W. ½ NW. ¼	2	17	18
Do	NW. ¼ SW ¼	2	17	18
Julia A. Goodell	N. ½	21	17	18
Susan J. Goodell	E. ½	3	17	18
John Goodell, jr.	E. ½	17	17	18
Jane Goodell	NE. ¼	10	17	18
Do	NW. ¼ NW. ¼	10	17	18
Do	E. ½ NW. ¼	10	17	18
Do	NW. ¼ NW. ¼	11	17	18
Mary A. Byington	E. ½ NE. ¼	9	17	18
Do	E. ½ SE. ¼	9	17	18
Do	W. ½ SW. ¼	10	17	18
Do	SW. ¼ NW. ¼	10	17	18
Do	NE. ¼ NE. ¼	16	17	18
Margaret Miles	W. ½	4	17	18
Thomas J. Connolly	SW. ¼ SE. ¼	9	17	18
Do	SE. ¼ NE. ¼	16	17	18
Do	W. ½ NE. ¼	16	17	18
Do	NW. ¼	16	17	18
Charles T. Connolly	E. ½ NW ¼	9	17	18
Do	W. ½ NE. ¼	9	17	18
Do	NW. ¼ SE. ¼	9	17	18
Do	SE. ¼ SW. ¼	9	17	18
Do	S. ½ SW. ¼	9	17	18

The following were selected by C. C. Hutchinson:

Names of Persons.	Description.	Sec[tion.]	Town[ship.]	Range.
Kaw-Kol-we-nah	E. ½	2	17	17
George Powers	NE. ¼	8	17	18
Do	S. ½ NW. ¼	8	17	18
Do	N. ½ SW. ¼	8	17	18
Joseph Gokey	W. ½ SE ¼	21	17	18
Do	N. ½ NW. ¼	28	17	18
Do	SW. ¼ NW. ¼	28	17	18
Do	NW. ¼ NE. ¼	28	17	18
Do	W. ½ SE. ¼	29	17	18
Met-tach-ah-pack-o tah	E. ½	7	17	18
Mack-oh-tah-o-quit	W. ½	7	17	18

Ratification with amendments.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Articles of Agreement made and concluded the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, with the following

AMENDMENTS:

Amendments. Art. III. *Ante*, p. 496. Art. IV. *Ante*, p. 496.

ARTICLE III. After the words "the interest thereon" insert: "out of the proceeds of the sale of lands ceded in this treaty."

ARTICLE IV. Strike out the following words: "And the legal rights of railroad corporations shall be conceded thereon, the same as on other public lands."

Art. V. *Ante*, p. 496.

ARTICLE V. Strike out the words: "and the legal rights of railroad corporations shall accrue thereon."

Same article. Strike out the words: "and the scrip referred to in the third article of this treaty shall be received in payment for any of the lands herein ceded to the United States, and not granted to any railroad corporation, at any time after the removal of the Indians, as provided in the seventh article hereof"; and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "*Provided*, That such lands shall be subject to sale, in tracts of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and at a price not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre."

Art. IX. *Ante*, p. 497.

Strike out all of Article IX., and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

"In order to promote the civilization of the tribe, one section of land, convenient to the residence of the agent, shall be selected by said agent, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and set apart for a manual labor school; and there shall also be set apart, from the money to be paid to the tribe under this treaty, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the necessary school buildings and dwelling for teacher, and the annual amount of five thousand dollars shall be set apart from the income of their funds after the erection of such school buildings, for the support of the school; and after settlement of the tribe upon their new reservation, the sum of five thousand dollars of the income of their funds may be annually used, under the direction of the chiefs, in the support of their national government, out of which last-mentioned amount

the sum of five hundred dollars shall be annually paid to each of the chiefs."

ARTICLE XI. After the words "Thomas J. Miles," strike out the word "and." Art. XI. *Ante*, p. 497.

Same article. After the words "Hattie Miles," insert the words: "Ema-Ke-O-Kuck, Hannie-Ke-O-Kuck, Mo-Co-P-quah."

Same article. After the words "each eighty acres," insert the words: "Man-a-tah, Pah-me-che-kaw-paw, Henry Jones, Wilson McKinney, and Carrie C. Capper, each one hundred and sixty acres."

Same article. After the words "unimproved lands," insert the following words:

"*Provided*, That the parties herein named shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, within three months after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of one dollar per acre for said lands, the avails of which shall be used for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes in the same manner as the other funds arising from the sales of their lands: *Provided also*, That George Powers, the present Government Interpreter, for valuable services rendered and uniform kindness towards the nation, shall have patented to him, in fee simple, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be located by the agent: *Provided also*."

Same article. After the word "selections," insert the following words: "And on payment therefor as hereinbefore provided."

ARTICLE XIII. Strike out the words "Thomas C. Stevens and Company," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "John K. Rankin." Art. XIII. *Ante*, p. 498.

Same article. After the words "agreed that," strike out the word "they."

ARTICLE XVI. Strike out the words "or other persons specially," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "to be." Art. XVI. *Ante*, p. 498.

ARTICLE XVII. Strike out the words "and have since died," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre." Art. XVII. *Ante*, p. 498.

At the end of Article XIX. add the following words: "not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars." Art. XIX. *Ante*, p. 498.

Strike out all of Article XX., and insert in lieu thereof the following words: Art. XX. *Ante*, p. 498.

"The chiefs and headmen of the Sacs and Foxes having permitted their employees to cultivate farms, which, together with the farms of Ke-o-kuck and other chiefs, are embraced within an area two miles by four, and the said Sacs and Foxes believing that the lands comprising the said area having been made valuable by reason of said occupancy, and in order that they may receive a fair compensation for said area of land, bounded and described as follows, except as heretofore specially excepted, and the mill and mission building, to wit: commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-three, township sixteen, range seventeen, thence east two and a quarter (2¼) miles to the reservation line; thence south along said line four miles; thence west two and a fourth (2¼) miles to the southwest corner of section sixteen, township seventeen, range seventeen; thence north along the section line to the place of beginning, are hereby withdrawn from sale, as is provided for the sale of their lands in this treaty, and the said area of land, as above described, shall be sold by the chiefs and agent for the tribe at the best price obtainable; and they are hereby empowered to make warrantee deeds for the same, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than two dollars per acre in addition to the appraised value of the improvements. The avails of said lands shall be expended by the agent, under the direction of the chiefs, for the benefit of the nation." Provisions as to cultivated farms.

Insert the following as an additional article, to wit:

"ARTICLE XXI. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, parties to this agreement, being anxious that all the members of their tribe shall partici- Art. XXI. Absent members of the tribe

to be notified of this treaty, &c.

pate in the advantages to be derived from the investment of their national funds, sales of lands, and so forth, it is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted, to have such members of the tribe as may be absent notified of this agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and permanently unite with their brethren; and that no part of the funds arising from or due the nation under this or previous treaty stipulations shall be paid to any bands or parts of bands who do not permanently reside on the reservation set apart to them by the Government in the Indian Territory, as provided in this treaty, except those residing in the State of Iowa; and it is further agreed that all money accruing from this or former tribes, [treaties,] now due or to become due said nation, shall be paid them on their reservation in Kansas; and after their removal, as provided in this treaty, payments shall be made at their agency, on their lands as then located."

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

Amendments assented to.

And whereas the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to the chiefs of the said tribe of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, whose names are subscribed to the writing hereto following, they did, on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 did on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, advise and consent to the ratification of Articles of Agreement made and concluded the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, with the following

AMENDMENTS:

ARTICLE III. After the words "the interest thereon" insert: "out of the proceeds of the sale of lands ceded in this treaty."

ARTICLE IV. Strike out the following words: "and the legal rights of railroad corporations shall be conceded thereon, the same as on other public lands."

ARTICLE V. Strike out the words: "and the legal rights of railroad corporations shall accrue thereon."

Same article. Strike out the words: "and the scrip referred to in the third article of this treaty shall be received in payment for any of the lands herein ceded to the United States and not granted to any railroad corporation, at any time after the removal of the Indians, as provided in the seventh article hereof"; and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

"*Provided*, That such lands shall be subject to sale in tracts of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person and at a price not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre."

Strike out all of Article IX., and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

"In order to promote the civilization of the tribe, one section of land, convenient to the residence of the agent, shall be selected by said agent, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and set apart for a manual labor school, and there shall also be set apart from the money to be paid to the tribe under this treaty, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the necessary school buildings and dwelling for teacher, and the annual amount of five thousand dollars shall be set apart from the income of their funds, after the erection of such school

buildings, for the support of the school; and after settlement of the tribe upon their new reservation the sum of five thousand dollars of the income of their funds may be annually used, under the direction of the chiefs, in the support of their national government, out of which last-mentioned amount the sum of five hundred dollars shall be annually paid to each of the chiefs.

ARTICLE XI. After the words "Thomas J. Miles" strike out the word "and."

Same article. After the words "Hattie Miles" insert the words: "Emma Ke-o-kuck, Hannie Ke-o-kuck, Mo-Co-P-quah."

Same article. After the words "each eighty acres" insert the words: "Man-a-tah, Pah-me-che-kaw-paw, Henry Jones, Wilson McKinney, and Carrie C. Capper, each one hundred and sixty acres."

Same article. After the words "unimproved lands" insert the following words:

"*Provided*, That the parties herein named shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior within three months after the ratification of this treaty the sum of one dollar per acre for said lands, the avails of which shall be used for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes in the same manner as the other funds arising from the sales of their lands: *Provided, also*, That George Powers, the present Government Interpreter, for valuable services rendered and uniform kindness towards the nation, shall have patented to him, in fee simple, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be located by the agent: *Provided, also.*"

Same article. After the word "selections" insert the following words: "and on payment therefor *or* [as] hereinbefore provided."

ARTICLE XIII. Strike out the words "Thomas C. Stephens and Company," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "John K. Rankin."

Same article. After the words "agreed that," strike out the word "they."

ARTICLE XVI. Strike out the words "or other persons specially," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "to be."

ARTICLE XVII. Strike out the words "and have since died," and insert in lieu thereof the words: "not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

At the end of Article XIX. add the following words: "not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars."

Strike out all of Article XX., and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

"The chiefs and headmen of the Sacs and Foxes having permitted their employees to cultivate farms, which, together with the farms of Ke-o-kuck and other chiefs, are embraced within an area two miles by four, and the said Sacs and Foxes believing that the lands comprising the said area having been made valuable by reason of said occupancy, and in order that they may receive a fair compensation for said area of land, bounded and described as follows, except as heretofore specially excepted, and the mill and mission building, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-three, township sixteen, range seventeen, thence east two and a quarter ($2\frac{1}{4}$) miles to the reservation line; thence south along said line four miles; thence west two and a fourth ($2\frac{1}{4}$) miles to the southwest corner of section sixteen, township seventeen, range seventeen; thence north along the section line to the place of beginning, are hereby withdrawn from sale, as is provided for the sale of their lands in this treaty, and that the said area of land, as above described, shall be sold by the chiefs and agent for the tribe at the best price obtainable; and they are hereby empowered to make warrantee deeds for the same, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than two dollars per acre in addition to the appraised value of the improvements. The avails of said lands shall be expended by the agent under the direction of the chiefs for the benefit of the nation.

Insert the following as an additional article, to wit: —

"ARTICLE XXI. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, parties to this agreement, being anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages to be derived from the investment of their national funds, sales of lands, and so forth, it is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted, to have such members of the tribe as may be absent, notified of this agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and permanently unite with their brethren, and that no part of the funds arising from or due the nation under this or previous treaty stipulations shall be paid to any bands or parts of bands, who do not permanently reside on the reservation set apart to them by the Government in the Indian Territory, as provided in this treaty, except those residing in the State of Iowa; and it is further agreed, that all money, accruing from this or former tribes, [treaties,] now due or to become due said nation, shall be paid them on their reservation in Kansas; and after their removal, as provided in this treaty, payments shall be made at their agency on their lands as then located."

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, chiefs of the said tribe of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, having had the said amendments read, interpreted, and explained to us, and the same having been fully understood by us, do hereby assent and agree to the same.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

KEOKUK, his x mark, [SEAL.]
CHE-KO-SKUK, his x mark, [SEAL.]
UC-QUAW-HO-KO, his x mark, [SEAL.]
PAH-TECK-QUAW, his x mark, [SEAL.]
MUT-TUT-TAH, his x mark, [SEAL.]
MAN-AH-TO-WAH, his x mark, [SEAL.]
WAW-COM-MO, his x mark, [SEAL.]
For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

Signed in presence of —
ALBERT WILEY, *United States Indian Agent.*
GEORGE POWERS, *United States Interpreter.*
JAMES H. EMBRY, *Special Agent.*
WARNER CRAIG,
JOHN K. RANKIN.

Proclaimed.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 fourteenth day of October, in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Sissiton and Warpeton Bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; Concluded February 19, 1867; *Ratification advised, with Amendments, April* 15, 1867; *Amendments accepted April* 22, 1867; *Proclaimed May* 2, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: Feb. 19, 1867.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy and William H. Watson, Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Gabriel Renville, Wamdiupiduta, Tacandupahotanka, and other Chiefs and Headmen of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which Treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas it is understood that a portion of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Santee Sioux Indians, numbering from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred persons, not only preserved their obligations to the government of the United States, during and since the outbreak of the Medewakantons and other bands of Sioux in 1862, but freely perilled their lives during that outbreak to rescue the residents on the Sioux reservation, and to obtain possession of white women and children made captives by the hostile bands; and that another portion of said Sissiton and Warpeton bands, numbering from one thousand to twelve hundred persons, who did not participate in the massacre of the whites in 1862, fearing the indiscriminate vengeance of the whites, fled to the great prairies of the northwest, where they still remain; and

Whereas Congress, in confiscating the Sioux annuities and reservations, made no provision for the support of these, the friendly portion of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands, and it is believed [that] they have been suffered to remain homeless wanderers, frequently subject to intense suffering from want of subsistence and clothing to protect them from the rigors of a high northern latitude, although at all times prompt in rendering service when called upon to repel hostile raids and to punish depredations committed by hostile Indians upon the persons and property of the whites; and

Whereas the several subdivisions of the friendly Sissitons and Warpeton bands ask, through their representatives, that their adherence to their former obligations of friendship to the government and people of the United States be recognized, and that provision be made to enable them to return to an agricultural life and be relieved from a dependence upon the chase for a precarious subsistence: therefore,

Contracting parties.

A treaty has been made and entered into, at Washington city, District of Columbia, this nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1867, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and William H. Watson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, as follows, to wit:

Friendly relations.

ARTICLE I. The Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota Sioux Indians, represented in council, will continue their friendly relations with the government and people of the United States, and bind themselves individually and collectively to use their influence to the extent of their ability to prevent other bands of Dakota or other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the government or people of the United States.

Cession of right to construct wagon-roads, railroads, mail stations, and telegraph lines.

ARTICLE II. The said bands hereby cede to the United States the right to construct wagon roads, railroads, mail stations, telegraph lines, and such other public improvements as the interest of the government may require, over and across the lands claimed by said bands (including their reservation as hereinafter designated) over any route or routes that *that* may be selected by authority of the government, said lands so claimed being bounded on the south and east by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red river of the North to the mouth of Goose river, on the north by the Goose river and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's lake to the Chief's Bluff at the head of James river, and on the west by the James river to the mouth of Mocasin river, and thence to Kampeska lake.

Boundaries.

Permanent reservation set apart.

ARTICLE III. For and in consideration of the cession above mentioned, and in consideration of the faithful and important services said to have been rendered by the friendly bands of Sissitons and Warpetons Sioux here represented, and also in consideration of the confiscation of all their annuities, reservations, and improvements, it is agreed that there shall be set apart for the members of said bands who have heretofore surrendered to the authorities of the government, and were not sent to the Crow Creek reservation, and for the members of said bands who were released from prison in 1866, the following described lands as a permanent reservation, viz.:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the head of Lake Travers [e], and thence along the treaty line of the treaty of 1851 to Kampeska lake; thence in a direct line to Reipan or the northeast point of the Coteau des Prairie [s], and thence passing north of Skunk lake, on the most direct line to the foot of Lake Traverse, and thence along the treaty line of 1851 to the place of beginning.

Reservation.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that a reservation be set apart for all other members of said bands who were not sent to the Crow Creek reservation, and also for the Cut head bands of Yanktonais Sioux, a reservation bounded as follows, viz.:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

Reservations to be apportioned in tracts of 160 acres to, &c.

Tracts to conform to legal subdivisions.

ARTICLE V. The said reservations shall be apportioned in tracts of (160) one hundred and sixty acres to each head of a family, or single person over the age of (21) twenty-one years, belonging to said bands, and entitled to locate thereon, who may desire to locate permanently and cultivate the soil as a means of subsistence: each (160) one hundred and sixty acres so allotted to be made to conform to the legal subdivisions of the government surveys, when such surveys shall have been made; and every person to whom lands may be allotted under the provisions of this article who shall occupy and cultivate a portion thereof for five consecutive years shall thereafter be entitled to receive a patent for the same so soon as he shall have fifty acres of said tract fenced, ploughed, and in crop: *Provided*, [That] said patent shall not authorize any transfer of said lands, or portions thereof, except to the United States, but said lands and the improvements thereon shall descend to the proper heirs of the persons obtaining a patent.

Patents, when to issue, effect of.

ARTICLE VI. To enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life under the system in operation on the Sioux reservation in 1862, it is agreed that there shall be expended for the benefit of the Indians entitled to locate farms on the Lake Traverse reservation for the year 1867, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the year 1868, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the year 1869, one hundred thousand dollars; for the year 1870, fifty thousand dollars; and thirty thousand dollars annually thereafter; and to enable the Indians on said reservation to return at once to their agricultural habits and life, and be enabled to cultivate a crop the coming season, the expenditures set forth in the schedule hereunto attached, shall be made at as early a day as possible.

Expenditures on reservations for benefit of the Indians.
See *post*, p. 509.

ARTICLE VII. An agent shall be appointed for said bands, who shall be located at Lake Traverse; and whenever there shall be (500) five hundred persons located permanently upon the Devil's Lake reservation, there shall be an agent, or other competent person, appointed to superintend the agricultural, educational, and mechanical interests of said Indians, and thereafter there shall be expended to aid said Indians in their agricultural improvements and civilization, for the first year, one hundred thousand dollars; for the second year, two hundred thousand dollars; for the third year, one hundred thousand dollars; for the fourth year, fifty thousand dollars; and thirty thousand dollars annually thereafter.

Agent at Lake Traverse, and other agents.
See *post*, p. 509.

ARTICLE VIII. All expenditures to be made upon said reservation[s] (except as per schedule aforesaid) shall be made for the agricultural improvement and civilization of the Indians upon the respective reservations, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, but no issue of goods, provisions, groceries, or other articles, (except houses, which will be provided for Indians and mixed-bloods entitled to locate on the respective reservations as they advance in agriculture,) shall be made to Indians or mixed-bloods on either reservation, unless it be made in payment of labor performed, or to be performed, or for produce delivered: *Provided*, That when persons on either reservation, by reason of age, sickness, or deformity, are unable to labor, the agent may issue clothing and subsistence to such persons from the supplies provided for said bands.

Expenditures to be made for the agricultural improvement and civilization of the Indians.
See *post*, p. 509.

Proviso.

ARTICLE IX. As it is contemplated that the agent will supply the Indians and mixed-bloods with clothing, provisions, &c., in payment for labor, as provided in Article VIII., and it being desirable that no encouragement be afforded them to rely upon the chase as a means of subsistence, no person will be permitted to trade upon either of the reservations nor within the limits of the land claimed by said bands, as designated in the second article of this treaty; and it is also agreed that no person, not a member of said bands, parties hereto, whether white, mixed-blood, or Indian, except persons in the employ of the government, or located under its authority, shall be permitted to locate upon said lands, either for hunting, trapping, or agricultural purposes.

No person to trade in reservations, nor, &c.
See *post*, pp. 509, 510.

ARTICLE X. It is further agreed that the said bands, parties to this treaty, will guarantee the safety of travel, of the transportation of the mails, supplies, &c., the protection of mail stations and property connected therewith, upon the lands claimed by them as before specified, and the safety of the frontier settlers of Minnesota and eastern Dakota from trespass by hostile or unfriendly Indians; said safety of travel and transportation and protection of mail stations and property to extend over any rout[e] across the lands claimed by said bands as hereinbefore set forth.

Safety of travel, mails, mail stations, and frontier settlers.
See *post*, pp. 509, 510.

ARTICLE XI. To enable said Indians to make good the guarantee above specified, the President of the United States will cause the selection and appointment of a suitable person, satisfactory to the Indians here represented, who shall organize not less than two hundred and fifty members of said bands for service as scouts. The person so selected shall command and control the operations of said scouts, under such regulations,

Members of the bands to be organized as scouts.
See *post*, p. 509.

and shall report to such civil or military officer of the government, as the President may direct; and the President may at any time dispense with said organization: *Provided*, [That] the said guarantees specified in article X. shall not be in force until the organization aforesaid is made, nor after it is dispensed with.

Scouts to furnish horses, arms, &c. Pay, &c.

ARTICLE XII. Each scout so employed will furnish his own horse, arms, ammunition, transportation, and equipments of all kinds, and receive from the United States sixty dollars per month, and rations for himself and family, and grain rations for his horse, in full of all allowances whatever: *Provided*, That there shall be one chief of station to every twelve men, who shall receive fifteen dollars per month extra, and there shall be one chief of escort to every fifty men, who shall receive twenty dollars per month extra, and one chief of band to every hundred men, who shall receive thirty dollars per month extra. The commandant of the organization to receive such compensation as the President may direct.

Chiefs of stations. See *post*, p. 509.

Scouts to enforce rules, &c. See *post*, p. 509.

ARTICLE XIII. Whenever the organization of scouts as before specified shall be dispensed with, the said bands shall have authority to organize under the direction of the agent, and without expense to the government, scouts sufficient to enforce any and all rules, regulations, or laws which may be prescribed by the government, or adopted by the chiefs and head men in council upon either reservation, for the security of life and property and the progress of agricultural improvement and civilization upon such reservation.

Debts and claims to be paid to whom. See *post*, p. 509.

ARTICLE XIV. It is further provided that the balance of debts or claims against the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Sioux Indians provided to be paid by the third article of the treaty of 1858, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in 1861, are to be paid to the claimants, their attorneys or assignees, as shown to be due by the schedules exhibiting the settlement of said claims, after an examination by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on file in the Department of the Interior, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty cents.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, we, the commissioners representing the United States, and the delegates representing the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Sioux Indians, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
W. H. WATSON.

Signed in presence of—
CHARLES E. MIX.

GABRIEL RENVILLE,
head chief Siss[i]ton and Wa[r]peton bands.
WAMDIUPIDUTA, his x mark,
head Siss[i]ton chief.
TACANDUPAHOTANKA, his x mark,
head Wa[r]peton chief.
OYEHDUZE, his x mark, chief Sissiton.
UMPETUTOKCA, his x mark, " Wahpeton.
JOHN OTHERDAY.
AKICITANANJIN, his x mark, Sissiton soldier.
WAXICUNMAZA, his x mark, " "
WASUKIYE, his x mark, " "
WAMDIDUTA, his x mark, " "
HOKXIDANWAXTE, his x mark, " "
WAKANTO, his x mark, " "
ECANAJINKE, his x mark, " "
CANTEIYAPA, his x mark, " "

TIHDONICA, his x mark,	Sissiton soldier.
TAWAPAHAMAZA, his x mark,	" "
WANDIIYEZA, his x mark,	" "
TACUNRPIPETA, his x mark,	" "
WICUMRPINUMPA, his x mark,	Wa[r]peton "
XUPEHIYU, his x mark,	" "
ECETUKIYE, his x mark,	" "
KANGIDUTA, his x mark,	" "

Witnesses to signatures of above chiefs and soldiers:

CHARLES E. MIX.
BENJ'N THOMPSON.
J. R. BROWN.
ANEXUS M. A. BROWN, *Interpreter.*
CHAS. CRAWFORD.
THOS. E. MCGRAW.
J. H. LEAVENWORTH.
A. B. NORTON.
GEO. B. JONAS.
FRANK S. MIX.

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 fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit: Ratification advised with amendments.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
April 15, 1867.

Resolved, (*two-thirds of the Senators present concurring*,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota Indians, concluded February 19th, 1867, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Strike out all of said treaty from and following the 6th to the 14th article, both inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz: *Ante*, pp. 507, 508.

ARTICLE VI. And, further, in consideration of the destitution of said bands of Sissiton and Warpeton Sioux, parties hereto, resulting from the confiscation of their annuities and improvements, it is agreed that Congress will, in its own discretion, from time to time, make such appropriations as may be deemed requisite to enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life under the system in operation on the Sioux reservation in 1862; including, if thought advisable, the establishment and support of local and manual labor schools; the employment of agricultural, mechanical, and other teachers; the opening and improvement of individual farms; and generally such objects as Congress in its wisdom shall deem necessary to promote the agricultural improvement and civilization of said bands. Congress will make appropriations to enable Indians to return to an agricultural life, &c.

ARTICLE VII. An agent shall be appointed for said bands, who shall be located at Lake Traverse; and whenever there shall be five hundred (500) persons of said bands permanently located upon the Devil's Lake reservation there shall be an agent or other competent person appointed to superintend at that place the agricultural, educational, and mechanical interests of said bands. Agents.

ARTICLE VIII. All expenditures under the provisions of this treaty shall be made for the agricultural improvement and civilization of the Expenditures.

members of said bands authorized to locate upon the respective reservations, as hereinbefore specified, in such manner as may be directed by law; but no goods, provisions, groceries, or other articles — except materials for the erection of houses and articles to facilitate the operations of agriculture — shall be issued to Indians or mixed-bloods on either reservation unless it be in payment for labor performed or for produce delivered: *Provided*, That, when persons located on either reservation, by reason of age, sickness, or deformity, are unable to labor, the agent may issue clothing and subsistence to such persons from such supplies as may be provided for said bands.

Goods, provisions, &c. not to be issued to Indians, &c. unless.

Proviso.

No person to trade for furs and peltries.

ARTICLE IX. The withdrawal of the Indians from all dependence upon the chase as a means of subsistence being necessary to the adoption of civilized habits among them, it is desirable that no encouragement be afforded them to continue their hunting operations as means of support, and, therefore, it is agreed that no person will be authorized to trade for furs or peltries within the limits of the land claimed by said bands, as specified in the second article of this treaty, it being contemplated that the Indians will rely solely upon agricultural and mechanical labor for subsistence, and that the agent will supply the Indians and mixed-bloods on the respective reservations with clothing, provisions, &c., as set forth in article eight, so soon as the same shall be provided for that purpose. And it is further agreed that no person not a member of said bands, parties hereto whether white, mixed-blood, or Indian, except persons in the employ of the government or located under its authority, shall be permitted to locate upon said lands, either for hunting, trapping, or agricultural purposes.

Members of bands only, except, &c. to locate on lands.

Chiefs and headmen may adopt rules.

ARTICLE X. The chiefs and headmen located upon either of the reservations set apart for said bands are authorized to adopt such rules, regulations, or laws for the security of life and property, the advancement of civilization, and the agricultural prosperity of the members of said bands upon the respective reservations, and shall have authority, under the direction of the agent, and without expense to the government, to organize a force sufficient to carry out all such rules, regulations, or laws, and all rules and regulations for the government of said Indians, as may be prescribed by the Interior Department: *Provided*, That all rules, regulations, or laws adopted or amended by the chiefs and headmen on either reservation shall receive the sanction of the agent.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*,
by W. J. McDONALD, *Chief Clerk*.

Amendments assented to.

And whereas, the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to the Chiefs and Headmen of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, whose names are hereinafter signed, they did on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendments, in the words and figures following, to wit:

The foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to us, the Chiefs and Headmen of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of *Dacotah* [Dakota] or Sioux Indians, now therefore, we, the Chiefs and Headmen of said bands, duly authorized by our people, do hereby accept, assent, and agree to the said amendments as above written, the same being fully understood by us.

Witness our hands and seals this 22d day of April, 1867, at Washington, D. C.

GABRIEL RENVILLE,
head chief of Sissiton and Warpeton bands. [SEAL.]
WAMDIUPIDUTA, his x mark,
head Sissiton Chief. [SEAL.]

TACANDUPAHOTANKA, his x mark, head Warpeton Chief.		[SEAL.]
OYEHDUZE, his x mark, Chief Sissiton.		[SEAL.]
JOHN OTHERDAY, chief Warpeton.		[SEAL.]
AKICITANANJON, his x mark,	Sissiton soldier	[SEAL.]
WAXICUNMAZA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
WASUKIYE, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
WAMDIDUTA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
HOKXIDANWAXTE, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
WAKANTO, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
ECANAJINKE, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
CANTEIYAPA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
TIHDONICA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
TAWAPAHAMAZA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
WANDIIYEZA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
TACUNRPIPETA, his x mark,	" "	[SEAL.]
XUPEHIYEE, his x mark,	Warpeton "	[SEAL.]
WICUNRPINUPA,	" "	[SEAL.]
ECETUKIYA,	" "	[SEAL.]
HANGIDUTA, (dead,)	" "	

Signed in presence of

N. G. TAYLOR, *Comr. Ind. Affrs.*
BENJ'N THOMPSON, *Special Agent.*
J. R. BROWN, *Spl. Agt.*
ALF. A. TAYLOR.
W. P. DOLE.
H. H. YOUNG.
ANEXUS M. A. BROWN, *Interp[r]eter.*
CHAS. CRAWFORD, *Interpreter.*
CHARLES E. MIX.

Proclamation

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 fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, 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 second 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 Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes; Concluded February 23, 1867; *Ratification advised, with Amendments, June* 18, 1868; *Amendments accepted September* 1, 7, 8, *and* 15, 1868; *Proclaimed October* 14, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Feb. 23, 1867.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, George C. Snow, and G. A. Colton, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs, delegates, and headmen of the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Miamies, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Articles of agreement, concluded at Washington, D. C., the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, Special Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, George C. Snow, and G. A. Colton, U. S. Indian agents, duly authorized, and the Senecas, represented by George Spicer and John Mush; the mixed Senecas and Shawnees, by John Whitetree, John Young, and Lewis Davis; the Quapaws, by S. G. Vallier and Ka-zhe-cah; the confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, by Baptiste Peoria, John Mitchell, and Edward Black; the Miamies, by Thomas Metosenyah and Thomas Richardville, and the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, by John White and J. T. Jones, and including certain Wyandott[e]s, represented by Tauromee, or John Hat, and John Karaho.

Whereas it is desirable that arrangements should be made by which portions of certain tribes, parties hereto, now residing in Kansas, should be enabled to remove to other lands in the Indian country south of that State, while other portions of said tribes desire to dissolve their tribal relations and become citizens; and whereas it is necessary to provide certain tribes, parties hereto, now residing in the Indian country, with means of rebuilding their houses, reopening their farms, and supporting their families, they having been driven from their reservations early in the late war, and suffered greatly for several years, and being willing to sell a portion of their lands to procure such relief; and whereas a portion of the Wyandottes, parties to the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, although taking lands in severalty, have sold said lands and are still poor, and have not been compelled to become citizens, but have remained with-

Preamble.

Vol. x. p. 1159.

out clearly recognized organization, while others who did become citizens are unfitted for the responsibilities of citizenship; and whereas the Wyandottes, treated with in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, have just claims against the government, which will enable the portion of their people herein referred to to begin anew a tribal existence: Therefore it is agreed:

Cession of land to the United States by the Senecas, &c.

ARTICLE I. The Senecas cede to the United States a strip of land on the north side of their present reservation in the Indian country; the land so ceded to be bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the north line of the reservation, on the west by the Neosho river, and running south for the necessary distance, to contain twenty thousand acres; for which the government is to pay twenty thousand dollars upon the ratification of this treaty; the south line of said tract to be ascertained by survey, at the cost of the United States.

Further cession.

ARTICLE II. The Senecas now confederated with the Shawnees, and owning an undivided half of a reservation in the Indian country immediately north of the Seneca reservation mentioned in the preceding article, cede to the United States one half of said Seneca and Shawnee reserve, which it is mutually agreed shall be the north half, bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, north by the Quapaw reserve, west by the Neosho river, and south by an east and west line bisecting the present Seneca and Shawnee reserve into equal parts, the said line to be determined by survey, at the expense of the United States; for which tract of land, estimated to contain about thirty thousand acres, the United States will pay the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars.

Cession of lands to the United States by the Shawnees;

ARTICLE III. The Shawnees, heretofore confederated with the Senecas, cede to the United States that portion of their remaining lands, bounded as follows, beginning at a point where Spring river crosses the south line of the tract in the second article ceded to the United States, thence down said river to the south line of the Shawnee reserve, thence west to the Neosho river, thence up said river to the south line of the tract ceded in the second article, and thence east to the place of beginning; supposed to contain about twelve thousand acres, the area to be ascertained by survey, at the expense of the United States; the United States to pay for the same at the rate of one dollar per acre, as soon as the area shall be ascertained.

by the Quapaws.

ARTICLE IV. The Quapaws cede to the United States that portion of their land lying in the State of Kansas, being a strip of land on the north line of their reservation, about one half-mile in width, and containing about twelve sections in all, excepting therefrom one half section to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier, including his improvements. Also the further tract within their present reserve, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Neosho river where the south line of the Quapaw reserve strikes that stream, thence east three miles, thence north to the Kansas boundary line, thence west on said line to the Neosho river, thence down said river to the place of beginning; and the United States will pay to the Quapaws for the half-mile strip lying in Kansas at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, whenever the area of the same shall be ascertained; and for the other tract described in this article at the rate of one dollar and fifteen cents per acre, whenever the area of the same shall be ascertained by survey, said survey to be made at the cost of the tribe to which said tract is herein provided to be sold; and the land in Kansas herein ceded shall be open to entry and settlement, the same as other public lands, within sixty days after the completion of the survey thereof.

Amended. *Post*, p. 526.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SENECAS.

Senecas to

ARTICLE V. The Senecas now confederated with the Shawnees, the said Shawnees thereto consenting, agree to dissolve their connection with

the said Shawnees, and to unite with the Senecas, parties to the treaty of February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, upon their reservation described in article second of said treaty; and the several bands of Senecas will unite their funds into one common fund for the benefit of the whole tribe; and an equitable division shall be made of all funds or annuities now held in common by the Senecas and Shawnees.

separate from the Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 349.

ARTICLE VI. Of the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars to be paid to the Senecas, as provided in the second article, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be paid to them immediately after the ratification of this treaty, to enable them to re-establish their homes and provide themselves with agricultural implements, seed, and provisions for themselves and their families; and the balance of the said first-mentioned sum, being twenty thousand dollars, shall be consolidated with the twenty thousand dollars in the first article provided to be paid, and invested for the tribe of Senecas, as constituted by this treaty, at five per cent interest, to be paid per capita semi-annually; and their annuity of five hundred dollars in specie, provided by article four of the treaty of September twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall likewise become the property of the tribe.

Payments to the Senecas.

Vol. vii. p. 161.

ARTICLE VII. The amount annually due the Senecas under the provisions of article four of the treaty of February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, for blacksmith, after their separation from the Shawnees, shall be annually paid to them as a national fund, to enable them to purchase such articles for their wants and improvements in agriculture as the chiefs, with the consent of their agent, may designate; and this provision shall apply also to the fund for support of a miller belonging to the Senecas heretofore occupying the southernmost reserve referred to in this treaty; and there shall be added to the said fund whatever amount belonging to either band of the Senecas shall be found due and unpaid upon an examination of their accounts with the government, and particularly the amount of bonds and stocks invested in their name; and the interest thereon shall be annually paid to the said Senecas for the purposes mentioned in this article.

Payments for improvements in agriculture.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SHAWNEES.

ARTICLE VIII. Of the amount in the third article provided to be paid to the Shawnees by the United States for the lands therein ceded, the sum of two thousand dollars shall be advanced to them to be used in establishing their homes, and the balance of the said amount shall be invested for the said tribe, under the name of Eastern Shawnees, and five per cent be paid semi-annually thereon; and the amount due and unpaid upon the bonds or stocks invested in their name shall be paid to them, as well as the interest thereon hereafter to become due, to be used under the direction of the chiefs, with the consent of the agent, for the purchase of agricultural implements or other articles necessary for the general welfare of the people; and the one half of the blacksmith fund remaining after the division to be made with the Senecas provided for in article five shall remain devoted to the same purpose, and the government will add thereto the sum of five hundred dollars annually for five years.

Payments to the Shawnees.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE QUAPAWS.

ARTICLE IX. Of the amount to be paid to the Quapaws for the lands ceded by them in the fourth article of this treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid to them upon the ratification of this treaty, to assist them in re-establishing themselves at their homes upon their remaining reservation; and the balance of said amount shall be invested as a permanent fund at five per cent interest, payable per capita semi-annually.

Payments to the Quapaws.

School fund.

ARTICLE X. If the Osage mission school should be closed, so that the school fund of the Quapaws cannot be used for them to advantage at that institution, the said fund shall remain in the treasury of the United States until such time as it can, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the chiefs, be used to advantage in establishing a school upon their reservation.

Aid in agriculture.
Vol. vii. p. 425.

ARTICLE XI. The amount now due and unpaid for a farmer, under the provisions of the third article of their treaty of May thirteen one thousand eight hundred and thirty-*eight* [three], may be used by the chiefs and council for the purchase of provisions, farming implements, seed, and otherwise for the purpose of assisting the people in agriculture; and their annual income now paid for farmer shall hereafter be set apart for the purposes of assistance and improvement in agriculture.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES BY THE WAR.

Claims for losses by the war.

Commission to investigate claims.

Award of damages.

Proviso.

Amended.
Post, p. 526.

ARTICLE XII. Whereas the aforesaid Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws were driven from their homes during the late war, and their property destroyed, the government being under obligations to protect them, but for the time unable to do so, it is agreed that a commission of not to exceed two persons shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall proceed to their country and make careful investigation of their claims for losses, and make full report of the same to the department; and the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon such report, make such awards as he may deem equitable and just; and upon such award the United States will pay the claimants the amounts declared to be due: *Provided*, That the sums so paid shall not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars for the Senecas, twenty-five thousand dollars for the Shawnees, and thirty thousand dollars for the Quapaws; and if the awards shall exceed such amounts in either case, the claimants shall be paid pro rata from the amount appropriated.

Wyandottes.

PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO THE WYANDOTTES.

Land set apart for the Wyandottes.

Vol. x. p. 1159.

Payment.

Register to be taken.

Who to constitute the tribe.
Proviso.

Amended.
Post, p. 526.

ARTICLE XIII. The United States will set apart for the Wyandottes, for their future home, the land ceded by the Senecas in the first article hereof, and described in said article, to be owned by the said Wyandottes in common; and in order to reorganize and provide for the said Wyandottes, many of whom have been in a disorganized and unfortunate condition since their treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, it is provided that there shall be recognized as due and paid to the Wyandottes of all classes the sum of eighty-three thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, as more particularly stated and described in the schedule annexed to this treaty, marked "A." A register of the whole people, resident in Kansas and elsewhere, shall be taken by the agent of the Delawares, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which shall show the names of all who declare their desire to be and remain Indians, and in a tribal condition, together with incompetents and orphans, as described in the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; and all such persons, and those only, shall hereafter constitute the tribe: *Provided*, That no one who has heretofore consented to become a citizen, nor the wife or children of any such person, shall be allowed to become members of the tribe, except by the free consent of the tribe after its new organization, and unless the agent shall certify that such party is, through poverty or incapacity, unfit to continue in the exercise of the responsibilities of citizenship of the United States, and likely to become a public charge.

Upon completion of register,

ARTICLE XIV. Whenever the register in the next preceding article shall have been completed and returned to the Commissioner of Indian

Affairs, the amount of money in said article acknowledged to be due to the Wyandott[e]s shall be divided, and that portion equitably due to the citizens of said people shall be paid to them, or their heirs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the balance, after deducting the cost of the land purchased from the Senecas by the first article hereof, and the sum of five thousand dollars to enable the Wyandott[e]s to establish themselves in their new homes, shall be paid to the Wyandott[e] tribe per capita; and the United States further agree to pay to the said Wyandott[e]s the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents, being the amount of taxes levied under the authority of the State of Kansas, contrary to the terms of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, previous to the organization of the State government and for five years thereafter; in consideration of which the said Wyandott[e]s, receiving their portion of the said sum, shall in each case relinquish in writing by themselves, or through the Delaware agent as their guardian, all further claim against the United States as to matters relating to the said taxes.

amount to be divided.

Remainder, how to be applied.

Amended. *Post*, p. 527.

Vol. x. p. 1159.

ARTICLE XV. All restrictions upon the sale of lands assigned and patented to "incompetent" Wyandott[e]s under the fourth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be removed after the ratification of this treaty, but no sale of lands heretofore assigned to orphans or incompetents shall be made, under decree of any court, or otherwise, for or on account of any claim, judgment, execution or order, or for taxes, until voluntarily sold by the patentee or his or her heirs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and whereas many sales of land belonging to this class have heretofore been made, contrary to the spirit and intent of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, it is agreed that a thorough examination and report shall be made, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to ascertain the facts relating to all such cases, and upon a full examination of such report, and hearing of the parties interested, the said Secretary may confirm the said sales, or require an additional amount to be paid, or declare such sales entirely void, as the very right of the several cases may require.

Certain restrictions upon sales of lands removed.

Vol. x. p. 1161.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OTTAWAS.

Ottawas.

ARTICLE XVI. The west part of the Shawnee reservation, ceded to the United States by the third article, is hereby sold to the Ottawas at one dollar per acre; and for the purpose of paying for said reservation the United States shall take the necessary amount, whenever the area of such land shall be found by actual survey, from the funds in the hands of the government arising from the sale of the Ottawa trust lands, as provided in the ninth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the balance of said fund, after the payment of accounts provided for in article five of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be paid to the tribe per capita.

Sale of land to the Ottawas.

Payment.

Vol. xii. p. 1240.

ARTICLE XVII. The provisions of the Ottawa treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, under which all the tribe were to become citizens upon the sixteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, are hereby extended for two years, or until July sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; but at any time previous to that date any member of the tribe may appear before the United States district court for Kansas, and declare his intention to become a citizen, when he shall receive a certificate of citizenship, which shall include his family, and thereafter be disconnected with the tribe, and shall be entitled to his proportion of the tribal fund; and all who shall not have made such declaration previous to the last-mentioned date shall be still considered members of the tribe. In order to enable the tribe to dispose of their property in Kansas, and remove to their new homes and establish themselves thereon, patents in fee-simple shall be given to the heads of families, and to all who

Provisions of former treaty as to members of the tribe becoming citizens extended.

Vol. xii. p. 1237.

have come of age among the allottees under the treaties of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, so that they may sell their lands without restriction, but the said lands shall remain exempt from taxation so long as they may be retained by members of the tribe, down to the said sixteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and the chiefs and council of the said tribe shall decide in the case of disputed heirship to real estate, taking as a rule the laws of inheritance of the State of Kansas.

Payment to individuals for losses.

ARTICLE XVIII. The United States agree to pay such amount, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, as may be found justly due to the individual Ottawas, for depredations and damages upon their property during the late war, the proof of such losses to be furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, and such amount shall be paid as may be adjudged by him to be equitably due; and the claim of J. T. Jones, for which a bill of appropriation has passed one of the branches of Congress, but which has been withdrawn from before Congress, being for destruction by fire of his dwelling and other property by whites in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall be allowed and paid to him, amounting to six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Amended. *Post*, p. 527.

Education and schools.

ARTICLE XIX. The sixth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two shall remain unchanged, except as provided in this article. The children of the tribe between the ages of six and eighteen (6 and 18) shall be entitled to be received at said institution, and to be sub sisted, clothed, educated, and attended in sickness, where the sickness is of such a nature that the patient promises a return to study within a reasonable period; the children to be taught and practised in industrial pursuits, suitable to their age and sex, and both sexes in such branches of learning, and to receive such advantages as the means of the institution will permit; these rights and privileges to continue so long as any children of the tribe shall present themselves for their exercise. And the Secretary of the Interior and the senior corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society shall be members ex officio of the board of trustees, with power to vote in person or by proxy, it being the special intention of this provision to furnish additional supervision of the institution, so that the provisions of this article may be carried into effect in their full spirit and intent.

Vol. xii. p. 1238.

[illegible] to Ottawa university.

ARTICLE XX. It is further agreed that the remaining unsold portion of trust lands of the Ottawas, amounting to seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one and twenty one-hundredths acres, shall be sold to the trustees of Ottawa University, to be disposed of for the benefit of said institution at the appraised value thereof, and that the said trustees shall have until July sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to dispose of the same and pay to the government the value of said lands: *Provided*, That the said trustees shall furnish, within thirty days after the ratification of this treaty, to the Secretary of the Interior, a satisfactory bond for the fulfilment of their obligations.

Peorias, &c.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.

Purchases of land from the Peorias, &c. to receive patents.

ARTICLE XXI. Whereas certain arrangements have been made by the chiefs of the confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, for the sale to actual settlers of the lands held by them in common, being nine and one half sections, for a reasonable consideration, according to the terms of a certain petition of the said tribe, with schedule annexed, (which schedule is annexed to this treaty and marked "B,") dated December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is agreed that the said arrangements shall be carried into full effect, and the purchasers thereunder shall receive patents from the United States for the lands so purchased, upon making full payment for the same to the Secretary of

the Interior, and the amount already paid by said purchasers, as appears from said schedule, and in the hands of the chiefs, shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole amount of the purchase-money shall also be paid to the said Secretary on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall be held by him for the benefit of the tribe, subject to the provisions of this treaty.

Lands sold to the Peorias, &c.

ARTICLE XXII. The land in the second and fourth articles of this treaty proposed to be purchased from the Senecas and Quapaws, and lying south of Kansas, is hereby granted and sold to the Peorias, &c. and shall be paid for at the rate paid for the same by the government, out of the proceeds of the nine and a half sections referred to in the last preceding article, adding thereto whatever may be necessary out of other moneys in the hands of the United States belonging to the said Peorias, &c.

Indians to remove to new homes within, &c.

ARTICLE XXIII. The said Indians agree to dispose of their allotments in Kansas and remove to their new homes in the Indian country within two years from the ratification of this treaty; and to that end the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to remove altogether the restrictions upon the sales of their lands, provided under authority of the third article of the treaty of May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in such manner that adult Indians may sell their own lands, and that the lands of minors and incompetents may be sold by the chiefs, with the consent of the agent, certified to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him. And if there should be any allotments for which no owner or heir thereof survives, the chiefs may convey the same by deed, the purchase-money thereof to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary, to the benefit of the tribe; and the guardianship of orphan children shall remain in the hands of the chiefs of the tribe, and the said chiefs shall have the exclusive right to determine who are members of the tribe, and entitled to be placed upon the pay-rolls.

Vol. x. p. 1082.

Amounts due the Indians to be paid them.

ARTICLE XXIV. An examination shall be made of the books of the Indian office, and an account current prepared, stating the condition of their funds, and the representations of the Indians for overcharges for sales of their lands in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall be examined, and if any amount is found to be due, such balance, together with the interest of their invested funds, shall be paid to them upon the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and in order further to assist them in preparing for removal and in paying their debts, the further amount of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be at the same time paid to them 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, under act of Congress of July twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and the balance of said sum of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, together with the sum of ninety-eight thousand dollars now invested on behalf of the said Indians, in State stocks of southern States, and the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars being the balance of interest, at five per cent per annum, on thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars held by the United States from July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, till vested in Kansas bonds in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, after crediting five thousand dollars thereon heretofore receipted for by the chiefs of said Indians, shall be and remain as the permanent fund of the said tribe, and five per cent be paid semi-annually thereon, per capita, to the tribe; and the interest due upon the sum of twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars in Kansas bonds, and upon sixteen thousand two hundred dollars in United States stocks, now held for their benefit, shall be paid to the tribe semi-annually in two equal payments as a permanent school fund income: *Provided*, That there shall be taken from the said invested fund and paid to the said tribe,

Further allowances.

1862, ch. 156. Vol. xii. p. 539. Amended. *Post*, p. 527.

Proviso.

per capita, on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of thirty thousand dollars to assist them in establishing them selves upon their new homes; and at any time thereafter, when the chiefs shall represent to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that an additional sum is necessary, such sum may be taken from their invested fund: *And provided also*, That the said invested fund shall be subject to such division and diminution as may be found necessary in order to pay those who may become citizens their share of the funds of the tribe.

Certain taxes to be refunded.

ARTICLE XXV. Whereas taxes have been levied by the authority of the State of Kansas upon lands allotted to members of the tribe, the right and justice of which taxation is not acknowledged by the Indians, and on which account they have suffered great vexation and expense, and which is now a matter in question in the Supreme Court of the United States, it is agreed that, in case that court shall decide such taxes unlawful, the government will take measures to secure the refunding of said taxes to such of the Indians as have paid them; and if such taxes are decided to be lawful, then the government will redeem the said lands from all taxes down to the date of any deeds approved by the Secretary of the Interior; in consideration of which relief to the Indians they here by relinquish all right to payment from the government of any claims for damages to, and depredations upon, their property, made by parties who claim under such tax titles; and also all claim for damages on account of unfairness of the sales of their lands in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Amended. *Post*, p. 527.

Miamies may be united with the Peorias, &c.

ARTICLE XXVI. The Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws agree that the Miamies may be confederated with them upon their new reservation, and own an undivided right in said reservation in proportion to the sum paid, upon the payment by the said Miamies of an amount which, in proportion to the number of the Miamies who shall join them, will be equal to their share of the purchase-money in this treaty provided to be paid for the land, and also upon the payment into the common fund of such amount as shall make them equal in annuities to the said Peorias, &c., the said privilege to remain open to the Miamies two years from the ratification of this treaty.

Blacksmith, iron and steel.

ARTICLE XXVII. The United States agree to pay the said Indians the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per year for six years for their blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools; in consideration of which payment the said tribe hereby relinquish all claims for damages and losses during the late war, and, at the end of the said six years, any tools or materials remaining shall be the property of the tribe.

Register to be taken.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Inasmuch as there may be those among them who may desire to remain in Kansas and become citizens of the United States, it is hereby provided that, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, a register shall be taken by the agent, which shall show the names separately of all who voluntarily desire to remove, and all who desire to remain and become citizens; and those who shall elect to remain may appear before the judge of the United States district court for Kansas and make declaration of their intention to become citizens, and take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and upon filing of a certificate of such declaration and oath in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs they shall be entitled to receive the proportionate share of themselves and their children in the invested funds and other common property of the tribe; and therefrom they and their children shall become citizens, and have no further rights in the tribe; and all the females who are heads of families and single women of full age shall have the right to make such declaration and become disconnected from the tribe.

Those wishing to remain, may become citizens.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MIAMIES.

Miamies.

ARTICLE XXIX. It is agreed that such of the Miamies now occupying lands in Kansas, under their treaty of *August four* [June five], one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, as desire to remain in that State and become citizens, may have the privilege of doing so; and that those who shall elect to remove to the new reservation herein provided to be purchased from the Senecas and Shawnees and sold to the Peorias, &c. may do so, and upon such removal shall become confederated with the said Peorias, and own an undivided right in said reservation in proportion to their numbers on paying to the United States, for the benefit of said Peorias, a proportionate share of the purchase-money and of the capital of their annuities as provided in article twenty-six; and upon such payment for their share of the land, the amount so paid shall be held by the United States for such disposition as the chiefs of the Peorias, &c. shall designate; and a sufficient amount of the funds of the Miamies who remove shall be set apart, so that the interest thereon, at five per cent, shall be equal in proportion to the numbers of the Miamies removing, to the school-fund income of the said Peorias, and upon such confederation the united tribe shall take the name of "Peorias and Miamies."

Provision as to those wishing to remain in Kansas and become citizens; as to those wishing to remove.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXX. The provisions of article twenty-three of this treaty, relating to the removal of restrictions from the alienation of land, and as to the conveyance of land in certain cases, made as to the Peorias, &c. shall apply also [to] the Miamies; and it is agreed that those who decide to remove shall do so within two years from the ratification of this treaty.

Alienation, &c. of land.

Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXI. The reserved or common lands of the Miamies in the eastern part of Kansas, amounting to about twenty-three thousand acres, shall be sold, for the benefit of the tribe, in the following manner: Whereas the said lands have heretofore been appraised under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which appraisal is on file in that department, such appraisal shall be taken as the basis of the sale; and whereas the said tract of land is now occupied for the most part by white settlers, it is agreed that the said settlers shall have a pre-emption right to the lands which they occupy, in legal subdivisions, at the appraised value thereof; and immediately after the ratification of this treaty it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to give notice, by publication for thirty days in some newspaper in the county in which the said lands are situated, that payment for the same must be made at said appraised value, by the person who occupies the land at the date of the ratification of this treaty, within six months after the date of such ratification; and, if such payment shall be made, patents in fee-simple shall be issued to the purchasers; and after the said six months sealed bids, at not less than the appraised value, shall be received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for any of said lands remaining unpaid for, and awards made to the highest bidder for cash until all of said lands are sold: *Provided*, That the Miamies shall not be held by this article as conceding any point in dispute relative to the validity of certain head-rights, sixty-eight in number, heretofore granted upon their reserve, and certain moneys taken from the Western Miamies and paid to said sixty-eight persons.

Reserved lands to be sold.

Mode of sale.

Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXII. The United States agree to the same provision in regard to taxes levied upon their lands under authority of the State of Kansas as is set forth in the twenty-fifth article, in regard to the Peorias, &c. so far as relates to redeeming their lands from taxes, in case such taxes are decided to have been lawfully levied.

Taxes. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXIII. A register shall be made by the agent of the tribe, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, of all who shall desire to remove, and all who desire to remain, and the provisions of article twenty-eight, in relation to the Peorias, &c. shall also apply to the Miamies.

Register. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

Payments and allowances to the Miamies.

ARTICLE XXXIV. In order that those who desire to remove may make preparations for the purpose, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars of the amount due the Miamies under article third of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be paid to them, per capita, within thirty days, and the additional sum of ten thousand dollars in ninety days after the ratification of this treaty; and upon the return of the register showing the names and number of those respectively who intend to retain their tribal condition and of those who will become citizens, an account shall be made of the amount due by the government to the tribe, and the share belonging to that portion who desire to become citizens shall be reserved to be paid to the parties entitled thereto; and, in making such account, their mill and blacksmith and other annuities shall be reduced to their actual cash present value; and after the reservation of the amount for those who become citizens, there shall be taken from the remaining moneys the amount necessary to pay for the share in the land purchased of the Peorias, &c., and the amount necessary to be capitalized as a permanent fund to make them equal in annuities to the Peorias, &c., and the balance, together with the share of the removing party derived from the sale of their lands, as fast as the same is received, shall be invested in seven-thirty United States bonds, maturing or convertible at the earliest date, and the interest upon the same shall be collected and paid to the Miamies, per capita, semi-annually at their new homes; and the share of the citizen Miamies in the proceeds of the lands shall be paid to the heads of families for their families, or to single persons, as the case may be, annually, until all the lands are sold.

Vol. x. p. 1094.

Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

School section to be patented to, &c.

ARTICLE XXXV. The school section upon the Miami reserve, now unimproved, shall be patented in fee-simple to the chiefs, Thomas Metosenyah and Big Leg, upon such division thereof as they may agree upon between themselves, upon notification of the said division to the Secretary of the Interior through the agent: *Provided*, That the portion of said school section, not exceeding four acres, heretofore used as a burial-ground, shall be perpetually reserved for such purpose.

Proviso. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

Claims for damages. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXVI. An investigation shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior into all claims presented on account of damages committed by whites upon the lands of the Indians and for losses of stock and other property, and a report shall be made thereon to Congress, recommending such action as shall appear just and equitable.

This treaty is for Western Miamies. Claims of others. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXVII. The provisions of this treaty shall apply exclusively for the use and benefit of the Western Miamies; and an examination shall be made as to the claims of certain Eel River Miamies now resident among the Western Miamies, and such amounts as may have been withheld from them shall be refunded, and hereafter their annuities shall be paid to them among the Western Miamies, where they live.

Agency buildings. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. The United States agree that agency buildings shall be erected, in as central a position as possible, for the tribes interested in this treaty, at a cost not to exceed eight thousand dollars, in place of those of the Neosho agency, destroyed during the late war.

Transfer of funds, &c. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

ARTICLE XXXIX. All necessary arrangements contemplated in this treaty, in regard to the transfer of invested funds from one tribe to another, or the disposal of securities belonging to one tribe in favor of another, or capitalization of annuities and other funds, where the same are or may be in the hands of the government, shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as shall fully carry into effect the spirit and meaning of this treaty; and where appropriations are needed from Congress in order to carry into effect these stipulations, it shall be his duty to make report in relation to the same to Congress at the earliest day practicable after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE XL. If any amendments shall be made to this treaty by the Senate, it shall only be necessary to submit the same for the assent of the particular tribe or tribes interested; and should any such amendments be made, and the assent of the tribe or tribes interested not be obtained, the remainder of the treaty not affected by such amendment shall nevertheless take effect and be in force. Amendments.

ARTICLE XLI. The expenses of negotiating this treaty, not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, shall be paid by the United States. Expense of negotiating treaty.

In testimony whereof, the before-named commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the before-named delegates on behalf of the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Miamies, Ottawas, and Wyandottes have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written. Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527. Signature.

LEWIS V. BOGY, [SEAL.]
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. WATSON, [SEAL.]
Special Commissioner.

THOS. MURPHY, [SEAL.]
Sup't of Indian Affairs.

G. C. SNOW, [SEAL.]
U. S. Ind. Ag't, Neosho Agency.

G. A. COLTON, [SEAL.]
U. S. Ind. Ag't for Miamis, Peorias, &c.

GEORGE SPICER, his x mark, [SEAL.]
JOHN MUSH, his x mark, [SEAL.]
Senecas.

JOHN WHITETREE, his x mark, [SEAL.]
JOHN YOUNG, his x mark, [SEAL.]
LEWIS DAVIS, his x mark, [SEAL.]
Senecas and Shawnees.

S. G. VALIER, [SEAL.]
KA-SHE-CAH, his x mark, [SEAL.]
Quapaws.

BAPTISTE PEORIA, his x mark, [SEAL.]
JOHN MITCHELL, his x mark, [SEAL.]
EDWARD BLACK, [SEAL.]
Peorias, &c.

THOMAS METOSENYAH, his x mark, [SEAL.]
THOS. F. RICHARDVILLE, [SEAL.]
Miamies.

JOHN WILSON, his x mark, [SEAL.]
J. T. JONES, [SEAL.]
Ottawas.

TAUROMEE, his x mark, [SEAL.]
JOHN KARAHO, his x mark, [SEAL.]
Wyandottes.

In presence of —

FRANK VALLE, his x mark,
U. S. Interpreter for Osage River Agency.

JOHN B. ROUBIDEAU, his x mark.
U. S. Interpreter for Miamis.

WM. HURR,
Interpreter for Ottawas.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Interpreter for Wyandottes.

ABELARD GUTHRIE.
GEORGE B. JONAS.
THOS. E. MCGRAW.
LEWIS S. HAYDEN.
CHARLES SIMS.
R. MCBRATNEY.

Witnesses to signature of Lewis Davis:

G. L. YOUNG.
G. C. SNOW,
U. S. Ind. Agent.

Schedule A.

A. — *Schedule showing the several items embraced in the sum agreed to be paid to the Wyandottes by the thirteenth article of the foregoing treaty.*

Stricken out. *Post*, p. 527.

1. Annuity due under the 6th article of the treaty of January 31, 1855..	$8,750.00
2. Amount discounted on $53,594.53 in State bonds on the 13th of May, 1859	15,187.03
3. Interest on the above $15,787.03 [$15,187.03] from May 13th, 1859, to February, 1867, at 5 per cent	6,150.87
4. Amount discounted on $53,000 in State bonds, March 24, 1860	11,130.00
5. Interest on the above $11,130 from March 24, 1860, to February 24, 1867	4,618.95
6. Moneys heretofore appropriated in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, but transferred to the surplus fund	3,635.05
7. Amount for depredations on Wyandotte property, claim approved by Secretary of the Interior, March 21st, 1862	34,342.50
Total amount	$83,814.40

The above-named total sum is designed to represent the full claim of the Wyandottes against the United States under former treaties.

The 1st, 2d, and 4th items, together with another named in the 14th article of the foregoing treaty, were examined and approved by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and their payment recommended. — (See Congressional Globe, page 1037, part 2d, 2d session of 38th Congress.)

The 3d and 5th items constitute the interest on the moneys discounted on the bonds mentioned in items 2 and 4. Although the committee did not recommend the payment of this interest, they acknowledged its justice, but said that its allowance would possibly endanger the passage of the appropriation, as the general feeling was averse to paying interest on claims.

The 7th item embraces several small amounts for schools, blacksmith, &c., which were due and appropriated at the date of the treaty, but not paid, and were afterwards transferred to the surplus fund.

The 8th item is for depredations on Wyandotte property during the Kansas troubles and the entire emigration to California. It was examined and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 21, 1862.

B. — *Names of settlers, Nos. of land and price thereof, together with the amount deposited by each settler on the ten-section reserve, in Miami County, Kansas.*

Names.	Quarter.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Price per Acre.	Sum deposited.	Total.
Andrew J. Sinclair. .	E. ½	23	16	24	320	$4.00	$426.66	$1,280.00
Zacheus Hays	NW. and E. ½	26	16	..	160	4.75		
	SW. and SE. of NW	22	..	..	120	4.50	433.00	1,300.00
Randolph Boyd	NE	26	..	..	160	4.75	253.33	760.00
John Nichols and William Gray	W. ½ SE	..	..	..	80	3.75	100.00	300.00
John Martin	SE	19	..	25	160	5.25		
Same	S. ½ SE	18	..	..	80	5.00	500.00	1,240.00
David H. Banta	SW	19	..	..	160	5.00	267.00	800.00
Reuben Fellows	SW	27	..	24	160	4.00	214.00	640.00
J. T. Pifer	NW	..	..	..	160	3.50	186.00	560.00
Leroy W. Martin	NE	19	..	25	160	5.25	200.00	840.00
Charles Converse	E. ½ NW. and W. ½ and NE. ¼ of NE.	30	..	..	200	4.25		850.00
Benjamin Wingrove	SE	31	..	..	160	4.25	226.66	840.00
Same	SW. of SE	30	..	..	40	4.00		
Samuel McKinney	SW	31	..	..	160	4.00	213.33	640.00
Squire James Waller.	NE	6	17	..	160	3.30	165.00	528.00
George A. Whittaker.	E. ½	27	16	24	320	4.50	480.00	1,440.00
William Smith	E. ½ SE. and SE. of NE	28	..	..	120	4.00	.....	480.00
Edward Morgan	N. ½ and SW. ¼ of NW., and NW. ¼ of SW	6	17	25	160	4.00	215.00	640.00
Albert Benndorf	S. ½ NE	22	16	24	80	3.50	95.00	280.00
Charles Martin	NW., S. ½, and NW. ¼ of SW	†	16	25	280	3.50	.....	980.00
Francis Hastings and William Morgan, jr.	Half	23	..	24	320	4.00	426.66	1,280.00
Joel O. Loveridge, Geo. W. Loveridge, Alfred Loveridge, jointly	E. ½ and SW. ¼ of SW	‡	..	..	760	4.00	1,013.33	3,040.00
Isaac Shaw	NE	1	17	24	160	5.00	250.00	800.00
Jacob Sims	SE	13	16	24	160	3.50	.....	560.00
Zacheus Hays	SW	26	16	24	160	3.50	.....	560.00
Town tract*	N. ½	31	..	25	320	4.00	.....	1,280.00
Ambrose Shields	NE	34	16	24	160	3.50	.....	560.00
Anthony Cott	SE	22	16	24	160	3.00	.....	480.00
Edward Dagenett	.....	..	17	25	80	4.00	.....	320.00
Total	.....	..	..	..	5,680	....	5,664.97	22,278.00

The three last named are half-breed Indians who will become citizens. Said Shields has 5 children; said Cott 3, and Dagenette 2. William Smith, the settler aforesaid, has a half-breed wife and 2 children. He takes said 120 acres in full of the interest of his family in net proceeds of the reserve, and is to pay one hundred and sixty dollars ($ 160) besides.

Said Shields, Cott, and Dagenett take their respective tracts at the price stated, in lieu of a like sum of the shares of themselves and families in the net proceeds of the reserve; provided, that should the share of either family in the net proceeds of the reserve be less than the price agreed for the land taken by the head of such family, then the deficit to be paid in money as by other settlers. The title in each of the four cases last mentioned to be made jointly to the various members of the family by name, whose shares in said proceeds pay for same.

Joshua Clayton takes SE. ¼ section 36, township 16, range 24, 160 acres, at $ 4 per acre, and deposits $ 213; total payment, $ 640.00.

Knoles Shaw, W. ½ of SE. ¼ section 6, town[ship] 17, range 25, 80 acres; has deposited $ 94; total payment, $ 280.00.

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* This tract to be conveyed to David Perry and Chas. Sims, on payment of said one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars by June first.

† 19 and 18.

‡ 24 and 13.

Thos. Morgan and John W. Majors take E. ½ of said quarter at $3 per acre; deposited $9; total, $240.00.

There *is* [are] 80 acres untaken, for which a purchaser will be named by the chiefs before 1st June next.

Total land disposed of	6,000 acres.
Total money deposited	$5,970.00
Total amount at prices agreed	23,438.00

The above lands to be patented to the persons aforesaid, or their representatives, on prompt payment of the price agreed, by 1st June, 1867; provided, that if any settler refuse or neglect to pay as aforesaid, then the tract of land by him claimed to be sold under sealed bids.

Ratification with amendments.

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 eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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, June 18, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement concluded at Washington, D. C., the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, Special Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, George C. Snow and G. A. Colton, U. S. Indian Agents, duly authorized, and the Senecas, represented by George Spicer and John Mush, the mixed Senecas and Shawnees, by John Whitetree, John Young, and Lewis Davis, the Quapaws, by S. G. Vallier and Ka-zhe-cah, the confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, by Baptiste Peoria, John Mitchell, and Edward Black, and the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, by John White and J. T. Jones, and including certain Wyandott[e]s, represented by Tauromee, or John Hat, and John Karaho, with the following

Amendments.

AMENDMENTS.

Art. IV. *Ante*, p. 514.

ARTICLE IV. Strike out the following words: "and the land in Kansas herein ceded shall be open to entry and settlement the same as other public lands within sixty days after the completion of the surveys thereof"; and insert in lieu thereof: "under the pre-emption laws of the United States; but all such pre-emption shall be paid in the money of the United States, at the proper land office, within one year from the date of entry and settlement."

Art. XII. *Ante*, p. 516.

ARTICLE XII. Strike out the following words: "the government being under obligations to protect them, but for the time unable to do so."

Same article. Strike out the following words: "upon such report, make such awards as he may deem equitable and just; and upon such award the United States will pay the claimants the amounts declared to be due: *Provided*, That the sums so paid shall not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars for the Senecas, twenty-five thousand dollars for the Shawnees, and thirty thousand dollars for the Quapaws; and if the awards shall exceed such amounts in either case, the claimants shall be paid pro rata from the amount appropriated"; and insert in lieu thereof: "report the same to Congress."

Art. XIII. *Ante*, p. 516.

ARTICLE XIII. Strike out the following words: "and in order to reorganize and provide for the Wyandott[e]s, many of whom have been in a disorganized and unfortunate condition since their treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, it is provided that there shall be recognized due and paid to the Wyandott[e]s of all classes the sum of eighty-three

thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, as more particularly stated and described in the schedule annexed to this treaty marked 'A'"; and insert in lieu thereof: "and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to appoint three persons whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to the department the amount of money, if any, due by the United States to the Wyandott[e] Indians under existing treaty stipulations, and the items mentioned in schedule A, appended to this treaty, and the report of the persons so appointed, with the evidence taken, shall be submitted to Congress for action at its next session.

ARTICLE XIV. Strike out the following words; "and the United States further agree to pay to the said Wyandott[e]s the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents, being the amount of taxes levied under the authority of the State of Kansas, contrary to the terms of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, previous to the organization of the State government and for five years thereafter, in consideration of which the said Wyandott[e]s, receiving their portion of the said sum, shall in each case relinquish in writing by themselves, or through the Delaware agent as their guardian, all further claims against the United States as to matters relating to the said taxes." Art. XIV. *Ante*, p. 517.

ARTICLE XVIII. Strike out the following words: "such amount, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, as may be found justly due to individual Ottawas, for depredations and damages upon their property during the late war, the proof of such losses to be furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, and such amount shall be paid as may be adjudged by him to be equitably due; and." Art. XVIII. *Ante*, p. 518.

ARTICLE XXIV. Strike out the following words: "and if any amount is found to be due, such balance, together with the interest of their invested funds, shall be paid to them upon the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven"; and insert in lieu thereof: "and reported to Congress." Art. XXIV. *Ante*, p. 519.

ARTICLE XXV. Strike out the following words: "and if such taxes are decided to be lawful, then the government will redeem the said lands from all taxes, down to the date of any deeds approved by the Secretary of the Interior; in consideration of which relief to the Indians, they hereby relinquish all right to payment from the government of any claims for damages to and depredations upon their property, made by parties who claim under such tax titles, and also all claims for damages on account of unfairness of the sales of their lands in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Art. XXV. *Ante*, p. 520.

Strike out the whole of articles twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty-one. Art. XXIX. and others. *Ante*, pp. 521-523.

Strike out schedule A. Schedule A. *Ante*, p. 524.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

And whereas the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to the duly authorized chiefs, delegates, and headmen of the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes, they did respectively, on the first, seventh, eighth, and fifteenth days of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendments in a writing, which, after relating the aforesaid action of the Senate, reciting its said proposed amendments, and repeating the provisions of the fortieth article of the said treaty, concludes in the words and figures following, to wit: — Amendments assented to.

Whereas the foregoing amendments to said treaty, made by the Senate of the United States in executive session on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, have been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned severally representing the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and the Wyandott[e]s, parties to said treaty, being duly authorized by their respective tribes thereto, [they] do hereby agree to and ratify said amendments in which their tribes are respectively interested.

Done at Neosho Agency, Shawnee Nation, this seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEORGE SPICER, *Chief and Delegate*, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN MUSH, *Delegate*, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOSEPH SPICER, *Councillor*, his x mark. [SEAL.]
For the Senecas.

Signed in presence of
GEO. MITCHELL, *S. I. Agt.*
JAS. WHITECROW, *U. S. Interpreter.*
JAMES H. EMBRY.

JOHN WHITETREE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN YOUNG, his x mark. [SEAL.]
ALFRED McDANIEL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WILLIAM JACKSON, his x mark. [SEAL.]
For the mixed Senecas and Shawnees.

Signed in presence of
GEO. MITCHELL, *S. I. Agt.*
JAS. WHITECROW, *U. S. Interpreter.*
GEO. WRIGHT, *Interpreter.*
LAZARUS FLINT, *Interpreter.*
JAMES H. EMBRY.

S. G. VALIER, *Interpreter and Drghtn.* [SEAL.]
KA-SHE-CAH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
CAH-HIC-CAH-TEDAY, his x mark. [SEAL.]
GEORGE LANE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
For the Quapaws.

Signed in presence of
GEO. MITCHELL, *S. I. Agt.*
LAZARUS FLINT.
JAMES H. EMBRY.

Done at Neosho Agency, Shawnee Nation, this 8th September, 1868.

BAPTISTE PEORIA, *Head Chief of Peorias, &c.*, his x mark. [SEAL.]
EDWARD BLACK, [SEAL.]
YELLOW BEAVER, his x mark. [SEAL.]
For the confederated Peorias, &c.

Signed in presence of
FRANK VALLE, his x mark, *U. S. Int.*
G. A. COLTON, *Agent.*
JAMES H. EMBRY.

Done at Ottawa, Kansas, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN WILSON, his x mark. [SEAL.]
J. T. JONES, [SEAL.]
For the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.

Signed in presence of
WILLIAM HURR, *U. S. Interpreter for Ottawas.*
ALBERT WILEY, *Agent for Ottawas.*
JAMES H. EMBRY, *Special Agent.*

Done near Wyandotte, Kansas, this fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

TAUROMEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN KARAHO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JACOB WHITECROW, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SILAS M. GREYEYES, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN W. GREYEYES, [SEAL.]
For the Wyandott[e]s.

Signed in presence of
GEO. WRIGHT, *Interpreter for Wyandottes.*
JAMES H. EMBRY, *Special Agent.*
J. P. ROOT.
J. S. STOCKTON.

Proclaimed

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 eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. [SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians. Concluded February 27, 1867; *Ratification advised, with Amendments, July* 25, 1868; *Amendments accepted August* 4, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 7, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: Feb. 27, 1867.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, W. H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, and L. R. Palmer, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Mazhee, Mianco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and George L. Young, of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Contracting parties.

Articles of agreement concluded at Washington, D. C., on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1867, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, Special Commissioner, Thos. Murphy, Sup't of Indian Affairs for Kansas, and Luther R. Palmer, U. S. Indian Agent, duly authorized, and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs, braves, and headmen, to wit: Mazhee, Mianco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and G. L. Young.

See *post*, p. 535.

Whereas the Pottawatomies believe that it is for the interest of their tribe that a home should be secured for them in the "Indian country" south of Kansas, while there is yet an opportunity for the selection of a suitable reservation; and whereas the tribe has the means of purchasing such reservation from funds due and to become due under the provisions of previous treaties, without interfering with the exclusive rights of those of their people who hold their lands in common: Now, therefore, it is agreed —

Commission to select a reservation.

ARTICLE I. It being the intention of the government that a commission shall visit the Indian country as soon as practicable after the ratification of the treaties contemplating the removal of certain tribes from Kansas, accompanied by delegates from the several tribes proposing to remove, it is agreed that a delegation of the Pottawatomies may accompany said commission in order to select, if possible, a suitable location for their people without interfering with the locations made for other Indians; and if such location shall be found satisfactory to the Pottawatomies, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such tract of land, not exceeding thirty miles square, shall be set apart as a reservation for the exclusive use and occupancy of that tribe; and upon the survey of its lines and boundaries, and ascertaining of its area, and payment to the United States for the same, as hereinafter mentioned and set forth, the said tract shall be patented to the Pottawatomie nation: *Provided*, That if the said Pottawatomies shall prefer to select a new home among the Cherokees, by agreement with the said Cherokees for a price within the

Extent of reservation.

Proviso.

means of the Pottawatomies, the government will confirm such agreement.

Price to be paid for the reservation.
See *post*, p. 535.

ARTICLE II. In case the new reservation shall be selected upon the lands purchased by the government from the Creeks, Seminoles, or Choctaws, the price to be paid for the said reservation shall not exceed the cost of the same to the government of the United States; and the sum to be paid by the tribe for said reservation shall be taken from the amount provided to be paid by the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company for the lands sold to them under the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which amount is the common property of the tribe: *Provided*, That if the United States shall advance the amount necessary to purchase the new reservation, the interest due upon the deferred payments for the land sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company shall, when received, be retained by the United States, and credited to the tribe in payment for said reservation.

Proviso.

Reservation not to be included in any State, &c.
Vol. xiv. pp. 758, 772, 802.

ARTICLE III. After such reservation shall have been selected and set apart for the Pottawatomies, it shall never be included within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory, unless an Indian territory shall be organized, as provided for in certain treaties made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six with the Choctaws and other tribes occupying the "Indian country"; in which case, or in case of the organization of a legislative council or other body, for the regulation of matters affecting the relations of the tribes to each other, the Pottawatomies resident thereon shall have the right to representation, according to their numbers, on equal terms with the other tribes.

Register to be made of members of tribe who desire to remove or remain.

ARTICLE IV. A register shall be made, under the direction of the agent and the business committee of the tribe, within two years after the ratification of this treaty, which shall show the names of all members of the tribe who declare their desire to remove to the new reservation, and of all who desire to remain and to become citizens of the United States; and after the filing of such register in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, all existing restrictions shall be removed from the sale and alienation of lands by adults who shall have declared their intention to remove to the new reservation: But, *provided*, That no person shall be allowed to receive to his own use the avails of the sale of his land, unless he shall have received the certificate of the agent and business committee that he is fully competent to manage his own affairs; nor shall any person also be allowed to sell and receive the proceeds of the sale of the lands belonging to his family, unless the certificate of the agent and business committee shall declare him competent to take the charge of their property; but such persons may negotiate for the sales of their property and that of their families, and any contracts for sales so made, if certified by the agent and business committee to be at reasonable rates, shall be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, and patents shall issue to the purchaser upon full payment; and all payments for such land shall be made to the agent, and the funds by him deposited on the first of each month in some government depository to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and triplicate certificates of deposit taken therefor, one to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one to be retained at the agency, and the third to be sent to the Superintendent of Indian affairs for Kansas; after which deposit the United States will be responsible for said funds until drawn out for use as hereinafter provided, and the bonds of the agent shall be increased to a sufficient amount to cover his increased liabilities under this section.

Sale, &c. of lands.

Moneys to be retained until, &c.

ARTICLE V. The moneys received and deposited as provided in the preceding article shall be retained until the party on whose behalf it is held shall be ready to remove to the new reservation, and shall then, or such part thereof as may from time to time be necessary, be drawn out, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the agent,

and expended for the benefit of the owner in providing for his removal and that of his family to the new reservation, and in such articles and for such uses as may, with the advice of the business committee, be deemed for his best interest at his new home.

Provisions of Article III. of former treaty to be in force.

ARTICLE VI. The provisions of article third of the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, relative to Pottawatomies who desire to become citizens, shall continue in force, with the additional provision that, before patents shall issue and full payments be made to such persons, a certificate shall be necessary from the agent and business committee that the applicant is competent to manage his own affairs; and when computation is made to ascertain the amount of the funds to the tribe to which such applicants are entitled, the amounts invested in the new reservation provided for in the treaty shall not be taken into account; and where any member of the tribe shall become a citizen under the provisions of the said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the families of said parties shall also be considered as citizens, and the head of the family shall be entitled to patents and the proportional share of funds belonging to his family; and women who are also heads of families, and single women of adult age, may become citizens in the same manner as males.

Patents not to issue until, &c.

Lands of certain Indians to be sold, if in five years they have not obtained citizenship, &c.
See *post*, p. 536.

ARTICLE VII. If at the end of five years from the ratification of this treaty there shall remain any of the Pottawatomies in Kansas who, having been registered as desiring to become citizens and remain in Kansas, shall not have obtained the certificate herein provided for and perfected their citizenship, the land still held by them shall be sold, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the improvements, if any, thereon; and such persons shall be required to remove to the new reservation of their tribe, and the proceeds of the sale of their land and improvements shall be used for the expense of removing such Indians to their new home, and for their benefit after their arrival thereat.

Rights of inheritance, and disputes concerning, how to be settled.
See *post*, p. 536.

ARTICLE VIII. Where allottees under the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-two shall have died, or shall hereafter decease, if any dispute shall arise in regard to heirship to their property, it shall be competent for the business committee to decide such question, taking for their rule of action the laws of inheritance of the State of Kansas; and in cases where there are children of allottees left orphans, guardians for such orphans may be appointed by the business committee of the tribe, who shall give bonds, to be approved by the agent or superintendent, for the faithful management of the property of such orphans until their arrival at their majority.

Amounts due the Pottowattomies to be ascertained.

ARTICLE IX. It is agreed that an examination shall be made of the books of the Indian Office in order to ascertain what amount is justly due to the Pottawatomies under the provisions of their treaties of eighteen hundred and eighteen and eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, providing for the payment of their annuities in coin, whereas they have been paid for several years in currency; and the result of such examination shall be reported to Congress, and the difference in amount due to said Indians shall be paid to them.

Claims for depredations on the property of the Indians.
See *post*, p. 536.

ARTICLE X. It is further agreed that upon the presentation to the Department of the Interior of the claims of said tribe for depredations committed by others upon their stock, timber, or other property, accompanied by evidence thereof, examination and report shall be made to Congress of the amount found to be equitably due, in order that such action may be taken as shall be just in the premises; and it is further agreed that the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars, reported by the Secretary of the Interior on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and recommended to be paid, shall be paid to said tribe,

to be expended or invested as may be directed by the business committee of the tribe, for the benefit of said tribe: *Provided*, That this last provision shall be of none effect if said amount shall, within one year, be appropriated under direct action by Congress without reference to this treaty.

Proviso.

Lands for mission schools. See *post*, p. 536.

ARTICLE XI. The half-sections of land heretofore set apart for the mission schools, to wit, those of the St. Mary's Mission, and the American Baptist Mission, shall be granted in fee simple, the former to John F. Diels, John Schoenmaker and M. Gillaud, and the latter to such party as the American Baptist Board of Missions shall designate.

Rights of those members of the tribe who hold their lands in common.

ARTICLE XII. No provisions of this treaty shall be held to apply in such manner as to authorize any interference with the exclusive rights in their own lands of those members of the tribe who hold their lands in common; but such Indians shall be entitled to their share in the ownership of the new reservation; and it shall not be necessary at any future time to treat with the representatives of the whole people for a cession of the lands of those who hold in common, but special treaty arrangements may be made at any time with the class of persons last named for the sale of their lands, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds thereof.

Inconsistent provisions void.

ARTICLE XIII. All provisions of former treaties inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty shall be hereafter null and void.

Expenses of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV. The expenses of negotiating this treaty shall be paid by the United States, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, the aforenamed commissioners on behalf of the United States, and on behalf of the Pottawatomies the aforenamed chiefs, braves, and headmen, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
W. H. WATSON, [SEAL.]
Special Commissioner.
THOS. MURPHY, [SEAL.]
Supt. of Indian Affairs.
L. R. PALMER, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent.
MAZHEE, his + mark. [SEAL.]
MIANCO, his + mark. [SEAL.]
SHAWGWE, his + mark. [SEAL.]
B. H. BERTRAND, [SEAL.]
J. N. BOURASSA, [SEAL.]
M. B. BEAUBIEN, [SEAL.]
L. H. OGEE, [SEAL.]
GEORGE L. YOUNG. [SEAL.]

In presence of—
J. N. BOURASSA, *U. S. Int.*
LEWIS S. HAYDEN.
H. W. FARNSWORTH.
VITAL JARROT.
W. R. IRWIN.

Ratification with amendments.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement

concluded at Washington, D. C., on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1867, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, Special Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas, and Luther R. Palmer, United States Indian Agent, duly authorized, and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs, braves, and headmen, to wit: Mazhee, Mianco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and G. L. Young, with the following

AMENDMENTS:

Strike out the preamble, and insert in lieu thereof, as follows: *Ante*, p. 531.

Whereas the Pottawatomies believe that it is for the interest of their tribe that a home should be secured for them in the Indian country south of Kansas, while there is yet an opportunity for the selection of a suitable reservation; and whereas the tribe has the means of purchasing such reservation from funds to arise from the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, without interfering with the exclusive rights of those of their people who hold their lands in common to the ownership of their diminished reserve, held by them in common, or with their right to receive their just proportion of the moneys arising from the sale of unallotted lands, known as surplus lands: Now, therefore, it is agreed — *Ante*, p. 532.

Strike out article II., and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

Price of reservation, &c.

In case the new reservation shall be selected upon the lands purchased by the government from the Creeks, Seminoles, or Choctaws, the price to be paid for said reservation shall not exceed the cost of the same to the government of the United States; and the sum to be paid by the tribe for said reservation shall be taken from the amount which may be received for the lands which were offered for sale to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, under the treaty dated November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which amount shall be the common property of the tribe, except the Prairie band, who shall have no interest in said reservation, to be purchased as aforesaid, but in lieu thereof shall receive their pro rata share of the proceeds of the sale of said land in money, as the same may be received: *Provided*, That if the United States shall advance the amount necessary to purchase the said reservation, the interest due upon the deferred payments for said lands, sold as hereinafter provided, shall, when received by the United States, be retained and credited to said tribe interested in said reservation, or so much of said interest as may be due said tribe under this treaty: *And provided further*, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, having failed to purchase said lands, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company may, within thirty days after the promulgation of this treaty, purchase of the said Pottawatomies their said unallotted lands, except as hereinafter provided, to St. Mary's mission, at the price of one dollar per acre, lawful money of the United States, and upon filing their bond for the purchase and payment of said lands in due form, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior within the time above named, the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the last-named railroad company certificates of purchase, and such certificates of purchase shall be deemed and holden, in all courts, as evidence of title and possession in the said railroad company to all or any part of said lands, unless the same shall be forfeited as herein provided. The said purchase-money shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for said Indians within five years from the date of such purchase, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all deferred payments, until the whole purchase-money shall have been paid; and before any patents shall issue for any part of said lands, one hundred thousand dollars shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, to be forfeited in case the whole of the lands are not paid for as herein provided; (said money may

Prairie band.

Proviso.

Atchison, &c. R. R. Co. may purchase the lands if, &c.

Conditions and terms of purchase and payment.

be applied as the payment for the last one hundred thousand acres of said land;) payments shall also be made for at least one fourth of said unallotted lands at the rate of one dollar per acre, and when so paid the President is authorized hereby to issue patents for the land so paid for; and then for every additional part of said land upon the payment of one dollar per acre. The interest on said purchase-money shall be paid annually to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of said Indians. If the said company shall fail to pay the principal when the same shall become due, or to pay all or any part of the interest upon such purchase-money within thirty (30) days after the time when such payment of interest shall fall due, then this contract shall be deemed and held absolutely null and void, and cease to be binding upon either of the parties thereto, and said company and its assigns shall forfeit all payments of principal and interest made on such purchase, and all right and title, legal and equitable, of any kind whatsoever, in and to all and every part of said lands which shall not have been, before the date of such forfeiture, paid for as herein provided: *Provided, however,* That in case any of said lands have been conveyed to bona fide purchasers by said Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, such purchasers shall be entitled to patents for said land so purchased by them upon the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Ante, p. 533.

Strike out all of Article VII.

Strike out all of Article VIII., and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

Settlement of the estates of those deceased.

Ante, p. 533.

Where allottees under the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-one shall have died, or shall hereafter decease, such allottees shall be regarded, for the purpose of a careful and just settlement of their estates, as citizens of the United States, and of the State of Kansas, and it shall be competent for the proper courts to take charge of the settlement of their estates under all the forms and in accordance with the laws of the State, as in the case of other citizens deceased; and in cases where there are children of allottees left orphans, guardians for such orphans may be appointed by the probate court of the county in which such orphans may reside, and such guardians shall give bonds, to be approved by the said court, for the proper care of the person and estate of such orphans, as provided by law.

Ante, p. 533.

ARTICLE X. Strike out the following words: "And it is further agreed that the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars, reported by the Secretary of the Interior on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and recommended to be paid, shall be paid to said tribe, to be expended or invested as may be directed by the business committee of the tribe for the benefit of said tribe: *Provided,* That this last provision shall be of none effect if said amount shall within one year be appropriated under direction by Congress without reference to this treaty"; and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

Claims of Pottawatomies to be submitted to commissioners.

And it is further agreed that the claims of the Pottawatomies heretofore examined and reported on by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be submitted to two commissioners, to be named by the President of the United States, for examination, and said commissioners, after being sworn impartially to decide on said claims, shall make report of their judgment in the premises, together with the evidence taken, to the Secretary of the Interior, and the same shall be communicated to Congress at its next session: *Provided,* That on part of the money reported due by the said commissioners shall be paid until the same shall be appropriated by Congress.

Ante, p. 534.

Certain persons may pur-

At the end of Article XI. insert the following words:

And the said John F. Deils, John Shoemaker, and M. Gillaud shall

have the right to purchase in a compact body ten hundred and thirteen 54-100 acres of the unallotted lands at the price of one dollar per acre, to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use of said tribe, and when the consideration shall be paid as aforesaid the President shall issue patents to said purchasers therefor; and in selecting said ten hundred and thirteen 54-100 acres, said purchasers shall have the preference over all other parties.

chase lands of the Indians.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary,
By W. J. McDONALD.

And whereas the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to B. H. Bertrand, a delegate of said Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, duly authorized to act as such, and also to represent the Indians parties to said treaty, he did, on the fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in behalf of said Indians, give his free and voluntary assent to the said amendments, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Amendments assented to.

Whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement concluded at Washington, D. C., on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, Special Commissioner, Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas, and Luther R. Palmer, United States Indian Agent, duly authorized, and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs, braves, and headmen, to wit: Mazhee, Mianco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and G. L. Young, with certain amendments, as set forth in the resolution of the Senate, dated July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and hereto annexed; and whereas said amendments have been explained to me, and are fully understood by me: Now, therefore, I, Benjamin H. Bertrand, delegate of said Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, duly authorized to act as such, and also to represent the Indians parties to said treaty, do, for myself, as delegate as aforesaid, and as the authorized representative of the other delegates, who are at present authorized to represent the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, hereby assent and agree to the said amendments as given in said Senate resolution.

Witness my hand and seal this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, D. C.

B. H. BERTRAND, [SEAL.]

For himself as delegate, and representing—

MAZHEE,
HALF DAY,
A. F. NAVARRE,
G. L. YOUNG,
J. N. BOURASSA.

Signed in presence of—

L. R. PALMER, *U. S. Ind. Agent.*
W. W. ROSS.
W. R. IRWIN.

Treaty proclaimed.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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 seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Treaty concerning the Cession of the Russian Possessions in North America by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the United States of America; Concluded March 30, 1867; *Ratified by the United States May* 28, 1867; *Exchanged June* 20, 1867; *Proclaimed by the United States June* 20, 1867.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, March 30, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of March, last, which treaty, 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 all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have, for that purpose, appointed 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, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les Etats-Unis d' Amérique, désirant raffermir, s'il est possible, la bonne intelligence qui existe entre eux, 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 aux Etats-Unis; et le Président des Etats-Unis, le Sieur William H. Seward, Secrétaire d' Etat, lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants: Contracting powers.

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern limit is the line

ARTICLE I.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies s'engage, par cette convention, à céder aux Etats-Unis, immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications, tout le Territoire avec droit de souveraineté actuellement possédé par Sa Majesté sur le continent d'Amérique ainsi que les îles contigües, le dit Territoire étant compris dans les limites géographiques ci-dessous indiquées, savoir: la limite orientale est la ligne de démar- Cession of territory by Russia to the United States. Boundaries.

Boundaries of ceded territory.

of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28 – 16, 1825, and described in Articles III and IV of said convention, in the following terms:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degree of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian;) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen ocean.

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood —

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia," (now, by this cession, to the United States.)

"2d. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The western limit within which the territories and dominion conveyed, are contained, passes through

cation entre les possessions Russes et Britanniques dans l'Amérique du Nord, ainsi qu'elle est établie par la convention conclue entre la Russie et la Grande-Bretagne, le $\frac{16}{28}$ février 1825, et définie dans les termes suivants des articles III et IV de la dite convention:

"A partir du point le plus méridional de l'Ile dite Prince of Wales, lequel point se trouve sous la parallèle du 54me degré 40 minutes de latitude nord, et entre le 131me et le 133me degré de longitude ouest (méridien de Greenwich), la dite ligne remontera, au Nord le long de la passe dite Portland Channel, jusqu'au point de la terre ferme, où elle atteint le 56me degré de latitude nord, de ce dernier point la ligne de démarcation suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la côte jusqu'au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude ouest (même méridien); et finalement, du dit point d'intersection la même ligne méridienne du 141me degré formera, dans son prolongement jusqu'à la mer Glaciale, la limite entre les possessions Russes et Britanniques sur le continent de l'Amérique nord-ouest.

"IV. Il est entendu, par rapport à la ligne de démarcation déterminée dans l'article précédent:

"1°. Que l'île dite Prince of Wales, appartiendra toute entière à la Russie:" (mais dès ce jour en vertu de cette cession aux Etats-Unis.)

2°. Que partout où la crête des montagnes qui s'étendent dans une direction parallèle à la côte, depuis le 56me degré de latitude nord au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude ouest se trouverait à la distance de plus de dix lieues marines de l'océan, la limite entre les possessions Britanniques et la lisière de côte mentionnée ci-dessus comme devant appartenir à la Russie" (c'est-à-dire la limite des possessions cédées par cette convention): "sera formée par une ligne parallèle aux sinuosités de la côte et qui ne pourra jamais en être éloignée que de dix lieues marines."

La limite occidentale des Territoires cédés passe par un point au

a point in Behring's straits on the parallel of sixty-five degrees thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern, or Ignalook, and the island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest through Behring's straits and Behring's sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence, from the intersection of that meridian, in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and the Copper island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian islands east of that meridian.

détroit de Behring sous la parallèle du soixante cinquième degré trente minutes de latitude Nord à son intersection par le méridien qui sépare à distance égale les îles Krusenstern ou Ignalook et l'île Ratmanoff ou Noonarbook et remonte en ligne directe, sans limitation, vers le Nord, jusqu'à ce qu'elle se perde dans la mer Glaciale. Commençant au même point de départ, cette limite occidentale suit de là un cours presque Sud-ouest, à travers le détroit de Behring et la mer de Behring, de manière à passer à distance égale entre le point Nord-ouest de l'île Saint Laurent et le point Sud-est du cap Choukotski jusqu'au méridien cent soixante douzième de longitude Ouest; de ce point à partir de l'intersection de ce méridien, cette limite suit une direction Sud-ouest de manière à passer à distance égale entre l'île d'Attou et l'île Copper du groupe d'îlots Kormandorski dans l'océan Pacifique Septentrional jusqu'au méridien de cent quatre-vingt-treize degrés de longitude Ouest, de manière à enclaver, dans le Territoire cédé, toutes les îles Aléoutes situées à l'est de ce méridien.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE II.

In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private individual property. It is, however, understood and agreed, that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian government, shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory, as may choose to worship therein. Any government archives, papers, and documents relative to the territory and dominion aforesaid, which may be now existing there, will be left in the possession of the agent of the United States; but an authenticated copy of such of them as may be required, will be, at all times, given by the United States to the Russian government, or to such Russian offi-

ARTICLE II.

Dans le Territoire cédé, par l'article précédent, à la Souveraineté des Etats-Unis, sont compris le droit de propriété sur tous les terrains et places publics, terres inoccupées, toutes les constructions publiques, fortifications, casernes et autres édifices qui ne sont pas propriété privée individuelle. Il est, toutefois entendu et convenue que les églises, construites par le Gouvernement Russe sur le Territoire cédé, resteront la propriété des membres de l'Eglise Grecque Orientale résidant dans ce Territoire et appartenant à ce culte. Tous les archives, papiers, et documents du Gouvernement, ayant trait au susdit Territoire, et qui y sont maintenant déposés, seront placés entre les mains de l'agent des Etats-Unis; mais les Etats-Unis fourniront, toujours quand il y aura lieu, des copies légalisées de ces documents au Gouvernement Russe, aux officiers ou

Cession of territory and dominion includes what.

Private property.

Churches

Government archives.

Copies will be furnished.

cers or subjects as they may apply for.

ARTICLE III.

Rights of inhabitants of the ceded territory.

Those civilized shall become citizens of the United States.

Uncivilized tribes.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

ARTICLE IV.

Agents for formally delivering and receiving the ceded territory, &c.

Cession to be absolute upon, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto. But the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal delivery.

ARTICLE V.

Fortifications or military posts.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, any fortifications or military posts which may be in the ceded territory shall be delivered to the agent of the United States, and any Russian troops which may be in the territory shall be withdrawn as soon as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

ARTICLE VI.

Payment by

In consideration of the cession

sujets Russes qui pourront en faire la demande.

ARTICLE III.

Il est réservé aux habitans du Territoire cédé le choix de garder leur nationalité et de rentrer en Russie dans l'espace de trois ans; mais s'ils préfèrent rester dans le Territoire cédé, ils seront admis, à l'exception toutefois des tribus sauvages, à jouir de tous les droits, avantages, et immunités des citoyens des Etats-Unis, et ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le plein exercise de leur liberté, droit de propriété, et religion. Les tribus sauvages seront assujéties aux lois et réglements que les Etats-Unis pourront adopter, de temps en temps, à l'égard des tribus aborigènes de ce pays.

ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies nommera, aussitôt que possible, un agent ou des agents chargés de remmettre, formellement à l'agent ou aux agents nommés par les Etats-Unis, le Territoire, la souveraineté, les propriétés, dépendances et appartenances ainsi cédées et de dresser tout autre acte qui sera nécessaire à l'accomplissement de cette transaction. Mais la cession, avec le droit de possession immédiate, doit toutefois être considérée complète et absolue à l'échange des ratifications, sans attendre la remise formelle.

ARTICLE V.

Immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications de cette convention, les fortifications et les postes militaires qui se trouveront sur le Territoire cédé seront remis à l'agent des Etats-Unis, et les troupes Russes qui sont stationnées dans le dit Territoire seront retirées dans un terme practicable et qui puisse convenir aux deux parties.

ARTICLE VI.

En considération de la susdite

aforesaid, the United States agree to pay at the treasury in Washington, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unencumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties, except merely private individual property holders; and the cession hereby made, conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtenances thereto.

the United States for the ceded territory

Territory ceded declared to be unencumbered by reservations, privileges, franchises, &c.

Cession conveys what.

ARTICLE VII.

When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and on the other by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within three months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[L. S.] EDOUARD DE STOECKL.

cession, les Etats-Unis s'engagent à payer à la Trésorerie à Washington dans le terme de dix mois, après l'échange des ratifications de cette convention, sept millions deux cent mille dollars en or, au Réprésentant diplomatique ou tout autre agent de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies dûment autorisé à recevoir cette somme. La cession du Territoire avec droit de souveraineté faite par cette convention, est déclarée libre et dégagée de toutes reservations, priviléges, franchises, ou possessions par des compagnies Russes ou tout autre, légalement constituées ou autrement, ou par des associations, sauf simplement les propriétaires possédant des biens privés individuels et la cession ainsi faite transfère tous les droits, franchises et priviléges appartenant actuellement à la Russie dans le dit Territoire et ses dépendances.

ARTICLE VII.

Lorsque cette convention aura été dûment ratifiée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies d'une part, et par le Président des Etats-Unis avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat, de l'autre, les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington dans le terme de trois mois, à compter du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

Ratifications, when to be exchanged.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé cette convention et y ont apposé le sceau de leur armes.

Fait à Washington le 18–30 jour de Mars de l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante sept.

[L. S.] EDOUARD DE STOECKL.
[L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on this twentieth day of June, by William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Privy Counsellor Edward de Stoeckl, the Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments,

Exchange of ratifications.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, 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 at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

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.

Contracting parties.

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:

Exchange of correspondence; to include what.

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.

Each office to despatch mails.

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.

Rates of postage. Weight of single letter.

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.

Letters insufficiently paid or wholly unpaid subject to fine. Fines, how disposed of.

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.

Postage on newspapers, &c.;

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:

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 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.

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.

Equivalent of the United States dollar.

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.

Official communication between the Post-Offices not to be accounted.

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.

Regulations to be made, and how terminable.

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.

Existing conventions to cease when this takes effect.

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.

When articles of this convention take effect.

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.

Convention terminable upon what notice.

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.

Execution.

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.

Convention ratified and approved by the Postmaster-General;

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.
[L. S.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

approved 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:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua; Concluded June 21, 1867; *Ratified June* 20, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 13, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: June 21, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the republic of Nicaragua, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Managua, on the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: — Preamble.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The United States of America and the republic of Nicaragua desiring to maintain and to improve the good understanding and the friendly relations which now happily exist between them, to promote the commerce of their citizens, and to make some mutual arrangement with respect to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the river San Juan, and either or both the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, or by any other route through the territories of Nicaragua, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, and have accordingly named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States, Andrew B. Dickinson, minister resident and extraordinary to Nicaragua, and his excellency the President of the republic of Nicaragua, Señor Licenciado Don Tomas Ayon, minister of foreign relations, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, COMERCIO Y NAVEGACION ENTRE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTE AMÉRICA.

La republica de Nicaragua y los Estados Unidos de America, deseando conservar y mejorar la buena inteligencia y amigables relaciones que ahora felismente existen entre ellos, promover el comercio de sus ciudadanos y hacer algunos arreglos reciprocos respecto de la comunicacion entre los oceanos Atlantico y Pacifico por el Rio San Juan, y cada uno ó ambos, los Lagos de Nicaragua ó de Managua, ó por cualquiera otra ruta al traves del territorio de Nicaragua; con tal objecto han convenido en concluir un tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion, y en consecuencia han nombrado como sus respectivos plenipotenciarios, á saber: Su Exelencia el Presidente de la republica de Nicaragua al Señor Licenciado Don Tomas Ayon, ministro de relaciones esteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, al Señor Andrew B. Dickinson, ministro residente y estraordinario en Nicaragua, quienes, despues de haberse comunicado reciprocamente sus plenos poderes, encontrados en propia y debida forma, han conveido en los articulos siguientes: Contracting parties.

ARTICULO 1.

Habrá amistad perpetua entre la republica de Nicaragua y sus ciuda- Peace and friendship.

citizens on the one part, and the government of the republic of Nicaragua and its citizens of the other.

danos por una parte, y los Estados Unidos y sus ciudadanos por la otra.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICULO 2.

Freedom of commerce.

There shall be between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively. In like manner the respective ships of war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

Coasting trade.

By the right of entering places, ports, and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage.

Habrá reciproca libertad de comercio entre todos los territorios de la republica de Nicaragua y los territorios de los Estados Unidos. Los ciudadanos de los dos paises, respectivamente, tendrán plena libertad de llegar franca y seguramente con sus buques y cargamentos á todos los lugares, puertos y rios en los terriotorios mencionados, á los cuales se permita ó se permitiere llegar á otros extrangeros, de entrar en los mismos, y permanecer y residir en cualquier parte de ellos, respectivamente; asi como de alquilar y ocupar casas y almacenes para los objetos de su comercio; y en general los comerciantes y traficantes de cada nacion, respectivamente, gozarán de la mas completa proteccion y seguridad para su comercio, sugetos siempre á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises, respectivamente. De la misma manera los respectivos buques de guerra y paquetes correos de los dos paises, tendrán libertad de llegar franca y seguramente á todos los puertos, rios y lugares á donde se permita ó se permitiere la llegada de otros buques de guerra y paquetes extrangeros; de entrar en los mismos, anclar, permanecer en ellos, y reequiparse, sugetos siempre á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises, respectivamente.

En el derecho de entrar en los lugares, puertos y rios mencionados, no se comprende el privilegio de hacer el comercio costanero, en el cual solamente pueden emplearse buques nacionales del pais en que se haga dicho comercio.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICULO 3.

Rights of most favored nations.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the two preceding articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of com-

Siendo la intencion de las dos altas partes contratantes obligarse por los articulos presentes á tratarse mutuamente bajo el pie que á la nacion mas favorecida, convienen por el presente, en que cualquier favor, privilegio ó inmunidad en materia de comercio y navegacion que una

merce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of a proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

de dichas partes contratantes haya concedido ó concediere en adelante á los subditos ó ciudadanos de otros Estados, se haran estensivos á los subditos de la otra parte gratuitamente, si la concesion en favor de aquella otra nacion hubiese sido gratuita, ó en cambio de una compensacion de un valor y efecto tan aproximado como sea posible en que se convenga por mutuo acuerdo, si la concesion hubiese sido condicional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States or the republic of Nicaragua to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICULO 4.

Duties.

No se impondran otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en los territorios de los Estados Unidos de cualquier articulo que sea fruto, producto natural ó manufacturado de la republica de Nicaragua, y no se impondran otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en los territorios de la republica de Nicaragua, de cualquier articulo que sea fruto, producto natural ó manufacturado de los Estados Unidos, que los que se exigen ó exijieren por iguales articulos que sean frutos, productos naturales ó manufacturados de cualquier otro pais extrangero, ni se impondran otros ó mas altos derechos ó gravamenes en los territorios de ninguna de las dos altas partes contratantes sobre la exportacion de cualesquier articulo a los territorios de la otra, que los que se exijan ó se exijieren por la exportacion de iguales articulos para cualquier otro pais extrangero, ni se impondrá ninguna prohibicion sobre la importacion ó exportacion de cualesquier articulos que sean frutos, productos naturales ó manufacturados de los territorios de los Estados Unidos ó de la republica de Nicaragua á ó de dichos territorios de los Estados Unidos á ó de la republica de Nicaragua que no sea igualmente estensiva á los de todas las otras naciones.

Prohibition.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues, or pilotage, of

ARTICULO 5.

Tonnage duties, harbor dues, &c.

No se impondran otros ó mas altos derechos ó compensaciones por toneladas, faros, puertos ó emolumentos

salvage in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels, nor in any of the ports of the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States.

de practicos, salvamento en caso de averia ó naufragio, ó impuestos locales de cualquiera clase en ninguno de los puertos de Nicaragua sobre los buques de los Estados Unidos que los que de ban pagarse por los buques de Nicaragua, que los que deban pagarse en los mismos puertos sobre buques de los Estados Unidos.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties on imports the same in vessels of either country.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan vessels or in the vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or of Nicaragua.

ARTICULO 6.

Se pagaran los mismos derechos por la importacion á los territorios de la republica de Nicaragua de cualquier articulo que sea fruto, producto natural ó manufacturado de los territorios de los Estados Unidos, yá sea que tal importacion sea hecha en buques de Nicaragua ó en buques de los Estados Unidos, y se pagaran los mismos derechos por la importacion en los territorios de los Estados Unidos, de cualquier articulo que sea fruto, producto natural ó manufacturado de la republica de Nicaragua, ya sea que la importacion sea hecha en buques Nicaragüenses ó en buques de los Estados Unidos. Se pagaran los mismos derechos y se concederan los mismos premios y descuentos por la exportacion á la republica de Nicaragua de cualesquier articulos que sean frutos, productos naturales ó manufacturados de los territorios de los Estados Unidos, ya sea que la exportacion se hága en buques Nicaragüenses ó de los Estados Unidos, y se pagaran los mismos derechos, y se concederan los mismos premios y descuentos por la exportacion de cualesquier articulos que sean frutos, productos naturales ó manufacturados de la republica de Nicaragua ó de los territorios de los Estados Unidos, ya sea que dicha exportacion sea hecha en buques de los Estados Unidos ó de Nicaragua.

ARTICLE VII.

Rights of citizens of each country in the territory of the other.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States, shall have full liberty in all the territories of the republic of Nicaragua to manage their own

ARTICULO 7.

Todos los comerciantes, capitanes de buques y otros ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, tendran plena libertad en todos los territorios de la republica de Nicaragua, de manejar

affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Nicaraguans, nor pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the republic of Nicaragua as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country.

The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, advocates, attorneys, or agents, of whatsoever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

sus proprios negocios por si mismos, como se permita por las leyes, ó de encargar el manejo de ellos, á quienquiera que ellos tengan por conveniente, con el caracter de corredor, factor, agente ó interprete, ni se les obligará á emplear ningunas otras personas con aquel caracter que las que sean empleadas por los Nicaragüenses, ni à pagarles otros salarios ó remuneraciones que los que en iguales casos sean pagados por ciudadanos Nicaragüenses; y en todos casos se concedera absoluta libertad al comprador y al vendedor para contratar y fijar el precio de cualesquiera generos, efectos ó mercencias exportadas á ó de la republica de Nicaragua, ó como mejor les paresca, observando las leyes y costumbres establecidas en el pais.

Rights of citizens of each country in the territory of the other.

Privileges.

Se gozaran los mismos privilegios en los territorios de los Estados Unidos por los ciudadanos de la republica de Nicaragua, bajo las mismas condiciones.

Los ciudadanos de la altas partes contratantes, reciprocamente, recibiran y gozaran plena y perfecta proteccion para sus personas y propiedades, y tendran libre y franco acceso á los tribunales de justicia en ambos paises, respectivamente, para la prosecucion y defensa de sus justos derechos; y tendran libertad de emplear en todos los casos los abogados, procuradores ó agentes de cualquier clase que les parescan convenientes, y gozaran en este particular de los mismos derechos y privilegios que los ciudadanos naturales.

Protection to persons and property.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native

ARTICULO 8.

En todo lo que hace relacion á la policia de los puertos, á la carga y descarga de los buques, á la seguridad de las mercancias, generos y efectos, á la sucesion de bienes muebles por testamento ó de otro modo, y á la disposicion de bienes muebles de toda especie y denominacion, por venta, donacion, cambio, testamento ó de cualquiera otra manera, como tambien á la administracion de justicia, los ciudadanos de las dos altas partes contratantes, gozaran reciprocamente de los mismos privilegios,

Rights of citizens of each country in the territory of the other in respect to various matters.

citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

Real estate.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the republic of Nicaragua, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate. But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such time as the laws of the State will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

Estates of deceased persons.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

libertades y derechos que los ciudadanos naturales; y no se les cargaran, en nada de lo que tenga relacion con esto, otros impuestos ó derechos que los que se paguen, ó deban pagarse por los ciudadanos naturales, sometiendose, por supuesto, á las leyes locales y á las regulaciones de cada pais respectivamente.

Las estipulaciones que preceden se haran estensivas á los bienes raices situados dentro de los Estados de la Union Americana ó de la republica de Nicaragua, en que se permita á los extrangeros poseer y heredar fincas raices.

Pero en caso que algunos bienes raices situados dentro de los territorios de una de las partes contratantes, recayesen en un ciudadano de la otra parte, á quien por su calidad de extrangero no le fuere permitido poseer dicha propiedad en el Estado en que pueda estar situada, se le accordará á dicho heredero ú otro sucesor el termino que las leyes del Estado le permita para vender dicha propiedad; podrá en toda epoca retirar y esportar los productos de esta venta, sin dificultad y sin pagar al gobierno ningunos otros impuestos que los que, en casos semejantes, se pagaran por un habitante del pais donde esten situadas las fincas raices.

Si algun ciudadano de las dos altas partes contratantes muriese sin dejar testamento en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra, el ministro ó consul ú otro agente diplomatico de la nacion á la cual pertenecia el difunto, (ó el representante de dicho ministro ó consul ú otro agente diplomatico, en caso de ausencia,) tendrá el derecho de nombrar curadores que se hagan cargo de la propiedad del difunto, hasta donde lo permitan las leyes del pais, en beneficio de los herederos legales y de los acreedores del difunto, dando noticia oportuno de tal nombramiento á las autoridades del pais.

ARTICLE IX.

Intermarriage and holding property not to change national character.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with

ARTICULO 9.

1. Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que residan en Nicaragua, ó los ciudadans de Nicaragua que residan en los Estados Unidos, pue-

the natives of the country; hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States residents in the republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property of either, of any kind, be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and

4. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua and consuls shall enjoy in the

den casarse con los naturales del pais, poseer y disfrutar, por compra, casamiento ó sucesion, cualesquiera bienes muebles ó raices, sin cambiar por esto su caracter nacional sujetos á las leyes ahora existen ó puedan expedirse á este respecto.

Exemption from compulsory military service and contributions.

2. Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos residentes en la republica de Nicaragua, y los ciudadanos de Nicaragua residentes en los Estados Unidos, seran esceptuados de todo servicio militar, de tierra ó agua, cualquiera que sea, forzado ó compulsorio, de todas contribuciones de guerra, exacciones militares, emprestitos forzosos en tiempo de guerra; pero estaran obligados del mismo modo que los ciudadanos de cada nacion á pagar las contribuciones legales, los impuestos municipales y otros, y las cargas ordinarias, emprestitos y contribuciones en tiempo de paz, del mismo modo á que estan sugetos los ciudadanos del pais, en justa proporcion á la propiedad que posean.

Property not to be taken unless, &c.

3. Ni será tomada la propriedad de ninguno de ellos, de cualquiera especie, para ningun objeto publico, sin una previa compensacion plena y justa, y

Freedom of travel and intercourse.

4. Los ciudadanos de cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes tendran el derecho ilimitado de ir á cualquiera parte de los territorios de la otra; y en todos casos gozaran de la misma seguridad que los naturales del pais en que residan, con la condicion de que observen debidamente las leyes y ordenanzas.

ARTICULO 10.

Consuls.

Cada una de las altas partes contratantes tendra libertad de nombrar consules para la proteccion del comercio que residan en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra parte. Pero antes que algun consul pueda obrar como tal, debera ser admitido y aprobado en la forma acostumbrada por el gobierno cerca del cual es enviado; y cada una de las altas partes contratantes puede esceptuar de la residencia de los consules aquellos lugares particulares que juzgue conveniente esceptuar.

Recognition.

Residence.

Privileges and immunities.

Los agentes diplomaticos y los

Diplomatic agents and consuls.

territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be allowed to the agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations; and in the like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in Nicaragua shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the republic of Nicaragua to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

consules de Nicaragua gozaran en los territorios de los Estados Unidos de todos aquellos privilegios, escenciones é inmunidades que sean ó fueren concedidas á los agentes del mismo rango que pertenezcan á las naciones mas favorecidas; y de la misma manera los agentes diplomaticos y los consules de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua gozaran con la mas estricta reciprocidad de todos aquellos privilegios, escenciones ó inmunidades que sean ó fueren concedidas en la republica de Nicaragua à los agentes diplomaticos y á los consules de las naciones mas favorecidas.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of unfriendly relation, citizens may remove property.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may

ARTICULO 11.

Para la mejor seguridad del comercio entre los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos y los ciudadanos de Nicaragua, se conviene que si desgraciadamente ocurriese en cualquier tiempo alguna interrupcion de relaciones de amistad, ó alguna ruptura entre las dos altas partes contratantes, ó los ciudadanos de cualquiera de ellas, que puedan hallarse dentro de los territorios de la otra, se les concederá si residen en la costa, seis meses, y si en el interior, un año entero, para finalizar sus cuentas y disponer de su propriedad, y se les dará un salvo conducto para embarcarse en cualquier puerto que escojan ellos mismos. Aun en caso de una ruptura, todos aquellos ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes que esten establecidas en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra, empleados en el comercio ó en otra cosa, tendran el privilegio de permanecer y de continuar su comercio ó empleo, sin interrupcion de ninguna especie, en el pleno goce de su libertad y de su propriedad, por todo el tiempo en que se manejen pacificamente y no cometan ninguna ofensa contra las leyes; y sus efectos y mercancias de cualquiera descripcion que sean, ya sean propios, ó que esten en su custodia ó confiadas á individuos, ó al Estado, no estaran sujetas á embargo ó secuestro, ni á otras cargas ó demandas que á las que puedan hacerse sobre efectos ó propriedades semejantes

reside In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, nor detained, nor sequestered.

que pertenescan á los ciudadanos naturales del pais en que residan dichos ciudadanos. En el mismo caso duedas entre individuos, propiedad en fondos publicos y acciones de compañias no seran nunca confiscadas, secuestradas ni detenidas.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and property, the protection of the government, and shall continue in possession of the guarantees which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the high contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the constitution, laws, and customs of the country.

Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties, who may die in the territories aforesaid, in burial-places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

ARTICULO 12.

Rights of residents, citizens of the other country.

Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, y los ciudadanos de la republica de Nicaragua, respectivamente, que residan en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra parte, gozaran en sus casas, personas y propiedades de la proteccion del gobierno, y continuaran en posesion de las garantias que gozan ahora. No seran inquietados, molestados ó incomodados de manera alguna por su creencia religiosa, ni el propio ejercicio de su religion, conforne al sistema de tolerancia establecido en los territorios de las altas partes contratantes, con tal de que respeten la religion de la nacion en que residen, asi como la constitucion, las leyes y las costumbres del pais.

Se concedera tambien libertad para enterrar á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, quo mueran en los territorios mencionados, en sus propios cementerios; que de la misma manera pueden ser libremente establecidos y mantenidos, ni seran molestados de manera alguna, ni por ningun motivo, los funerales, ni profanados los sepulcros de los muertos.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whenever a citizen of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and given all favor and protection for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage without obstacle of any kind.

ARTICULO 13.

Refuge and asylum.

En el caso en que los ciudadanos de de las partes contratantes sean forzados á buscar refugio ó asilo en los rios, bahias, puertos ó dominios de la otra con sus buques, sean mercantes ó de guerra, publicos ó particulares, por mal tiempo, persecucion de piratas ó enemigos ó falta de provisiones ó agua, seran recibidos y tratados con humanidad, dispensandoseles todo favor y proteccion para reparar sus buques, acopiar viveres y ponerse en situacion, bajo todos respectos, de continuar su viaje, sin obstaculc ni molestia de ninguna especie.

ARTICLE XIV.

Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same.

ARTICULO 14.

La republica de Nicaragua concede por las presentes á los Estados Unidos y á sus ciudadanos y propiedades el derecho de transito entre los oceanos Atlantico y Pacifico, á traves de los territorios de aquella republica por cualquiera via de communicacion, natural ó artificial, ya sea por tierra ó por agua que ahora exista ó que pueda existir, ó ser construida en adelante bajo la autoridad de Nicaragua, para que pueda usarse y gozarse de la misma manera y bajo iguales terminos por ambas republicas y sus respectivos ciudadanos; reservandose, sin embargo la republica de Nicaragua su derecho de soberania sobre las mismas.

ARTICLE XV.

Neutrality, &c. of the routes to be guaranteed.

The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Free port.

And the republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country intended, bona fide, for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise, to either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said government or

No tonnage or other duties.

Conveyance of troops.

ARTICULO 15.

Los Estados Unidos convienen en extender su proteccion á todas aquellos vias de communicacion que se acaban de mencionar, y á garantizar su neutralidad é inocente uso.

Tambien convienen en emplear su influencia con otras naciones para inducirlas á guarantizar igual neutralidad y proteccion. Y la republica de Nicaragua por su parte se compromete á establecer un puerto libre en cada estremidad de una de las rutas de comunicacion antedichas, entre los oceanos Atlantico y Pacifico. En estos puertos no se impondran ó exijiran por el gobierno de Nicaragua, ningunos derechos de tonelage ú otros, sobre los buques de los Estados Unidos, ó sobre efectos ó mercancias pertenecentes á ciudadanos ó subditos de los Estados Unidos, ó sobre los buques ó efectos de cualquier otro pais, destinados *bona fide* para el transito á traves de dichas vias de comunicacion, y no para il consumo dentro de la republica de Nicaragua. Los Estados Unidos tendran tambien libertad dando noticia al gobierno ó autoridades de Nicaragua de llevar tropas y municiones de guerra en sus propios buques ó de otro modo, á cualquiera de dichos puertos libres, y tendran derecho á trasportarlos

authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes: *Provided*, said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster-General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight.

entre ellos, sin obstaculo por parte de dicho gobierno ó autoridades; y sin que se exijan ningunas cargas ó derechos de pasage cualesquiera que sean, por su trasporte, en ninguna de dichas vias de comunicacion, con tal que dichas tropas y municiones de guerra no se intente emplearles contra naciones Centro-Americanas amigas de Nicaragua. Y no se impondran otros ó mas altos impuestos sobre la conduccion ó transito de las personas y de las propiedades de ciudadanos ó subditos de los Estados Unidos ó de cualquier otro pais al traves de dichas vias de comunicacion, que los que han sido ó sean impuestos sobre las personas y propriedades de ciudadanos de Nicaragua. Y la republica de Nicaragua concede al administrador general de correos de los Estados Unidos, el derecho de celebrar contratos con cualesquiera individuos ó compañias para el trasporte de las malas de los Estados Unidos por dichas vias de comunicacion ó por cualesquiera otras vias al traves del istmo á su discrecion, en balijas cerradas, el contenido de las cuales no sea destinado para distribucion dentro de dicha republica, libres de la imposicion de toda taxa ó derecho por el gobierno de Nicaragua, pero libertad no debe interpretarse en el sentido de permitir á dichos individuos ó compañias en virtud de este derecho de transportar las malas, el llevar tambien pasageros ó carga.

Conveyance of troops.

Tolls.

ARTICLE XVI.

The republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the government of Nicaragua, or of the minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this

ARTICULO 16.

La republica de Nicaragua conviene en que si en cualquier tiempo fuese necesario emplear fuerzas militares para la seguridad y proteccion de las personas y propiedades que pasan sobre cualquiera de las antedichas rutas, empleara la fuerza requerida para tal proposito; pero si dejase de hacerlo por cualquiera causa, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos puede, con el consentimiento, ó á solicitud del gobierno de Nicaragua ó de su ministro en Washington, ó de las competentes autoridades locales, civiles ó militares, legalmente designadas, em-

Protection of persons and property on transit routes.

United States may protect routes by force.

and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the government of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained.

But no duty or power imposed upon or conceded to the United States by the provisions of this article shall be performed or exercised except by authority and in pursuance of laws of Congress hereafter enacted. It being understood that such laws sha... not affect the protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the routes of transit, nor the obligation to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua directly that, in the judgment of the government of the republic, they should no longer be necessary, nor in any manner bring about new obligations on Nicaragua, nor alter her rights in virtue of the present treaty.

plear tal fuerza, para este, y no para otro objeto; y cuando la necesidad cese, á juicio del gobierno de Nicaragua, tal fuerza sera inmediatamente retirada.

En el caso escepcional, sin embargo, de imprevisto ó inminente peligro de la vida ó propiedades de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, las fuerzas de dicha republica estan autorizadas para darles su proteccion, sin que tal previo consentimi ento haya sido obtenido.

Mas ningun deber ó poder impuesto ó concedido á los Estados Unidos por las estipulaciones de este articulo sera ejecutado ni ejercido, sino es por autorizacion y de conformidad con las leyes del Congreso que en adelante se expidan. Siendo entendido que tales leyes no podran afectar la proteccion y garantia de neutralidad de las rutas de transito, ni el deber de retirar las tropas que desembarquen en Nicaragua, inmediatamente que á juicio del gobierno de esta republica fuesen ya innecesarias, ni en manera alguna producir, nueva obligacion para Nicaragua, ni alterar sus derechos en virtud del presente tratado.

ARTICLE XVII.

Protection by the United States may be withdrawn.

It is understood, however, that the United States, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intend that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if the United States should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any country or countries over the commerce of any other country or countries, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be

ARTICULO 17.

Se entiende, sin embargo, que los Estados Unidos al acordar proteccion á las referidas vias de comunicacion, y al garantizar su neutralidad y seguridad, siempre tienen la intencion de que la proteccion y garantia sean concedidas condicionalmente, y puedan ser retiradas si los Estados Unidos creyesen que las personas ó la compañia que las emprendan ó manejen, adopten ó establescan tales regulaciones sobre el trafico por ellas que sean contrarias al espiritu y á la intencion de este tratado, ya por que hagan injustas discriminaciones en favor del comercio de cualquiera nacion ó naciones sobre el comercio de cualquiera otra nacion ó naciones, ó por que impongan exacciones opresivas ó impuestos exesivos, sobre las malas, pasegeros, mercancias ú otros articulos. Las mencionadas, proteccion y garantia, no seran, sin embargo, retira-

withdrawn by the United States without first giving six months' notice to the republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XVIII.

And it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the government of Nicaragua, having reference to the inter-oceanic routes above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved. And if any such grants or contracts now exist, of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in Article XV of this treaty, shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts; after which recognition and agreement said guarantee and protection shall be in full force: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XIX.

After ten years from the completion of a railroad, or any other route of communication through the territory of Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, no company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall

das por los Estados Unidos sin dar noticia con seis meses de anticipacion á la republica de Nicaragua.

ARTICULO 18.

Rights of citizens of the United States to be preserved.

Y es ademas entendido y convenido que en cualesquiera privilegio ó contrato que puedan en lo sucesivo hacerse ó celebrarse por el gobierno de Nicaragua, y que tengan relacion con las rutas inter-oceanicas que se han mencionado, ó con alguna de ellas, seran plenamente protejidos y reservados los derechos y privilegios concedidos por esta convencion al gobierno y á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Y si al presente existen contratos ó privilegios de un caracter valido, queda tambien entendido que la garantia y proteccion de los Estados Unidos estipuladas en el articulo 15 de este tratado seran nulas y de ningun efecto hasta que los tenedores de tales privilegios ó contratos reconozcan las concessiones hechas en este tratado al gobierno y á las ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, con respecto á dichas vias interoceanicas, ó á cualquiera de ellas, y convengan en observar y ser guiados por estas concesiones, tan completamente como si estuviesen comprendidas en sus privilegios ó contratos originales; despues de aquel reconocimiento y aceptacion, dichas garantias y proteccion tendran plena fuerza, con tal de que nada de lo contenido aqui sea interpretado como afirmando ó negando la validez de dichos contratos.

ARTICULO 19.

Dividends.

Diez años despues de la conclusion de un ferro carril ó cualquiera otra via de comunicacion á traves del territorio de Nicaragua del oceano Atlantico al Pacifico, ninguna compañia que haya construida ó que este en posesion de dicha via, podra nunca dividir directa ó indirectamente, por medio de emision de nuevas acciones, el pago de dividendos, ó de otro modo, mas de quince por ciento por año, ó en aquella proporcion, á sus accionistas por impuestos colectados en aquella via; pero cuando se descubra que

be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent per annum.

estos impuestos rinden una utilidad mayor que esta, se reducira à la regla fija de quince por ciento por año.

ARTICLE XX.

Treaty to remain in force fifteen years.

The two high contracting parties, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of fifteen years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter, or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the fifteen years; if no such notice be given, then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter, reform, or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICULO 20.

Las dos altas partes contratantes, deseosas de hacer este tratado tan duradero como sea posible, convienen en que este tratado permanesca en plena fuerza por el termino de quince años contados desde el dia del cange de las ratificaciones; y cada una de las partes tendra el derecho de notificar á la otra de su intencion de terminar, alterar ó reformar este tratado por lo menos doce meses antes de la expiracion de los quince años; si no se diese esta noticia, entonces este tratado quedara obligatorio despues del trascurso de este tiempo, y hasta que hayan pasado doce meses desde el dia en que una de las partes notifique á la otra su intencion de alterar, reformar ó abrogar este tratado.

ARTICLE XXI.

When to be ratified.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Managua, within one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the city of Managua, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

A. B. DICKINSON, [L. S.]
TOMAS AYON, [L. S.]

ARTICULO 21.

El presente tratado será ratificado y las ratificaciones cangeadas en la ciudad de Managua, dentro de un año, ó antes si fuese posible.

En testimonio de lo cual, los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado el mismo y le han puesto sus sellos respectivos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Managua el veintiuno de Junio del año del Señor, de mil ochocientos sesenta y siete.

TOMAS AYON, [L. S.]
A. B. DICKINSON, [L. S.]

Exchange of ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Granada, on the twentieth day of June last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, 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.

Proclamation.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

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 Foochow, 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 Hong 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 Shanghae; 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 department 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 the Post-Office Department this twelfth day of November, 1867. [L. S.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
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.

RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Approved.

I hereby approve the aforegoing 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.

Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium.

Aug. 21, 1867.

Preamble. Contracting parties.

The Post-Office Department 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: —

Exchange of correspondence; to embrace what.

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:

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.

Offices for exchange of mails.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be (a) on the part of the United States:

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.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

Cost of transportation.

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.

Weight for single rate of postage.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of posting and rule of progression shall be:

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.

Rate of postage.

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.

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.

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 reg istered 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.

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.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

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.

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.

Transit of closed mails through either country.

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.

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.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

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 cereditor office may desire.

The rule for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be established by common agreement between the two offices.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

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.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of accounts between the two offices.

Detailed regulations.

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.

Missent letters &c.

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

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 concession 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.

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.

JOHN A. KASSON,
[L. S.] *Sp. Com., &c., &c.*

M. FASSIAUX,
[L. S.] *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.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
[L. S.] *P. M. General.*

by the President of the United States.

I hereby approve the aforegoing 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.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands.

Sept. 26, 1867.

Contracting parties.

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:

Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

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:

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 merchandize, 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.

Offices for exchange of mails.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be on the part of the United States:

1. New York.

2. Boston.

On the part of the Netherlands:

The travelling office Moerdijk.

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 agseement may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

Arrangements for despatch of mails.

Cost of transportation.

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.

Weight for single rate of postage.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be:

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.

Rate of postage.

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:

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 and to whom the packet is sent, the numbers and the prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandize.

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 importations

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.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails

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.

Transit of closed mails through either country.

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction, between the latter nd any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

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.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

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.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

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.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

Missent letters.

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.

Detailed 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.

When convention 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 approval.

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.
J. P. HOFSTEDE, [L. S.]

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 President of the United States.

I hereby approve the aforegoing 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.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation.

October 11, 1867.

Contracting parties.

The post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, 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:

Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

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.

Offices for exchange of mails.

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.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

Cost of transportation.

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.

Weight for single rate of international postage.

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.

Rates of postage.

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.

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 be always 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 officer 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 dispatching 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 is 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.

Transit of closed mails through other country.

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.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows: —

Rates.

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.

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.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

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.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

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.

Official communications.

Article XVI. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

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.

Detailed regulations.

Article XVIII. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying those articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

When this convention to take effect.

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.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.,

[SEAL.] DR. J. DUBS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.

Approved by the Postmaster-General;

Having examined and considered the aforegoing 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 President of the United States.

I hereby approve the aforegoing 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 St*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

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.

October 21, 1867.

Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

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: —

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.

Offices for exchange of mails.

Article II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be, —

(*a*) on the part of the United States:

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.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

Cost of transportation.

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.

Contracts for despatch of mails.

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.

Weight for single rate of international postage.

Article IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be: —

1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first articles, 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.

Registered correspondence.

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.

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.

Postage and registration fee.

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.

Basis for settlement 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 equally divided between the two offices.

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 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.

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.

Transit of closed mails through either country.

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.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

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.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

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.

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 advantage 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 aforegoing 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 aforegoing 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.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 21, 1867; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 25, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 21, 1867.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The words of this treaty which are put in brackets with an asterisk are written in the original with black pencil, the rest of the original treaty being written with black ink.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Satank, (Sitting Bear,) Sa-Tan-Ta, (White Bear,) Parry-Wah-Say-Men, (Ten Bears,) and Tep-Pe-Navon, (Painted Lips,) and other chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between the United States of America, represented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit, Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred S. [H.] Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the confederated tribes of Kiowa and Comanche Indians, represented by their chiefs and headmen, duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes, (the names of said chiefs and headmen being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

War to cease.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease.

Peace to be kept.

The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is here pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders against the Indians to be arrested, &c.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

Wrongdoers against the whites to be punished.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black or Indians, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent

and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as, in his judgment, may be proper; but no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and no one sustaining loss, while violating or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

Damages.

Reservation.

ARTICLE II. The United States agrees that [the *] following district of country, to wit: commencing at a point where the Washita river crosses the 98th meridian, west from Greenwich; thence up the Washita river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point thirty miles, by river, west of Fort Cobb, as now established; thence, due west to the north fork of Red river, provided said line strikes said river east of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude; if not, then only to said meridian line, and thence south, on said meridian line, to the said north fork of Red river; thence down said north fork, in the middle of the main channel thereof, from the point where it may be first intersected by the lines above described, to the main Red river; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north, on said meridian line, to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians, as, from time to time, they may be willing [with the consent of the United States *] to admit among them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein authorized so to do and except such officers, agents, and employés of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservation in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation, for the use of said Indians.

Boundaries.

Certain persons not to enter or reside thereon.

Additional arable land to be added, if, &c.

ARTICLE III. If it should appear from actual survey or other satisfactory examination of said tract of land, that it contains less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land, for each person, who at the time may be authorized to reside on it under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart for the use of said Indians, as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land adjoining to said reservation, or as near the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

Buildings on reservation.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agrees at its own proper expense to construct at some place, near the centre of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: A warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent, in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reserva-

tion, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw mill, with a grist mill and shingle machine attached; the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

Agent's residence, office and duties.

Article V. The United States agrees that the agent for the said Indians in the future shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times, for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge o. other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his findings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Heads of families may select land for farming.

Article VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "Land Book" as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon, be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed. For each tract of land so selected, a certificate, containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate indorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it, by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Kiowa and Comanche Land Book." The President may, at any time, order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers, in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws, on the subject of alienation and descent of property and on all subjects connected with the government of the said Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

Others may select land for for cultivation.

Surveys.

Alienation and descent of property.

Education.

Children to attend school.

School-houses and teachers.

Article VII. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes, entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations; and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher, competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education, shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

Seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished to whom.

Article VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of

three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars. And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, together with such iron, steel, and other material, as may be needed.

Instruction in farming.

Blacksmith.

Physician, farmer, &c. may be withdrawn.

Additional appropriation in such case.

ARTICLE IX. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmiths, carpenter, engineer, and miller herein provided for; but, in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into the condition of said Indians, make such rules and regulations for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said tribes.

Delivery of goods in lieu of annuities.

ARTICLE X. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians, herein named, under the treaty of October eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made at the mouth of the "Little Arkansas," and under all treaties made previous thereto, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house on the reservation herein named, on the fifteenth day of October of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit: —

Clothing.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks. For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, *and* twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of "domestic."

For 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 woolen hose for each; and in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent, each year, to forward him a full and exact census of the Indians on which the estimates from year to year can be based; and, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper; and if at any time within the thirty years it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named; and the President shall, annually, detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

Census.

Other necessary articles.

Army officer to attend the delivery.

Right to occupy territory outside of reservation surrendered.

Right to hunt reserved.

ARTICLE XI. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside of their reservation, as herein defined, but they yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas [river, *] so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase, [and no white settlements shall be permitted on any part of the lands contained in the old reservation as defined by the treaty made between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes of Indians at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, under date of October fourteenth, one thousand eight

hundred and sixty-five, within three years from this date;*] and they, [the said tribes,*] further expressly agree —

Agreements as to railroads;

1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built on the Smoky Hill river, whether it be built to Colorado or New Mexico.

2d. That they will permit the peaceable construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

emigrants and emigrant travellers.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home, nor travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

Women and children.

4th. They will never capture or carry off from the settlements white women or children.

5th. They will never kill nor scalp white men nor attempt to do them harm.

Pacific railroad, wagon roads, &c.

6th. They withdraw all pretence of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte river and westward to the Pacific ocean; and they will not, in future, object to the construction of railroads, wagon roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the government will pay the tribes whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners, to be appointed by the President for that purpose; one of said commissioners to be a chief or headman of the tribes.

Damages for crossing these reservations

Military posts.

7th. They agree to withdraw all opposition to the military posts now established in the western territories.

No treaty for cession of reservation to be valid unless, &c.

Article XII. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying the same, and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in Article *III.* [VI.] of this treaty.

In employing farmer, &c. preference to be given to the Indians, if, &c.

Article XIII. The Indian agent, in employing a farmer, blacksmith, miller, and other employés herein provided for, qualifications being equal, shall give the preference to Indians.

United States to furnish physicians, teachers, &c.

Article XIV. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

House for Tosh-e-wa.

Article XV. It is agreed that the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purpose of building a dwelling-house on the reservation for "Tosh-e-wa," (or the Silver Brooch,) the Comanche chief who has already commenced farming on the said reservation. And the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from date, shall 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.

Presents for best crops.

Reservation to be permanent home of tribes.

Article XVI. The tribes herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will make said reservation their permanent home and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the lands south of the Arkansas river, formerly called theirs, in the same manner, subject to the modifications named in this treaty, as agreed on by the treaty of the Little Arkansas, concluded the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

In testimony of which, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the day and year aforesaid.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
President of Indian Com'n.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Mjr. Gen.
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Majr. Gen.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Brig. and Bvt. Majr. Gen.
JOHN B. SANBORN, [SEAL.]
SAMUEL F. TAPPAN, [SEAL.]
J. B. HENDERSON. [SEAL.]

Attest: ASHTON S. H. WHITE,
Secretary.

Kioways.

SATANK, or Sitting Bear,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SA-TAN-TA, or White Bear,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WA-TOH-KONK, or Black Eagle,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TON-A-EN-KO, or Kicking Eagle,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
FISH-E-MORE, or Stinking Saddle,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MA-YE-TIN, or Woman's Heart,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SA-TIM-GEAR, or Stumbling Bear,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SIT-PAR-GA, or One Bear,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CORBEAU, or The Crow,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SA-TA-MORE, or Bear Lying Down.		[SEAL.]

Comanches.

PARRY-WAH-SAY-MEN, or Ten Bears,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TEP-PE-NAVON, or Painted Lips,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TO-SA-IN, or Silver Brooch,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CEAR-CHI-NEKA, or Standing Feather,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HO-WE-AR, or Gap in the Woods,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TIR-HA-YAH-GUAHIP, or Horse's Back,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ES-A-NANACA, or Wolf's Name,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AH-TE-ES-TA, or Little Horn,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POOH-YAH-TO-YEH-BE, or Iron Mountain,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SAD-DY-YO, or Dog Fat,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector Genl. U. S. Army.
SAM'L S. SMOOT,
U. S. Surveyor.
PHILIP MCCUSKER,
Interpreter.
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. In. Agt.
THOS. MURPHY,
Supt. Ind. Affairs.
HENRY STANLEY,
Correspondent.
A. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.
WM. FAYEL,
Correspondent.

James O. Taylor,
Artist.
Geo. B. Willis,
Phonographer.
C. W. Whitraker,
Trader

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 twenty-fifth day of July, 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: — Ratification.

In Executive Session, Senate of the United States, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at the council camp on Medicine Lodge creek, in the State of Kansas, between the United States and the confederated tribes of Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty. Proclamation.

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 twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. [SEAL.]

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 21, 1867; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 25, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Oct. 21, 1867.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Satanka, (Sitting Bear,) Sa-Tan-Ta, (White Bear,) Parry-Wah-Say-Men, (Ten Bears,) Tep-Pe-Navon, (Painted Lips,) Mah-Vip-Pah, (Wolf's Sleeve,) Kon-Zhon-Ta-Co, (Poor Bear,) and other chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty concluded at the Council Camp on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by and between the United States of America, represented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit: Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred *S.* [H.] Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, represented by their chiefs and headmen duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes (the names of said chiefs and headmen being hereto subscribed) of the other part, witness: —

Whereas, on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, a treaty of peace was made and entered into at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, by and between the United States of America, by its commissioners Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, of the Upper Arkansas, by and through their chiefs and headmen whose names are subscribed thereto, of the other part, reference being had to said treaty; and whereas, since the making and signing of said treaty, at a council held at said camp on this day, the chiefs and headmen of the Apache nation or tribe of Indians express to the commissioners on the part of the United States, as aforesaid, a wish to be confederated with the said Kiowa and Comanche tribes, and to be placed, in every respect, upon an equal footing with said tribes; and whereas, at

a council held at the same place and on the same day, with the chiefs and headmen of the said Kiowa and Comanche tribes, they consent to the confederation of said Apache tribe, as desired by it, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth in this supplementary treaty: Now, therefore, it is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the aforesaid commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, and, also, the chiefs and headmen of the said Apache tribe, as follows, to wit:—

The Apaches agree to become incorporated with the Kiowas and Comanches.

ARTICLE I. The said Apache tribe of Indians agree to confederate and become incorporated with the said Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and to accept as their permanent home the reservation described in the aforesaid treaty with said Kiowa and Comanche tribes, concluded as aforesaid at this place, and they pledge themselves to make no permanent settlement at any place, nor on any lands, outside of said reservation.

Advantages of former treaty to be shared by the Apaches.

ARTICLE II. The Kiowa and Comanche tribes, on their part, agree that all the benefits and advantages arising from the employment of physicians, teachers, carpenters, millers, engineers, farmers, and blacksmiths, agreed to be furnished under the provisions of their said treaty, together with all the advantages to be derived from the construction of agency buildings, warehouses, mills, and other structures, and also from the establishment of schools upon their said reservation, shall be jointly and equally shared and enjoyed by the said Apache Indians, as though they had been originally a part of said tribes; and they further agree that all other benefits arising from said treaty shall be jointly and equally shared as aforesaid.

Annuities, &c. to be shared by the Apaches.

ARTICLE III. The United States, on its part, agrees that clothing and other articles named in Article X. of said original treaty, together with all money or other annuities agreed to be furnished under any of the provisions of said treaty, to the Kiowas and Comanches, shall be shared equally by the Apaches. In all cases where specific articles of clothing are agreed to be furnished to the Kiowas and Comanches, similar articles shall be furnished to the Apaches, and a separate census of the Apaches shall be annually taken and returned by the agent, as provided for the other tribes. And the United States further agrees, in consideration of the incorporation of the said Apaches, to increase the annual appropriation of money, as provided for in Article X. of said treaty, from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars; and the latter amount shall be annually appropriated, for the period therein named, for the use and benefit of said three tribes, confederated as herein declared; and the clothing and other annuities, which may from time to time be furnished to the Apaches, shall be based upon the census of the three tribes, annually to be taken by the agent, and shall be separately marked, forwarded, and delivered to them at the agency house, to be built under the provisions of said original treaty.

Census.

Annual appropriation increased.

Annuities to be based on census.

Apaches to observe stipulations of original treaty;

to keep the peace;

to give up certain rights.

ARTICLE IV. In consideration of the advantages conferred by this supplementary treaty upon the Apache tribe of Indians, they agree to observe and faithfully comply with all the stipulations and agreements entered into by the Kiowas and Comanches in said original treaty. They agree, in the same manner, to keep the peace toward the whites and all other persons under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to do and perform all other things enjoined upon said tribes by the provisions of said treaty; and they hereby give up and forever relinquish to the United States all rights, privileges, and grants now vested in them, or intended to be transferred to them, by the treaty between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, concluded at the camp on the Little Arkansas river, in the State of Kansas, on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and also by the supplementary treaty, concluded at the same place on the seventeenth day of the same month, between the United States, of the one part, and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes, of the other part.

In testimony of all which, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day hereinbefore stated. Signature.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
President of Indian Commission.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Majr. Gen., Commissioner, &c.
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Mjr. Genl.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. M. Genl. and Brig. Genl.
JOHN B. SANBORN. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL F. TAPPAN. [SEAL.]
J. B. HENDERSON. [SEAL.]

On the part of the Kiowas.

SATANKA, or Sitting Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SA-TAN-TA, or White Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
WAH-TOH-KONK, or Black Eagle,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TON-A-EN-KO, or Kicking Eagle,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
FISH-E-MORE, or Stinking Saddle,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MA-YE-TIN, or Woman's Heart,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SA-TIM-GEAR, or Stumbling Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SA-PA-GA, or One Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
COR-BEAU, or The Crow,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SA-TA-MORE, or Bear Lying Down,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

On the part of the Comanches.

PARRY-WAH-SAY-MEN, or Ten Bears,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TEP-PE-NAVON, or Painted Lips,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TO-SHE-WI, or Silver Brooch,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
CEAR-CHI-NEKA, or Standing Feather,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
HO-WE-AR, or Gap in the Woods,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TIR-HA-YAH-GUA-HIP, or Horse's Back,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
ES-A-MAN-A-CA, or Wolf's Name,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
AH-TE-ES-TA, or Little Horn,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
POOH-YAH-TO-YEH-BE, or Iron Mountain,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SAD-DY-YO, or Dog Fat,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

On the part of the Apaches.

MAH-VIP-PAH, Wolf's Sleeve,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
KON-ZHON-TA-CO, Poor Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
CHO-SE-TA, or Bad Back,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
NAH-TAN, or Brave Man,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
BA-ZHE-ECH, Iron Shirt,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TIL-LA-KA, or White Horn,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

Attest.
ASHTON S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*
GEO. B. WILLIS, *Reporter.*
PHILIP MCCUSKER, *Interpreter.*
JOHN D. HOWLAND, *Clerk Indian Commission.*
SAM'L S. SMOOT, *U. S. Surveyor.*
A. A. TAYLOR.
J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Ind. Agt.*
THOS. MURPHY, *Supt. Ind. Affairs.*
JOEL H. ELLIOTT, *Major 7th U. S. Cv.*

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on Ratification.

the twenty-fifth day of July, 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, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty concluded at the Council Camp on Medicine Lodge creek, in the State of Kansas, between the United States and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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 twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians; Concluded October 28, 1867; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 19, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 28, 1867.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and O-to-ah-nac-co (Bull-Bear), Moke-tav-a-to (Black Kettle), Little Raven, Yellow Bear, and other chiefs and headmen of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at the Council Camp on Medicine Lodge creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by and between the United States of America, represented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit: Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan and John B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, represented by their chiefs and headmen duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes — the names of said chiefs and headmen being hereto subscribed — of the other part, witness:—

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is here pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished;

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, or, &c.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. And the President, on

Rules for ascertaining damages.

advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages, under the provisions of this article, as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and no one sustaining loss, while violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

Reservation.

Boundaries.

Who not to reside thereon, &c.

Article II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the 37th parallel of north latitude, thence west, on said parallel — the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas — to the Cimarone river (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas river), thence down said Cimarone river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas river; thence up the Arkansas river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians, as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians.

Reservation to be enlarged if, &c.

Article III. If it should appear from actual survey or other examination of said tract of land, that it contains less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land for each person, who at the time may be authorized to reside on it, under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart for the use of said Indians as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land adjoining to said reservation, or as near the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

Buildings to be constructed.

Article IV. The United States agrees at its own proper expense to construct at some place near the centre of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: a warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars. The United States agrees, further, to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw mill, with a grist mill and shingle machine attached; the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

Agent to make his home and reside where.

His duties.

Article V. The United States agrees that the agents for said Indians in the future shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation, under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded,

together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE VI. If any individual, belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract when so selected, certified, and recorded in the land-book as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him, or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

Heads of families desiring to commence farming, may select lands, &c.

Effect of such selection, &c.

Persons not heads of families.

For each tract of land so selected, a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon, that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Cheyenne and Arapahoe Land Book." The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

Certificate of selection to be delivered, &c.; to be recorded.

Survey.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof as may be thought proper.

Alienation and descent of property.

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

Children between six and sixteen to attend school.

Duty of agent.

School-houses and teachers.

ARTICLE VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars; and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for; and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

Instruction in farming.

ARTICLE IX. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, and miller, herein provided

Physician, farmer, &c. may

be withdrawn, &c.; and additional appropriation in such case.

for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum, thereafter, of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall upon careful inquiry into their condition make such rules and regulations for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said tribes.

Articles in lieu of money and annuities.

Article X. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under the treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and under all treaties made previous thereto, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on the fifteenth day of October, of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit: —

Clothing.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks.

For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For 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 woolen hose for each.

Census annually.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

Annual appropriation of money for thirty years.

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, 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. And if at any time, within the thirty years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribe herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but, in no event, shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall, annually, detail an officer of the army to be present, and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

Army officer to be present at delivery of goods.

Lands outside of reservation relinquished to the United States.

Article XI. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside of their reservation as herein defined, but they yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and no white settlements shall be permitted on any part of the lands contained in the old reservation as defined by the treaty made between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes of Indians, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, under date of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, within three years from this date, and they, the said tribes, further expressly agree: —

Right to hunt reserved.

Limit to white settlements.

Express agreements as to railroads;

1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built on the Smoky Hill river, whether it be built to Colorado or New Mexico.

2d. That they will permit the peaceable construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

wagon trains, coaches, &c.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States or to persons friendly therewith.

4th. They will never capture or carry off from the settlements white women or children. White women and children.

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm. White men.

6th. They withdraw all pretence of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte river, and westward to the Pacific Ocean; and they will not in future object to the construction of railroads, wagon roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity, which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or headman of the tribe. Railroads and other roads. Damages to their reservation.

7th. They agree to withdraw all opposition to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes. Military posts and roads.

ARTICLE XII. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians unless executed and signed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive without his consent any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in Article VI. of this treaty. Cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c.

ARTICLE XIII. The United States hereby agree to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons. Physician, &c. to be furnished by the United States.

ARTICLE XIV. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars, annually, for three years from date, shall 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. Annual presents for most valuable crops.

ARTICLE XV. The tribes herein named agree that when the agency-house and other buildings, shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will regard and make said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right, subject to the conditions and modifications of this treaty, to hunt on the lands south of the Arkansas river, formerly called theirs, in the same manner as agreed on by the treaty of the "Little Arkansas," concluded the fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Reservation to be permanent home, &c.

In testimony of which, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, on the day and year aforesaid. Signature.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
President of Indn. Commission.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
Maj. Gen. Bvt., &c.
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Maj. Genl.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. M. Genl.
JOHN B. SANBORN, [SEAL.]
Com.
SAMUEL F. TAPPAN. [SEAL.]
J. B. HENDERSON. [SEAL.]

Attest:
ASHTON S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*
GEO. B. WILLIS, *Phonographer.*

On the part of the Cheyennes.

O-TO-AH-NAC-CO, Bull Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MOKE-TAV-A-TO, Black Kettle,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
NAC-CO-HAH-KET, Little Bear,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MO-A-VO-VA-AST, Spotted Elk,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
IS-SE-VON-NE-VE, Buffalo Chief,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
VIP-PO-NAH, Slim Face,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
WO-PAH-AH, Gray Head,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
O-NI-HAH-KET, Little Rock,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MA-MO-KI, or Curly Hair,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
O-TO-AH-HAS-TIS, Tall Bull,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
WO-PO-HAM, or White Horse,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
HAH-KET-HOME-MAH, Little Robe,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MIN-NIN-NE-WAH, Whirlwind,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
MO-YAN-HISTE-HISTOW, Heap of Birds,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

On the part of the Arapahoes.

LITTLE RAVEN,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
YELLOW BEAR,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
STORM,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
WHITE RABBIT,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
SPOTTED WOLF,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
LITTLE BIG MOUTH,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
YOUNG COLT,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
TALL BEAR,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

Attest:

C. W. WHITAKER, *Interpreter.*
H. DOUGLAS, *Maj. 3 Inf.*
JNO. D. HOWLAND, *Clk. Indian Commission.*
SAM'L. S. SMOOT, *U. S. Surveyor.*
A. A. TAYLOR.
HENRY STANLEY, *Correspondent.*
JOHN S. SMITH, *U. S. Int.*
GEORGE BENT, *Interpreter.*
THOS. MURPHY, *Supt. Ind. Affairs.*

Ratification.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, 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, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho[e] tribes of Indians concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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 nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

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.

Nov. 8, 1867.

Correspondence to be exchanged;

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.

to embrace what.

This correspondence shall embrace the following articles:

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.

Offices for exchange of mails.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

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.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

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.

Cost of transportation.

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.

Weight for single rate of postage, &c.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and the rule of progression shall be: —

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 decpatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage for the direct correspondence is established as follows:

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 correspondenee 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.

Open mails.

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.

Transit in closed 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.

Rates.

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.

(*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 immediate territorial transport each administration shall charge and receive the amount which it shall have actually paid for the account of the other.

Accounts to be stated quarterly.

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.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

Transfer of closed mails.

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.

Correspondence relating to postal service to be free.

ARTICLE XV. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides free of all charge.

Missent letters, &c.

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.

All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving administration.

Postal money orders.

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.

Regulations.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two administrations shall in concert establish detailed regulations for the execution of these articles; and both the

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 aforegoing 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.*

Convention between the United States of America and the King of Italy, defining the Rights, Immunities, and Privileges of Consuls; Concluded February 8, 1868; *Proclaimed February* 13, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 8, 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 Italy, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows: Preamble.

The President of the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, 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, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Commander Marcello Cerruti, &c.; who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

S. M. il Re d'Italia, e il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, riconoscendo l'utilità di determinare i diritti, privilegii ed immunità degli ufficiali consolari dei due paesi, hanno deciso di conchiudere una convenzione consolare. Aquesto effetto hanno nominato — Contracting parties.

S. M. il Re d'Italia: Il Commendatore Marcello Cerruti, suo Inviato Straordinario, e Ministro Plenipotenziario presso gli Stati Uniti. Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti: Guglielmo H. Seward, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti. I quali dopo presentazione dei loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno convenuto negli articoli seguenti:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, 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.

ARTICOLO I.

Ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti si obliga a ricevere dall' altra consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari, in tutti i suoi porti, luoghi e città, ad eccezione di quelli nei quali non si reputerà conveniente di riconoscere tali funzionari. Consuls-general, consuls, &c. to be received by each power in all its places, except, &c.

Non potrà peró questa riserva applicarsi ad una delle alte parti contraenti, senza che si applichi ugualmente a tutte le altre potenze. Reservation to apply alike to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers to receive exequatur free of charge and effect thereof.

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.

ARTICOLO II.

Gli ufficiali consolari riceveranno dietro presentazione delle loro patenti, e secondo le formalità stabilite ne paesi rispettivi, l'exequatur richiesto per l'esercizio delle loro funzioni, il quale verrà loro spedito senza spesa, e sulla presentazione di tale instrumento essi verranno ammessi da tutte le autorità del luogo di lor residenza, al godimento dei diritti, prerogative ed immunità loro accordate nella presente convenzione.

ARTICLE III.

Consular officers to be exempt from arrest, &c. except, &c.;

if citizens, &c. of the State where they reside, &c. they are liable to same charges as other citizens;

Consular officers, citizens or subjects 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 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. If, however, they are citizens or subjects 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 or subjects of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICOLO III.

Gli ufficiali consolari sudditi dello Stato che li ha nominati, non potranno essere arrestati a meno che si tratti di reati che la legislazione locale qualifica di crimini e punisce come tali, e andranno esenti dall' alloggio militare, dal prestare servizio nella milizia, nella guardia nazionale, e nell' armata regolare, e da qualsiasi contribuzione federale, di Stato o municipale. Ove però sieno cittadini o sudditi dello Stato o vi posseggano beni stabili, o vi esercitino il commercio od una qualche industria, essi andranno soggetti agli stessi carichi di qualunque genere, come se fossero cittadini o sudditti del paese, mercanti o proprietarii di beni stabili.

ARTICLE IV.

not to be compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts;

their testimony, how to be obtained;

in criminal cases.

No consular officer who is a citizen or subject 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.

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 amend-

ARTICOLO IV.

Gli ufficiali consolari cittadini o sudditi delo Stato che li ha nominati, e che non esercitino il commercio, né alcuna specie d'industria, non saranno forzati a comparire come testimonj davanti ai tribunali del paese in cui resiedono. Ove la loro testimonianza si faccia necessaria si inviteranno per iscritto a comparire in corte, ed in caso d'impedimento si dovrà richiedere la loro deposizione scritta, o riceverla di viva voce nel loro domicilio od ufficio.

Sarà dovere de' summentovati uffiziali consolari, di aderire a tale domanda, senza frapporre dilazione non necessaria. In tutti i casi criminali contemplati dal 6° Articolo

ments 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 Italy in the like cases.

degli emendamenti alla Costituzione degli Stati Uniti, in virtù del quale é garantito il diritto alle persone accusato di crimini, di ottenere testimonj in loro favore, gli ufficiali consolari saranno invitati a comparire, con ogni possibile riguardo allo lor dignità e ai doveri della loro carica.

I consoli degli Stati Uniti in Italia riceveranno un uguale trattamento in casi consimili.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, "Consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency," of the United States, or of Italy, &c., &c. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwellings, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICOLO V.

I consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari potranno collocare sovra la porta esterna del loro ufficio o abitazione lo stemma della loro nazione con questa iscrizione "Consolato, o vice-consolato, o agenzia consolare degli Stati Uniti, o d'Italia." Potranno pure inalberare la bandiera del loro paese, sulla loro abitazione od ufficio, quando non risiedono nella capitale laddove si trova la legazione del loro paese.

Consular officers may place over their doors the arms of their nation, and raise its flag, except, &c.

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.

ARTICOLO VI.

Gli ufficii consolari e le abitazioni dei consoli saranno in ogni tempo inviolabili. Le autorità locali non potranno invaderli sotto alcun pretesto. Esse non potranno in alcun caso esaminare o sequestrare le carte ivi depositate. Non dovranno mai questi uffizii ed abitazioni servire come luoghi d'asilo. Nel caso tuttavia che l'ufficiale consolare eserciti il commercio o un industria, le carte risguardanti il consolato dovranno tenersi separate.

Consular offices and dwellings to be inviolate;

not to be used as places of asylum.

Papers of consulate to be kept separate, if, &c.

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 known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Italy, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall

ARTICOLO VII.

Nel caso d'impedimento, assenza o morte de' consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari, i loro cancellieri e segretarii, il cui carattere officiale sia previamente stato dichiarato al D° di Stato in Washington ovvero al ministero degli affari esteri in Italia, saranno ammessi ad esercitare interinalmente le loro funzioni, e godranno, durante la loro gestione, di tutti i diritti,

In case of the absence, or death, &c. of consular officers, who to exercise their functions.

enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

prerogative ed immunità accordate ai titolari.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general and consuls may appoint vice-consuls, &c.

Who may be vice-consuls, &c.;

their commissions and privileges.

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, Italian subjects, 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.

ARTICOLO VIII.

I consoli generali, edi consoli potranno nominare dietro approvazione dei respettivi governi, vice-consoli e agenti consolari nelle città, porti e luoghi della loro giurisdizione consolare. Questi agenti potranno scegliersi fra i cittadini degli Stati Uniti o fra i sudditi Italiani, o fra gli stranieri, e saranno muniti d'una patente rilasciata dal console che li ha nominati, e sotto gli ordini del quale dovranno esercitare le loro funzioni.

Essi godranno dei privilegii stipulati nella presente convenzione in favore degli ufficiali consolari, salve le eccezioni specificate negli Articoli III e IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consular officers may complain to the authorities of infractions of treaties or conventions;

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 Italy, 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.

ARTICOLO IX.

I consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari, potranno rivolgersi alle autorità dei paesi rispettivi entro il loro distretto, siano esse federali o locali, giusdiziarie o esecutive, per reclamare contro qualunque infrazione de' trattati e convenzioni esistenti fra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti, come pure ad oggetto di difendere i diritti e gli interessi dei loro compatriotti. Se le risoluzioni prese in seguito a tali rimostranze non fossero soddisfacenti, i sopraddetti ufficiali consolari in mancanza di un agente diplomatico del loro paese, potranno ricorrere direttamente al governo del paese nel quale risiedono.

ARTICLE X.

may take depositions;

may receive contracts.

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 depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen or subject of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their coun-

ARTICOLO X.

I consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari, e i loro cancellieri avranno il diritto di ricevere nei loro uffizii, alla residenza delle parti, nella propria abitazione e anche a bordo, le deposizioni che abbiano a prestare i capitani e gli equipaggi delle navi di loro nazione, e dei passeggieri a bordo delle medesime e di qualsiasi altro cittadino o suddito del loro paese.

try all contracts between the citizens and subjects of their country, and the citizens, subjects, 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, copy, 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 Italy.

Parimenti avranno facoltà di ricevere nei loro ufficii, conformemente alle leggi e ai regolamenti del loro paese, qualunque contratto fra cittadini o sudditi ed altri abitanti del paese nel quale risiedono, e anco ogni contratto fra questi ultimi, purché abbia per oggetto beni stabili situati nel territorio della nazione cui l'ufficiale consolare appartiene, e abbiano tratto ad affari che devono disimpegnarsi nel suo stesso paese. Le copie di carte relative a tali contratti, e i documenti officiali di qualsiasi natura, sia che vengano presentati nell' originale, in copia, o come traduzione, debitamente legalizzati ed autenticati dai consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli ed agenti consolari, e segnati col bollo di ufficio del consolato, saranno ricevuti quali documenti facienti prova, negli Stati Uniti e in Italia.

Copies of papers authenticated by official seals to be received as legal documents.

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 Italy, shall on any pretext interfere in these differences, but shall render forcible aid to consular officers, when they may ask it, to search, arrest, and imprison all persons composing the crew whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls addressed in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities in the United States, or to any court or authority in Italy, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship, or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port,

ARTICOLO XI.

I consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari saranno esclusivamente incaricati di mantenere l'ordine interno a bordo delle navi mercantili di loro nazione, e conosceranno soli delle quistioni di qualunque genere che potranno insorgere, si in mare che nei porti, fra il capitano, gli ufficiali, ed i marinaj, senza eccezione, e segnatamente di quelle relative al soldo, ed all' adempimento degli accordi reciprocamente convenuti. Le corti o autorità federali, di stato o municipali, negli Stati Uniti, ed i tribunali e le autorità in Italia, non potranno sotto alcun pretesto intervenire in tali questioni, ma dovranno prestar man forte agli ufficiali consolari quando essi lo richiedano, affine di recercare, arrestare ed imprigionare qualunque individuo facente parte dell' equipaggio cui reputino conveniente di porre sotto custodia. Questi individui saranno arrestati sulla sola domanda degli ufficiali consolari fatta per iscritto alle corti o autorità federali, di stato o municipali negli Stati Uniti, o a qualsivoglia tribunale o autorità in Italia, giustificando tale domanda con un estratto officiale del registro

Consular officers to have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, &c.

The courts of the country not to interfere.

Crews of vessels may be arrested, and how.

at the disposal of the consular officers.

Crews of vessels when arrested, how released. Expenses of arrest and detention.

Their release shall be granted at the mere request of such officers made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consular officers.

della nave, e del ruolo dell' equipaggio, e saranno detenuti durante il soggiorno della nave nel porto a disposizione degli ufficiali consolari.

Essi verranno rilasciati dietro domanda per iscritto presentata dal detto ufficiale, e le spese dell' arresto e della detenzione saranno pagate dagli ufficiali consolari.

ARTICLE XII.

Disputes between the officers of vessels and their passengers to be determined in the circuit and district courts of the United States. 1855, ch. 213. Vol. x. p. 715.

In conformity with the act of Congress, (5 [3] March, 1855, "to regulate the carriage of passengers on steamships and other vessels,") all disputes and differences of any nature between the captains and their officers on one hand, and the passengers of their ships on the other, shall be brought to and decided by the circuit or district courts in the United States, to the exclusion of all other courts or authorities.

ARTICOLO XII.

In conformità all' atto del Congresso 5 [3] Marzo, 1855, (to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels) tutte le dispute e questioni di qualunque sorta, che possano insorgere fra i capitani e i loro ufficiali, da una parte, e i passeggieri a bordo delle loro navi dall' altra, saranno deferite e decise dalle corti di circuito o di distretto degli Stati Uniti, ad exclusione d'ogni e qualunque altra corte ed autorità.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consular officers may arrest deserters from ships of war, or merchant vessels, &c.

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 vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of Italy in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Italy may apply to any of the competent 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.

Mode of procedure.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens or subjects of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up.

ARTICOLO XIII.

I rispettivi consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli e agenti consolari, potranno arrestare gli ufficiali, marinaj e qualsiasi altra persona, che formi parti dell' equipaggio dei bastimenti mercantili e delle navi da guerra della loro nazione, che siensi resi colpevoli, o vengano accusati di aver disertato dalle dette navi o bastimenti, onde reintegrarli a bordo delle loro navi, o di farli rimpatriare.

A tal effetto gli ufficiali consolari d'Italia negli Stati Uniti potranno indirizzarsi per iscritto indistintamente alle corti o autorità federali, di Stato o municipali negli Stati Uniti, e gli ufficiali consolari degli Stati Uniti potranno indirizzarsi o qualsiasi competente autorità in Italia, e fare domanda de' disertori, giustificando mediante l'esibizione del registro del bastimento, e del ruolo dell' equipaggio, o di altro documento officiale, che le persone reclamate formavano realmente parte dell' equipaggio. Dietro tale domanda soltanto, in tal maniera giustificata, e senza che si possa chiedere alcun giuramento dagli ufficiali consolari, non si potrà

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.

Aid and protection to be furnished.

Deserters not to be detained beyond three months.

ricusare la consegna di quei disertori che non erano cittadini né sudditi del paese nel quale si fa la domanda all' epoca del loro imbarco. Si presterà inoltre ogni assistenza e necessario ajuto per la ricerca e lo arresto dei detti disertori, i quali saranno pure messi nelle prigioni del paese, ed ivi custoditi a richiesta e spese dell ufficiale consolare, finché non trovi occasione di farli rimpatriare. Ove peró tale occasione non si presentasse entro lo spazio di tre mesi a contare dal giorno del suo arresto, il disertore sará messo in libertà e non potrà più per lo stesso motivo esser imprigionato.

ARTICLE XIV.

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.

Damages suffered at sea by vessels to be settled by consular officers if, &c.

ARTICOLO XIV.

Sempre che non ésista convenzione in contrario fra gli armatori, noleggiatori ed assicuratori, tutte le avarie sofferte durante la navigazione dalle navi dei due paesi, sia che entrino nei respettivi porti volontariamente, sia che vi approdino per forza maggiore, saranno regolate dai consoli generali, consoli, vice-consoli, e agenti consolari della nazione ove rispettivamente risiedono; nel caso poi che vi si trovassero interessati in queste avarie sudditi del paese ove risiedono i detti ufficiali consolari, o sudditi d'una terza potenza, ed in difetto di amichevale componimento fra le due parti, la competente autorità locale dovrà decidere.

ARTICLE XV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Italy, and of Italian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by the consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, whenever 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

Salvage.

ARTICOLO XV.

Tutte le operazioni relative al salvataggio, delle navi degli Stati Uniti naufragate sulle coste d'Italia, è di navi Italiane sulle coste degli Stati Uniti, saranno dirette dà rispettivi consoli generali, consoli e vice-consoli de' due paesi, e fino al loro arrivo dagli agenti consolari rispettivi, laddove esistono agenti consolari.

In quei luoghi e porti nei quali non esistono tali agenzie, l'autorità locale porgerà immediato avviso del naufragio al console del distritto dove il sinistro ebbe luogo, e fino all' arrivo del detto console dovrà prendere tutte le misure necessarie

Salvage

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.

No custom-house charges on saved merchandise, unless, &c.

alla protezione delle persone e alla conservazione degli oggetti.

L'intervento della autorità locale non potrà aver luogo altrimenti che per mantenere l'ordine, e guarentire gli interessi dei ricuperatori, qualora non appartengano alla ciurma della nave naufragata, e ad assicurare l'esecuzione delle disposizioni stabilite per l'entrata e per l'esportazione della merce salvata. E' ben intejo che tal merce non andrá soggetta ad alcun diritto di dogana a meno che sia destinata al consumo interno nel paese dove il naufragio ebbe luogo.

ARTICLE XVI.

Death of citizens of either country in the territory of the other.

In case of the death of a citizen of the United States in Italy, or of an Italian subject 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.

ARTICOLO XVI.

In caso di morte d'un cittadino degli Stati Uniti in Italia, o di un suddito Italiano negli Stati Uniti, il quale non abbia alcun erede conosciuto, o esecutore testamentario da lui designato, l'autorità locale competente dovrà dar avviso del fatto ai consoli o agenti consolari della nazione cui il defunto apparteneva, affinché ne possa venir trasmessa immediatemente l'informazione alle parti interessate.

ARTICLE XVII.

This convention to be in force ten years;

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten (10) 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 Washington, within the period of six (6) months, or sooner if possible.

and one year longer, if neither party gives notice, &c.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve (12) months after the expiration of the said period of ten (10) years, of its intention to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one (1) 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

ARTICOLO XVII.

La presente convenzione rimarrà in vigore per lo spazio di dieci anni, a datare dal giorno dello scambio delle ratifiche, che verrà fatto con riguardo alle rispettive costituzione dei due paesi, ed operato a Washington entro il periodo di sei mesi, o più presto, se sarà possibile.

Nel caso in cui nessuna delle due parti contraenti annunziasse dodici mesi prima dello spirare di detto periodo di dieci anni la propria intenzione di non rinnuovare la convenzione, questa rimarrà in forza durante un' altr'anno, fino allo spirare d'un anno dal giorno in cui una delle parti avrà fatto tal annunzio.

In fede del che, i rispettivi plenipotenziarii hanno firmato questa convenzione, e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli rispettivi.

convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the eighth day of February, 1868, the ninety-second year of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] MARCELLO CERRUTI.

Dato in Washington, li otto Febbiajo, anno Domini mille otto cento sessantotto.

[SEAL.] MARCELLO CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Signature.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged;

Ratification.

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.

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 twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the King of Prussia. Concluded at Berlin, February 22, 1868; Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 27, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 22, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Berlin, on the twenty-second day of February, 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 Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation, 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 from the said States near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, Bernhard König, privy counsellor of legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika and Seine Majestät der König von Preussen im Namen des Norddeutschen Bundes, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus dem Norddeutschen Bunde in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in das Gebiet des Norddeutschen Bundes einwandern, haben beschlossen über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln, und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: Contracting parties.

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Georg Bancroft, und Seine Majestät der König von Preussen, Allerhöchstihren Geheimen Legations-Rath Bernhard König, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the North German Confederation, who 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 North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: citizens of the United States of America who be-

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Norddeutschen Bundes, welche naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von dem Norddeutschen Bunde als Amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. When North Germans to be treated as American citizens;

Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Ameri- when Americans to be treat-

ed as North German citizens.

come naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, 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.

This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in either country as those hereafter naturalized.

ka, welche naturalisirte Angehörige des Norddeutschen Bundes geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang in Norddeutschland zugebracht haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige des Norddeutschen Bundes 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.

Dieser Artikel soll, sowohl auf die bereits in einem oder dem anderen Lande Naturalisirten, als auf die, welche hiernach naturalisirt werden, Anwendung finden.

ARTICLE II.

Naturalized citizens liable on 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.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer nach den dortigen Gesetzen 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.

ARTICLE III.

Former convention for extradition of fugitives from justice extended.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

ARTIKEL III.

Der Vertrag zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einerseits und Preussen und andern deutschen Staaten andererseits, wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher, welcher am 16ten Juni, 1852, abgeschlossen worden ist, wird hiermit auf alle Staaten des Norddeutschen Bundes ausgedehnt.

ARTICLE IV.

When Germans naturalized in America are held to renounce their naturalization in the United States, &c.

If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany, 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 North Germany renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to North Germany,

ARTIKEL IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter Deutscher sich wieder in Norddeutschland 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 dem Norddeutschen Bunde naturalisirter Amerikaner, wenn er sich wieder in den

he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. 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.

Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt ohne die Absicht nach Norddeutschland zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation in Norddeutschland 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.

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.

ARTIKEL V.

When this convention shall take effect, and how long continued.

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 Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von 12 Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention 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 King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

BERLIN, the 22d of February, 1868.

GEORGE BANCROFT, [SEAL]
BERNHARD KÖNIG. [SEAL]

ARTIKEL VI.

When convention to be ratified.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt werden von dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten, und von Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Preussen im Namen des Norddeutschen Bundes; und die Ratifikationen sollen zu Berlin innerhalb sechs Monaten vom heutigen Datum ausgewechselt werden.

Execution.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigen diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

BERLIN, den 22ten Februar 1868.

GEORGE BANCROFT, [SEAL]
BERNHARD KÖNIG. [SEAL]

Ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, 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.

Proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Ute Indians; Concluded March 2, 1868; *Ratification advised, with Amendment, July* 25, 1868; *Amendment accepted August* 15, *September* 1, 14, 24, *and* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed November* 6, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, March 2, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, Alexander C. Hunt, and Kit Carson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and U-ré, Ka-ni-ache, An-ka-tosh, José-Maria, Ni-ca-a-gat, Guero, Pa-ant, Pi-ah, Su-vi-ap, and Pa-bu-sat, representatives of the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Washington City, D. C., on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Alexander C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado Territory and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, and Kit Carson, duly authorized to represent the United States, of the one part, and the representatives of the Tab*a*quache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, (whose names are hereto subscribed,) duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said bands, of the other part, witness:

Certain provisions of former treaty reaffirmed.

ARTICLE I. All the provisions of the treaty concluded with the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as amended by the Senate of the United States and proclaimed December fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, as hereinafter provided, are hereby reaffirmed and declared to be applicable and to continue in force as well to the other bands, respectively, parties to this treaty, as to the Tabequache band of Utah Indians.

Vol. xiii. p. 673.

Reservation.

ARTICLE II. The United States agree that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at that point on the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado where the meridian of longitude 107° west from Greenwich crosses the same; running thence north with said meridian to a point fifteen miles due north of where said meridian intersects the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the western boundary line of said Territory; thence south with said western boundary line of said Territory to the southern boundary line of said Territory; thence east with said southern boundary line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them;

Boundaries.

Only certain persons to reside thereon.

and the United States now solemnly agree that no persons, except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, except as herein otherwise provided.

Claims to all other lands released.

Article III. It is further agreed by the Indians, parties hereto, that henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims and rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as are embraced in the limits defined in the preceding article.

Two agencies on the reservation.

Article IV. The United States agree to establish two agencies on the reservation provided for in article two, one for the Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah bands, on White river, and the other for the Tabequache, Muache, Weeminuche, and Capote bands, on the Rio de los Pinos, on the reservation, and at its own proper expense to construct at each of said agencies a warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; and four other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and miller, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars.

Warehouse and other buildings.

School-house.

Water-power saw-mill.

The United States agree, further, to cause to be erected on said reservation, and near to each agency herein authorized, respectively, a good water-power saw-mill, with a grist-mill and a shingle-machine attached, the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars each: *Provided*, The same shall not be erected until such time as the Secretary of the Interior may think it necessary to the wants of the Indians.

Indian agents to make their homes and reside where.

Article V. The United States agree that the agents for said Indians, in the future, shall make their homes at the agency buildings; that they shall reside among the Indians, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint, by and against the Indians, as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on them by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, they shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with their finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Depredations.

Offenders among the whites.

Article VI. If bad men among the whites or among other people, subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

Wrongdoers among the Indians.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice to him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, and in case they wilfully refuse so to do the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States.

Indians, heads of families, desirous to com-

Article VII. If any individual belonging to said tribe of Indians or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence

and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, by metes and bounds, a tract of land within said reservation not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the land book as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in exclusive possession of the person selecting it and his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may, in like manner, select and cause to be certified to him or her for purposes of cultivation a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

mence farming, may select lands; tract to be recorded and held in exclusive possession.

Persons not heads of families.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Ute Land Book."

Ute Land Book.

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation; and when so surveyed Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of such Indian settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

Survey, &c.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservation and the internal police thereof as may be thought proper.

Alienation and descent of property.

ARTICLE VIII. In order to insure the civilization of the bands entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be engaged in either pastoral, agricultural, or other peaceful pursuits of civilized life on said reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to induce their children, male and female, between the age[s] of seven and eighteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is complied with to the greatest possible extent; and the United States agree that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced to attend school a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as teacher, — the provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

Education.

Children to attend school.

School-houses and teachers.

ARTICLE IX. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands, and received his certificate as above described, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends, in good faith, to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value fifty dollars; and it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for; and it is further stipulated that an additional blacksmith to the one provided for in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty, shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed for the Uintah, Yampa, and Grand River agency.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

Instructions from farmer.

Additional blacksmith.

ARTICLE X. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty, the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers herein, and in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty, provided for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per an-

United States may withdraw farmers, &c. Vol. xiii. p. 673.

num shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said Indians.

Clothing, blankets, &c.

Article XI. That a sum, sufficient in the discretion of Congress for the absolute wants of said Indians, but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum, for thirty years, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, and such other articles of utility as he may think proper and necessary upon full official reports of the condition and wants of said Indians.

Food, meats, and vegetables.

Article XII. That an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress, (but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum,) to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually 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.

Cows and sheep.

Article XIII. That for the purpose of inducing said Indians to adopt habits of civilized life and become self-sustaining, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, for the first year, shall 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; also one good bull for every twenty-five head of cows, and such further sums annually, in the discretion of Congress, as may be necessary, not to exceed forty-five thousand dollars per annum, and not for a longer period than four years, shall be expended as aforesaid to every lodge or head of a family that shows a disposition to preserve said stock for increase.

Part stricken out.
Post, p. 623.

Railroads and highways to have right of way.

Article XIV. The said confederated bands agree that whensoever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interests may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads, authorized by law, shall have the right of way through the reservation herein designated.

Teachers and mechanics, and their support.

Article XV. The United States hereby agree to furnish the Indians the teachers, carpenters, millers, farmers, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

Cessions of reservations not to be valid, unless, &c.

Article XVI. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in article seven of this treaty.

Appropriations, how to apply and be divided.

Article XVII. All appropriations now made, or to be hereafter made, as well as goods and stock due these Indians under existing treaties, shall apply as if this treaty had not been made, and be divided proportionately among the seven bands named in this treaty, as also shall all annuities and allowances hereafter to be made: *Provided*, That if any chief of either of the confederated bands make war against the people of the United States, or in any manner violate this treaty in any essential part, said chief shall forfeit his position as chief and all rights to any of the benefits of this treaty: *But provided further*, Any Indian of either of these confederated bands who shall remain at peace, and abide by the terms of this treaty in all its essentials, shall be entitled to its benefits and provisions, notwithstanding his particular chief and band may have forfeited their rights thereto.

Forfeitures by making war, &c.

Those at peace.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners as aforesaid on the part of the United States, and the undersigned representatives of the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day, month and year first hereinbefore written.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
A. C. HUNT, *Governor, &c.*, [SEAL.]
KIT CARSON, [SEAL.]
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

U-RE, his x mark.
KA-NI-ACHE, his x mark.
AN-KA-TOSH, his x mark.
JOSE-MARIA, his x mark.
NI-CA-A-GAT, or Greenleaf, his x mark.
GUERO, his x mark.
PA-ANT, his x mark.
PI-AH, his x mark.
SU-VI-AP, his x mark.
PA-BU-SAT, his x mark.

Witnesses:

DANIEL C. OAKES,
U. S. Ind. Agent.
LAFAYETTE HEAD,
U. S. Indian Agent.
U. M. CURTIS,
Interpreter.
H. P. BENNET,
ALBERT G. BOONE,
E. H. KELLOGG,
WM. J. GODFROY.

Ratification 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 twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, 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, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Washington City, D. C., on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta[h] bands of Ute Indians, with the following

AMENDMENT:

Amendment, Art. XIII. *Ante*, p. 622.

ARTICLE XIII. Strike out the following words: "also one good bull for every twenty-five [head of] cows, and such further sums annually, in the discretion of Congress, as may be necessary, not to exceed forty-five thousand dollars per annum, and not for a longer period than four years, shall be expended as aforesaid to every lodge or head of a family that shows a disposition to preserve said stock for increase."

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Amendment assented to.

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully explained and interpreted to certain duly authorized chiefs and headmen of the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, they did, to wit: those of the Grand River and Uintah Ute Indians on the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, those of the Yampas on the first day of September, in the same year, those of the Tabeguaches and Muaches on the fourteenth day of September, in the same year, those of the Capote Utes on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the same year, and those of the Weeminuche Utes on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the same year, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendment in a writing, which, after reciting the aforesaid action of the Senate and its said proposed amendment, concludes in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Whereas the Senate of the United States has advised and consented to the ratification of the treaty made on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, with the Tabaguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, with the following amendment, to wit: —

In Article XIII. strike out the following words: "also one good bull for every twenty-[five head of] cows, and such further sums annually, in the discretion of Congress, as may be necessary, not to exceed forty-five thousand dollars per annum, and not for a longer period than four years, shall be expended as aforesaid to every lodge or head of a family that shows a disposition to preserve said stock for increase."

Now, therefore, we, the chiefs and headmen of the aforesaid named bands of Ute Indians, duly authorized by our people, do hereby assent and agree to the said amendment, the same having been interpreted to us, and being fully understood by us.

Witness our hands and seals on the days and dates set opposite our names respectively.

Date of Signing.	Signatures.		Interpretation of Names.	Band
1868. Aug. 15	SAC-WE-OCH	his X mark.	White Lock of Hair.	Grand River Ute Indians.
	TAH-NACH	his X mark.	Granite Rock.	
	PAH-AH-PITCH	his X mark.	Sweet Herb.	
	TAB-Y-OU-SOUCK-EN	his X mark.	Sun Rise.	
	SHOU-WACH-A-WICKET	his X mark.	Rain Bow.	
	PE-AH	his X mark.	Black Tail Deer.	
	AH-UMP	his X mark.	Pine Tree.	Uintah Ute Indians.
	AN-TRO	his X mark.	Rocking.	
	PAH	his X mark.	Water.	
	QUIR-NAUCH	his X mark.	Eagle.	
	YAH-MAH-NA	his X mark.	Briar.	

Signed in the presence of
A. SAGENDORF.
URIAH M. CURTIS, *Spec. Interpreter.*
E. H. KELLOGG, *Secty. Col. Ind. Suptcy.*
DANIEL C. OAKES, *U. S. Ind. Agent.*
LOUIS O. HOWELL.

Date of Signature.	Signature.		Interpretation of Names.	Band.
Sept. 1.	SA-WA-WAT-SE-WITCH	his X mark.	Blue River.	Yampas.
	COLORADO	his X mark.	Red, (Spanish.)	
	PA-ANT	his X mark.	Tall.	
	SU-RI-AP	his X mark.	Lodge Pole's Son.	
	NICK-A-A-GAH	his H mark.	Green Leaf.	

Signed in the presence of
E. H. KELLOGG, *Secretary Indian Superintendency Colorado Territory.*
U. M. CURTIS, *Spec. U. S. Interpreter.*
DANIEL C. OAKES, *U. S. Indian Agent.*
H. P. BENNET.
LOUIS O. HOWELL.

Date of Signing.	Signatures.		Interpretation of Names.	Band.
Sept. 14.	OU-RAY	his X mark.	Arrow.	Tabeguaches.
	SHA-WA-NA	his X mark.	Blue Flower.	
	GUERO	his X mark.	Light Haired.	
	TAH-BE-WAH-CHE-KAH	his X mark.	Sun Rise.	
	AH-KAN-ASH	his X mark.	Red Cloud.	
	KA-NI-ACHE	his X mark.	One who was taken down.	Muaches.
	AN-KA-TOSH	his X mark.	Red. (Ute.)	
	SAP-PO-WAN-E-RI	his X mark.		
	TU-SA-SA-RI-BE	his X mark.		
	NA-CA-GET	his X mark.	Son to Tu-sa-sa-ri-be.	
	YA-MA-AJ	his X mark.	or George.	

Signed in the presence of
WM. J. GODFROY.
DANIEL C. OAKES, *U. S. Ind. Agt.*
EDWARD R. HARRIS, *Special Interpreter.*
E. H. KELLOGG, *Secty. Col. Ind. Suptcy.*
LOUIS O. HOWELL,
URIAH M. CURTIS, *Interpreter.*

To the other copy of these instruments are signed as witnesses the following names: Juan Martine Martines, (friend of Indians,) Albert H. Pfeiffer, (their old agent,) Manuel Lusero.

Date of Signing.	Signature.		Interpretation of Names.	Band.
Sept. 24.	SO-BO-TA	his X mark.	A Big Frock.	Ca-po-tas Utes.
	I-SI-DRO	his X mark.		
	SOW-WA-CH-WICHE	his X mark.	A Green Herb.	
	BA-BU-ZAT	his X mark.	A Crystal Drop Water.	
	SAB-OU-ICHIE	his X mark.	Wounded in the Abdomen.	
	CHU-I-WISH	his X mark.	Long Tailed Deer	
	I-TA-LI-UH	his X mark.		
	E-RI-AT-OW-UP	his X mark.	Water Carrier.	
	AA-CA-WA	his X mark.	Red Eyes.	
	AC-I-APO-CO-EGO	his X mark.	Red Snake.	
	MARTINE	his X mark.	Named after a Mexican friend.	
	OU-A-CHEE	his X mark.		
	TAP-AP-O-WATIE	his X mark.		
	SU-VI-ATH	his X mark.	The Swoop of a Bird.	
	WI-AR-OW	his X mark.		

Signed in the presence of
LAFAYETTE HEAD.
ALB. H. PFEIFFER.
MANUEL LUSERO.
E. H. KELLOGG, *Secty. Col. Ind. Suptcy.*
URIAH M. CURTIS, *Interpreter.*
DANIEL C. OAKES, *U. S. Ind. Agent.*

Date of Signing.	Signatures.		Interpretation of Names.	Band.
Sept. 25.	PA-JA-CHO-PE	his X mark.	A Claw.	We-mi-nu-ches Utes.
	PA-NO-AR	his X mark.	Broad Brow.	
	SU-BI-TO-AU	his X mark.	Ugly Man.	
	TE-SA-GA-RA-POU-IT	his X mark.	White Eyes.	
	SA-PO-EU-A-WA	his X mark.	Big Belly.	
	QU-ER-A-TA	his X mark.	A Bear.	

Signed in the presence of
LAFAYETTE HEAD.
MANUEL LUSERO.
ALB. H. PFEIFFER.
E. H. KELLOGG, *Secty. Col. Ind. Suptcy.*
JUAN MARTINE MARTINES, *Interpreter and Indian's Friend.*
DANIEL C. OAKES, *U. S. Ind. Agent.*
URIAH M. CURTIS, *Interpreter.*

I hereby certify that, pursuant to the order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I visited and held councils with the various bands of Ute Indians, at the times and places named in this instrument; and to all those familiar with the provisions of the treaty referred to have had the Senate amendment fully interpreted to them, and to all those not familiar with the treaty itself I have had the same fully explained and interpreted; and the forty-seven chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, placed their names to this instrument with the full knowledge of its contents and likewise with the provisions of the treaty itself.

Given under my hand at Denver, this fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

A. C. HUNT,
Gov. Ex-off. Supt. Ind. Affairs.

Proclaimed.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendment, 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 sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. [SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and the King of Italy for the surrender of Criminals; Concluded at Washington, March 23, 1868; *Ratified September* 17, 1868; *Proclaimed September* 30, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: March 23, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention for the surrender of criminals 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-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows: — Preamble.

CONVENTION FOR THE SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

The United States of America and his majesty the King of Italy, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Commander Marcello Cerruti, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

CONVENZIONE PER L'ESTRADIZIONE DEI CRIMINALI SUA MAESTÀ IL RE D' ITALIA E GLI STATI UNITI D' AMERICA.

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti di America, avendo giudicato spediente affine di assicurare una migliore amministazione della giustizia e prevenire i delitti ne' rispettivi lor territorii e giurisdizione, di consegnarsi a vicenda in certe determinate circostanze gli individui condannati o accusati de' crimini indicati più sotto, che sieno fuggitivi dalla giustizia, hanno risoluto di conchiudere una Convenzione d'Estradizione, ed hanno nominato a questo scopo per loro Plenipotenziarii: Contracting parties.

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, il Commendatore Marcello Cerruti, suo Inviato Straordinario, e Ministro Plenipotenziario, presso gli Stati Uniti.

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, Guglielmo H. Seward, Segretario di Stato.

I quali dopo essersi comunicati i loro pieni poteri e questi trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno convenuto negli articoli seguenti, cioé:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the government of Italy mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the

ARTICOLO I.

Il Governo Italiano, e il Governo degli Stati Uniti convengono di consegnarsi reciprocamente gli individui, i quali essendo stati condnannati, o essendo accusati dei crimini specificati nell' articolo seguente, commessi nella giurisdizione di una Certain persons convicted of or charged with certain crimes to be delivered up.

contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

Evidence of criminality.

delle Parti Contraenti, si rifugieranno, o saràno ritrovati nei territorii dell' altra. Purché, ció non sia fatto che sopra tali prove di criminalità, quali, secondo le leggi del luogo ove il fuggitivo, o l' individuo accusato sarà ritrovato, guistificherebbero il suo arresto, e darebbero luogo a procedimento penale, se il crimine fosse stato ivi commesso.

Article II.

Crimes.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

Murder, and attempt to commit murder.

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Italian penal code, by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

Rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

Burglary.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

Robbery.

Forgery.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

Counterfeiting.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of any title and instrument of credit whatsoever, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

Embezzlement.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the

Articolo II.

Sarà accordata l' estradizione degli individui condannati o accusati, a norma delle disposizioni della presente Convenzione, delle infrazioni seguenti alla leggi penali.

1. Omicidio volontario, nella qual denominazione si comprendono i crimini qualificati nel Codice penale Italiano, coi nomi di parricidio, infanticidio, assassinio ed avvelenamento.

2. Tentativo di omicidio.

3. I crimini di stupro, incendio, pirateria e sedizione a bordo di un bastimento, quando le persone componenti lo equipaggio, o parte di' esse, si sono con frode o con violenza esercitate contro chi lo commanda, impadronite del bastimento medesimo.

4. Il crimine di *burglary*, consistente nell' atto d' introdursi di notte tempo con rottura e scalata nell' abitazione altrui, con intenzione criminosa, e il crimine di *robbery*, consistente nell' atto di togliere delittuosamente e per forza, oggetti o danaro dalla persona altrui, con violenza o minaccie.

5. Il crimine di falso, sotto il quale s' intende l' emmissione di scritture falsificate, e la contraffazione di atti sovrani, publici e governativi.

6. La fabbricazione e smercio di false monete, si in metallico che in carta, di rendite dello Stato, biglietti di banca ed obligazioni, ed in generale di qualunque titolo ed instrumento di credito, contraffazione di sigilli, punzoni, bolli e marche dello Stato e delle pubbliche Amministrazioni, ed emissione dei medesimi.

7. Sottrazione di pubblici fondi, commessa nella giurisdizione d' una

detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

delle due Parti, da ufficiali o depositarii pubblici.

8. Sottrazione commessa da una o più persone impiegate o salariate, a danno delle persone dalle quali sono impiegate, ogni qualvolta questi crimini sono passibili di pena infamanti.

Article III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

Articolo III.

Le disposizioni di questa Convenzione non si applicheranno ad alcun crimine o delitto di natura politica. L' individuo, o gli individui, che saranno estraditi per i crimini enumerati nell' articolo precedente, non potranno in alcun caso essere giudicati per alcun crimine ordinario anteriore a quello pel quale vien domandata l'estradizione.

Political offences not included.

Persons surrendered not to be tried for old ordinary offences.

Article IV.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Articolo IV.

Se l' individuo reclamato in base alle stipulazioni della presente Convenzione sarà stato arrestato per infrazioni commesse nel paese dove egli si é rifuggito, o sarà stato condannato per le medesime, la sua estradizione potrà essere differita fino a che sia stato assolto, o che abbria scontato il termine della reclusione fissato dalla sentenza.

Extradition of those under arrest for local offences may be deferred.

Article V.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Italy, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the

Articolo V.

Le domande per la estradizione dei criminali fuggitivi dalla giustizia, saranno fatte dai rispettivi agenti Diplomatici delle Parti contraenti, e nel caso di loro assenza dal paese, o dalla sede del Governo, potranno asser fatte dagli Ufficiali Consolari superiori. Se la persona della quale vien richiesta l' estradizione, e stata condannata per un qualche crimine, una copia della sentenza della Corte che lo ha condannato, legalizzata col proprio sigillo, ed una attestazione della ufficialità del carattere del Giudice per mezzo della competente autorità Esecutiva, e la legalizzazione di quest ultima per mezzo del Ministro o Console d' Italia o degli Stati Uniti respettivamente, dovranno accompagnare tale domanda.

Requisitions for extradition, how to be made;

in cases of convicts.

Requisitions in cases of those charged with crime.

fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Italy, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

Allorquando, peró, il fuggitivo sarà soltante imputato di crimine, una copia debitamente legalizzata del mandato di cattura, rilasciato nel paese dove il crimine fu commesso o delle deposizioni sulle quali tal mandato fu rilasciato, accompagnerà la domanda come sopra. La competente autorità Esecutiva in Italia, e il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, rilasceranno allora mandato di cattura contro il fuggitivo onde possa essere tratto nanti la competente autorità giudiziaria, per essere esaminato. Se rimane deciso, che in base alle leggi e alle testimonianze, la estradizione é dovuta in virtù della Convenzione, il fuggitivo sarà consegnato secondo le formalità prescritte in casi consimili.

Article VI.

Expenses of the arrest, &c.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed, shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

Articolo VI.

Le spese dell' arresto, della detenzione, e del trasporto degli individui reclamati, saranno pagate del Governo, in nome del quale la domanda sarà stata fatta.

Article VII.

Convention to last for what time;

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratifications, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

when to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington, within six (6) months, and sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington, the twenty-third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

Articolo VII.

Questa Convenzione rimarrà in vigore per cinque (5) anni, dalla data dello scambio delle ratificazioni, ma se nessuna delle Parti avrà, sei (6) mesi prima dato avviso all' altra della sua intenzione di farne cessare gli effetti, la Convenzione rimarrà in vigore per altri cinque (5) anni, e cosi di seguito.

La presente Convenzione sarà ratificata, e le ratifiche saranno scambiate ad Washington, nel termine di sei (6) mesi, e prima se sarà possibile.

In fede di che, i rispettivi Plenipotenziarii, l' hanno firmata in doppio originale e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

Fatto ad Washington li venti-tre de Marzo, Anno di Grazia mille ottocento sessantotto.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth instant:

Proclamation.

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.

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 September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and different Tribes of Sioux Indians; Concluded April 29 et seq., 1868; Ratification advised February 16, 1869; Proclaimed February 24, 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: April 29 *et seq*, 1868.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Territory of Dakota, [now in the Territory of Wyoming,] on the twenty-ninth day of April, and afterwards, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, William T. Sherman, William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, S. F. Tappan, C. C. Augur, and Alfred H. Terry, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Ma-za-pon-kaska, Tah-shun-ka-co-qui-pah, Heh-won-ge-chat, Mah-to-non-pah, Little Chief, Makh-pi-ah-lu-tah, Co-cam-i-ya-ya, Con-te-pe-ta, Ma-wa-tau-ni-hav-ska, He-na-pin-wa-ni-ca, Wah-pah-shaw, and other chiefs and headmen of different tribes of Sioux Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded by and between Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, General William S. Harney, General Alfred H. Terry, General C. C. Augur, J. B. Henderson, Nathaniel G. Taylor, John B. Sanborn, and Samuel F. Tappan, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, by their chiefs and headmen, whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

War to cease and peace to be kept.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders against the Indians to be arrested, &c.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

Wrong-doer against the whites to be punished.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, upon proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no one sustaining

Damages.

loss while violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

Reservation.

Boundaries.

Article II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit, viz: commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence along low-water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river, thence west across said river, and along the northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence north on said meridian to a point where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same, thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning; and in addition thereto, all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided.

Certain persons not to enter or reside thereon.

Additional arable land to be added, if, &c.

Article III. If it should appear from actual survey or other satisfactory examination of said tract of land that it contains less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land for each person who, at the time, may be authorized to reside on it under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart, for the use of said Indians, as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land, adjoining to said reservation, or as near to the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

Buildings on reservation.

Article IV. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct at some place on the Missouri river, near the centre of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: a warehouse, a storeroom for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not less than twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached to the same, to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

Agent's residence, office, and duties.

Article V. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and

forwarded, together with his findings, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Heads of families may select land for farming.

ARTICLE VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Others may select land for cultivation.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

Certificate.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it, by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Sioux Land Book."

Surveys.

The President may, at any time, order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper. And it is further stipulated that any male Indians over eighteen years of age, of any band or tribe that is or shall hereafter become a party to this treaty, who now is or who shall hereafter become a resident or occupant of any reservation or territory not included in the tract of country designated and described in this treaty for the permanent home of the Indians, which is not mineral land, nor reserved by the United States for special purposes other than Indian occupation, and who shall have made improvements thereon of the value of two hundred dollars or more, and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years, shall be entitled to receive from the United States a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land including his said improvements, the same to be in the form of the legal subdivisions of the surveys of the public lands. Upon application in writing, sustained by the proof of two disinterested witnesses, made to the register of the local land office when the land sought to be entered is within a land district, and when the tract sought to be entered is not in any land district, then upon said application and proof being made to the commissioner of the general land office. and the right of such Indian or Indians to enter such tract or tracts of land shall accrue and be perfect from the date of his first improvements thereon, and shall continue as long as he continues his residence and improvements, and no longer. And any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions, shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall, at the same time, retain all his rights to benefits accruing to Indians under this treaty.

Alienation and descent of property.

Certain Indians may receive patents for one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Such Indians receiving patents to become citizens of the United States.

Education.

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and

Children to attend school.

female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

School-houses and teachers.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

Article VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.

Instruction in farming.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

Second blacksmith.

Physician, farmer, &c. may be withdrawn.

Article IX. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty, the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, and miller herein provided for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said tribes.

Additional appropriation in such case.

Delivery of goods in lieu of money or other annuities.

Article X. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on [or before*] the first day of August of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

Clothing.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks.

For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For 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.

Census.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

Other necessary articles.

And in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, while such persons roam and hunt, and twenty dollars for each person who engages in farming, 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. And if within the thirty years, at any time, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, Congress

Appropriation to continue for thirty years.

* The words "or before" are inserted with black pencil.

may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery. And it is hereby expressly stipulated that each Indian over the age of four years, who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said reservation and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be entitled to receive from the United States, for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reservation, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, provided the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date. And it is further stipulated that the United States will furnish and deliver to each lodge of Indians or family of persons legally incorporated with them, who shall remove to the reservation herein described and commence farming, one good American cow, and one good well-broken pair of American oxen within sixty days after such lodge or family shall have so settled upon said reservation.

Army officer to attend the delivery.

Meal and flour.

Cows and oxen.

Article XI. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside their reservation as herein defined, but yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill river, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase. And they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

Right to occupy territory outside of reservation surrendered.

Right to hunt reserved.

1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroads now being built on the plains.

Agreements as to railroads;

2d. That they will permit the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home, or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

emigrants &c.;

4th. They will never capture, or carry off from the settlements, white women or children.

women and children;

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

white men;

6th. They withdraw all pretence of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte river and westward to the Pacific ocean, and they will not in future object to the construction of railroads, wagon roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity, which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or headman of the tribe.

Pacific railroad, wagon roads, &c.

Damages for crossing their reservation.

7th. They agree to withdraw all opposition to the military posts or roads now established south of the North Platte river, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

Military posts or roads.

Article XII. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described which may be held in common shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians, occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in Article VI. of this treaty.

No treaty for cession of reservation to be valid unless, &c.

United States to furnish physicians, teachers, &c.

Article XIII. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

Presents for best crops.

Article XIV. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from date, shall 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.

Reservation to be permanent home of tribes.

Article XV. The Indians herein named agree that when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will regard said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right, subject to the conditions and modifications of this treaty, to hunt, as stipulated in Article XI. hereof.

Unceded Indian territory.

Not to be occupied by whites, &c.

Article XVI. The United States hereby agrees and stipulates that the country north of the North Platte river and east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; or without the consent of the Indians, first had and obtained, to pass through the same; and it is further agreed by the United States, that within ninety days after the conclusion of peace with all the bands of the Sioux nation, the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and that the road leading to them and by them to the settlements in the Territory of Montana shall be closed.

Effect of this treaty upon former treaties.

Article XVII. It is hereby expressly understood and agreed by and between the respective parties to this treaty that the execution of this treaty and its ratification by the United States Senate shall have the effect, and shall be construed as abrogating and annulling all treaties and agreements heretofore entered into between the respective parties hereto, so far as such treaties and agreements obligate the United States to furnish and provide money, clothing, or other articles of property to such Indians and bands of Indians as become parties to this treaty, but no further.

Execution by the Brulé band.

In testimony of all which, we, the said commissioners, and we, the chiefs and headmen of the Brulé band of the Sioux nation, have hereunto set our hands and seals at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
W. T. SHERMAN, [SEAL.]
Lt. Genl.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
JOHN B. SANBORN, [SEAL.]
S. F. TAPPAN, [SEAL.]
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Maj. Genl.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Bvt. M. Gen. U. S. A.

Attest:
A. S. H. White, *Secretary.*

Executed on the part of the Brulé band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto annexed, they being thereunto duly authorized, at Fort Laramie, D. T., the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year A. D. 1868.

MA-ZA-PON-KASKA, his x mark, Iron Shell. [SEAL.]
WAH-PAT-SHAH, his x mark, Red Leaf. [SEAL.]
HAH-SAH-PAH, his x mark, Black Horn. [SEAL.]
ZIN-TAH-GAH-LAT-SKAH, his x mark, Spotted Tail. [SEAL.]
ZIN-TAH-SKAH, his x mark, White Tail. [SEAL.]
ME-WAH-TAH-NE-HO-SKAH, his x mark, Tall Mandas. [SEAL.]
SHE-CHA-CHAT-KAH, his x mark, Bad Left Hand. [SEAL.]
NO-MAH-NO-PAH, his x mark, Two and Two. [SEAL.]
TAH-TONKA-SKAH, his x mark, White Bull. [SEAL.]
CON-RA-WASHTA, his x mark, Pretty Coon. [SEAL.]
HA-CAH-CAH-SHE-CHAH, his x mark, Bad Elk. [SEAL.]
WA-HA-KA-ZAH-ISH-TAH, his x mark, Eye Lance. [SEAL.]
MA-TO-HA-KE-TAH, his x mark, Bear that looks behind. [SEAL.]
BELLA-TONKA-TONKA, his x mark, Big Partisan. [SEAL.]
MAH-TO-HO-HONKA, his x mark, Swift Bear. [SEAL.]
TO-WIS-NE, his x mark, Cold Place. [SEAL.]
ISH-TAH-SKAH, his x mark, White Eyes. [SEAL.]
MA-TA-LOO-ZAH, his x mark, Fast Bear. [SEAL.]
AS-HAH-KAH-NAH-ZHE, his x mark, Standing Elk. [SEAL.]
CAN-TE-TE-KI-YA, his x mark, The Brave Heart. [SEAL.]
SHUNKA-SHATON, his x mark, Day Hawk. [SEAL.]
TATANKA-WAKON, his x mark, Sacred Bull. [SEAL.]
MAPIA SHATON, his x mark, Hawk Cloud. [SEAL.]
MA-SHA-A-OW, his x mark, Stands and Comes. [SEAL.]
SHON-KA-TON-KA, his x mark, Big Dog. [SEAL.]

Attest:
Ashton S. H. White, *Secretary of Commission.*
George B. Withs, *Phonographer to Commission.*
Geo. H. Holtzman.
John D. Howland.
James C. O'Connor.
Chas. E. Guern, *Interpreter.*
Leon F. Pallardy, *Interpreter.*
Nicholas Janis, *Interpreter.*

Execution by the Ogallalah band.

Executed on the part of the Ogallalah band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized, at Fort Laramie, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year A. D. 1868.

TAH-SHUN-KA-CO-QUI-PAH, his x mark, Man-afraid-of-his-horses. [SEAL.]
SHA-TON-SKAH, his x mark, White Hawk. [SEAL.]
SHA-TON-SAPAH, his x mark, Black Hawk. [SEAL.]
E-GA-MON-TON-KA-SAPAH, his x mark, Black Tiger. [SEAL.]
OH-WAH-SHE-CHA, his x mark, Bad Wound. [SEAL.]
PAH-GEE, his x mark, Grass. [SEAL.]
WAH-NON-REH-CHE-GEH, his x mark, Ghost Heart. [SEAL.]
CON-REEH, his x mark, Crow. [SEAL.]
OH-HE-TE-KAH, his x mark, The Brave. [SEAL.]
TAH-TON-KAH-HE-YO-TA-KAH, his x mark, Sitting Bull. [SEAL.]
SHON-KA-OH-WAH-MON-YE, his x mark, Whirlwind Dog. [SEAL.]
HA-HAH-KAH-TAH-MIECH, his x mark, Poor Elk. [SEAL.]
WAM-BU-LEE-WAH-KON, his x mark, Medicine Eagle. [SEAL.]

CHON-GAH-MA-HE-TO-HANS-KA, his x mark, High Wolf. [SEAL.]
WAH-SE-CHUN-TA-SHUN-KAH, his x mark, American Horse. [SEAL.]
MAH-HAH-MAH-HA-MAK-NEAR, his x mark, Man that walks under the ground. [SEAL.]
MAH-TO-TOW-PAH, his x mark, Four Bears. [SEAL.]
MA-TO-WEE-SHA-KTA, his x mark, One that kills the bear. [SEAL.]
OH-TAH-KEE-TOKA-WEE-CHAKTA, his x mark, One that kills in a hard place. [SEAL.]
TAH-TON-KAH-TA-MIECH, his x mark, The poor Bull. [SEAL.]
OH-HUNS-EE-GA-NON-SKEN, his x mark, Mad Shade. [SEAL.]
SHAH-TON-OH-NAH-OM-MINNE-NE-OH-MINNE, his x mark, Whirling Hawk. [SEAL.]
MAH-TO-CHUN-KA-OH, his x mark, Bear's Back. [SEAL.]
CHE-TON-WEE-KOH, his x mark, Fool Hawk. [SEAL.]
WAH-HOH-KE-ZA-AH-HAH, his x mark, One that has the lance. [SEAL.]
SHON-GAH-MANNI-TOH-TAN-KA-SEH, his x mark, Big Wolf Foot. [SEAL.]
EH-TON-KAH, his x mark, Big Mouth. [SEAL.]
MA-PAH-CHE-TAH, his x mark, Bad Hand. [SEAL.]
WAH-KE-YUN-SHAH, his x mark, Red Thunder. [SEAL.]
WAK-SAH, his x mark, One that Cuts Off. [SEAL.]
CHAM-NOM-QUI-YAH, his x mark, One that Presents the Pipe. [SEAL.]
WAH-KE-KE-YAN-PUH-TAH, his x mark, Fire Thunder. [SEAL.]
MAH-TO-NONK-PAH-ZE, his x mark, Bear with Yellow Ears. [SEAL.]
CON-REE-TEH-KA, his x mark, The Little Crow. [SEAL.]
HE-HUP-PAH-TOH, his x mark, The Blue War Club. [SEAL.]
SHON-KEE-TOH, his x mark, The Blue Horse. [SEAL.]
WAM-BALLA-OH-CONQUO, his x mark, Quick Eagle. [SEAL.]
TA-TONKA-SUPPA, his x mark, Black Bull. [SEAL.]
MOH-TO-HA-SHE-NA, his x mark, The Bear Hide. [SEAL.]

Attest:
S. E. Ward.
Jas. C. O'Connor.
J. M. Sherwood.
W. C. Slicer.
Sam Deon.
H. M. Matthews.
Joseph Bissonette, *Interpreter.*
Nicholas Janis, *Interpreter.*
Lefroy Jott, *Interpreter.*
Antoine Janis, *Interpreter.*

Execution by the Minneconjon band.

Executed on the part of the Minneconjon band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

At Fort Laramie, D. T., May 26, '68, 13 names.
HEH-WON-GE-CHAT, his x mark, One Horn. [SEAL.]
OH-PON-AH-TAH-E-MANNE, his x mark, The Elk that bellows Walking. [SEAL.]

At Fort Laramie, D. T., May 25, '68, 2 names. } HEH-HO-LAH-REH-CHA-SKAH, his x mark, Young White Bull. [SEAL.]

WAH-CHAH-CHUM-KAH-COH-KEE-PAH, his x mark, One that is afraid of Shield. [SEAL.]

HE-HON-NE-SHAKTA, his x mark, The Old Owl. [SEAL.]

MOC-PE-A-TOH, his x mark, Blue Cloud. [SEAL.]

OH-PONG-GE-LE-SKAH, his x mark, Spotted Elk. [SEAL.]

TAH-TONK-KA-HON-KE-SCHNE, his x mark, Slow Bull. [SEAL.]

SHONK-A-NEE-SHAH-SHAH-A-TAH-PE, his x mark, The Dog Chief. [SEAL.]

MA-TO-TAH-TA-TONK-KA, his x mark, Bull Bear. [SEAL.]

WOM-BEH-LE-TON-KAH, his x mark, The Big Eagle. [SEAL.]

MA-TOH-EH-SCHNE-LAH, his x mark, The Lone Bear. [SEAL.]

MAH-TOH-KE-SU-YAH, his x mark, The One who Remembers the Bear. [SEAL.]

MA-TOH-OH-HE-TO-KEH, his x mark, The Brave Bear. [SEAL.]

EH-CHE-MA-HEH, his x mark, The Runner. [SEAL.]

TI-KI-YA, his x mark, The Hard. [SEAL.]

HE-MA-ZA, his x mark, Iron Horn. [SEAL.]

Attest:

JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
WM. H. BROWN.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
ANTOINE JANIS, *Interpreter.*

Execution by the Yanctonais band.

Executed on the part of the Yanctonais band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized:

MAH-TO-NON-PAH, his x mark, Two Bears. [SEAL.]

MA-TO-HNA-SKIN-YA, his x mark, Mad Bear. [SEAL.]

HE-O-PU-ZA, his x mark, Louzy. [SEAL.]

AH-KE-CHE-TAH-CHE-CA-DAN, his x mark, Little Soldier. [SEAL.]

MAH-TO-E-TAN-CHAN, his x mark, Chief Bear. [SEAL.]

CU-WI-H-WIN, his x mark, Rotten Stomach. [SEAL.]

SKUN-KA-WE-TKO, his x mark, Fool Dog. [SEAL.]

ISH-TA-SAP-PAH, his x mark, Black Eye. [SEAL.]

IH-TAN-CHAN, his x mark, The Chief. [SEAL.]

I-A-WI-CA-KA, his x mark, The one who Tells the Truth. [SEAL.]

AH-KE-CHE-TAH, his x mark, The Soldier. [SEAL.]

TA-SHI-NA-GI, his x mark, Yellow Robe. [SEAL.]

NAH-PE-TON-KA, his x mark, Big Hand. [SEAL.]

CHAN-TEE-WE-KTO, his x mark, Fool Heart. [SEAL.]

HOH-GAN-SAH-PA, his x mark, Black Catfish. [SEAL.]

MAH-TO-WAH-KAN, his x mark, Medicine Bear. [SEAL.]

SHUN-KA-KAN-SHA, his x mark, Red Horse. [SEAL.]

WAN-RODE, his x mark, The Eagle. [SEAL.]

CAN-HPI-SA-PA, his x mark, Black Tomahawk. [SEAL.]

WAR-HE-LE-RE, his x mark, Yellow Eagle. [SEAL.]

CHA-TON-CHE-CA, his x mark, Small Hawk, or Long Fare. [SEAL.]

SHU-GER-MON-E-TOO-HA-SKA, his x mark, Tall Wolf. [SEAL.]

MA-TO-U-TAH-KAH, his x mark, Sitting Bear. [SEAL.]
HI-HA-CAH-GE-NA-SKENE, his x mark, Mad Elk. [SEAL.]

Arapahoes.

LITTLE CHIEF, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TALL BEAR, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TOP MAN, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NEVA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THE WOUNDED BEAR, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THIRLWIND, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THE FOX, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THE DOG BIG MOUTH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SPOTTED WOLF, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SORREL HORSE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BLACK COAL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BIG WOLF, his x mark. [SEAL.]
KNOCK-KNEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BLACK CROW, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THE LONE OLD MAN, his x mark. [SEAL.]
PAUL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BLACK BULL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BIG TRACK, his x mark. [SEAL.]
THE FOOT, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BLACK WHITE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
YELLOW HAIR, his x mark. [SEAL.]
LITTLE SHIELD, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BLACK BEAR, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WOLF MOCASSIN, his x mark. [SEAL.]
BIG ROBE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WOLF CHIEF, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Witnesses:
Robt. P. McKibbin,
Capt. 4 Inf. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A. Comdg. Ft. Laramie.
Wm. H. Powell, *Bvt. Maj. Capt. 4th Inf.*
Henry W. Patterson, *Capt. 4th Infy.*
Theo. E. True, *2d Lieut. 4th Inf.*
W. G. Bullock.
Chas. E. Guern,
Special Indian Interpreter for the Peace Commission.

Fort Laramie, Wg. T., *Nov.* 6, 1868.

MAKH-PI-AH-LU-TAH, his x mark, Red Cloud. [SEAL.]
WA-KI-AH-WE-CHA-SHAH, his x mark, Thunder Man. [SEAL.]
MA-ZAH-ZAH-GEH, his x mark, Iron Cane. [SEAL.]
WA-UMBLE-WHY-WA-KA-TUYAH, his x mark, High Eagle. [SEAL.]
KO-KE-PAH, his x mark, Man Afraid. [SEAL.]
WA-KI-AH-WA-KOU-AH, his x mark, Thunder Flying Running. [SEAL.]

Witnesses:
W. McE. Dye, *Bvt. Col. U. S. A. Comg.*
A. B. Cain, *Capt. 4 Inf. Bt. Maj. U. S. A.*
Robt. P. McKibbin, *Capt. 4 Inf. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.*
Jno. Miller, *Capt. 4th Inf.*
G. L. Luhn, *1st Lieut. 4th Inf. Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.*

H. C. SLOAN, *2d Lt. 4th Inf.*
WHITTINGHAM COX, *1st. Lieut. 4th Infy.*
A. W. VOGDES, *1st Lt. 4th Infy.*
BUTLER D. PRICE, *2d Lt. 4th Inf.*

HEADQRS., FORT LARAMIE, *Novr.* 6, '68.

Executed by the above on this date.

All of the Indians are Ogallalahs excepting Thunder Man and Thunder Flying Running, who are Brulés.

WM. McE. DYE,
Maj. 4th Infy. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A. Comg.

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOISE, *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missionary among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, B. D., *Missionary.*

Execution by the Uncpapa band.

Executed on the part of the Uncpapa band of Sioux, by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

CO-KAM-I-YA-YA, his x mark, The Man that Goes in the Middle. [SEAL.]
MA-TO-CA-WA-WEKSA, his x mark, Bear Rib. [SEAL.]
TA-TO-KA-IN-YAN-KE, his x mark, Running Antelope. [SEAL.]
KAN-GI-WA-KI-TA, his x mark, Looking Crow. [SEAL.]
A-KI-CI-TA-HAN-SKA, his x mark, Long Soldier. [SEAL.]
WA-KU-TE-MA-NI, his x mark, The One who Shoots Walking. [SEAL.]
UN-KCA-KI-KA, his x mark, The Magpie. [SEAL.]
KAN-GI-O-TA, his x mark, Plenty Crow. [SEAL.]
HE-MA-ZA, his x mark, Iron Horn. [SEAL.]
SHUN-KA-I-NA-PIN, his x mark, Wolf Necklace. [SEAL.]
I-WE-HI-YU, his x mark, The Man who Bleeds from the Mouth. [SEAL.]
HE-HA-KA-PA, his x mark, Elk Head. [SEAL.]
I-ZU-ZA, his x mark, Grind Stone. [SEAL.]
SHUN-KA-WI-TKO, his x mark, Fool Dog. [SEAL.]
MA-KPI-YA-PO, his x mark, Blue Cloud. [SEAL.]
WA-MLN-PI-LU-TA, his x mark, Red Eagle. [SEAL.]
MA-TO-CAN-TE, his x mark, Bear's Heart. [SEAL.]
A-KI-CI-TA-I-TAU-CAN, his x mark, Chief Soldier. [SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOIS[E], *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missy. among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, *Missionary.*

by the Blackfeet band.

Executed on the part of the Blackfeet band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

CAN-TE-PE-TA, his x mark, Fire Heart. [SEAL.]
WAN-MDI-KTE, his x mark, The One who Kills Eagle. [SEAL.]
SHO-TA, his x mark, Smoke. [SEAL.]
WAN-MDI-MA-NI, his x mark, Walking Eagle. [SEAL.]
WA-SHI-CUN-YA-TA-PI, his x mark, Chief White Man. [SEAL.]

KAN-GI-I-YO-TAN-KE, his x mark, Sitting Crow. [SEAL.]
PE-JI, his x mark, The Grass. [SEAL.]
KDA-MA-NI, his x mark, The One that Rattles as he Walks. [SEAL.]
WAH-HAN-KA-SA-PA, his x mark, Black Shield. [SEAL.]
CAN-TE-NON-PA, his x mark, Two Hearts. [SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOISE, *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missy. among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, *Missionary.*

Execution by the Cutheads band.

Executed on the part of the Cutheads band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

TO-KA-IN-YAN-KA, his x mark, The One who Goes Ahead Running. [SEAL.]
TA-TAN-KA-WA-KIN-YAN, his x mark, Thunder Bull. [SEAL.]
SIN-TO-MIN-SA-PA, his x mark, All over Black. [SEAL.]
CAN-I-CA, his x mark, The One who Took the Stick. [SEAL.]
PA-TAN-KA, his x mark, Big Head. [SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOIS[E], *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missy. among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, *Missionary.*

by the Two Kettle band;

Executed on the part of the Two Kettle band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

MA-WA-TAN-NI-HAN-SKA, his x mark, Long Mandan. [SEAL.]
CAN-KPE-DU-TA, his x mark, Red War Club. [SEAL.]
CAN-KA-GA, his x mark, The Log. [SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOISE, *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missy. among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, *Missionary to the Dakotas.*

by the Sans Arch band.

Executed on the part of the Sans Arch band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto annexed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

HE-NA-PIN-WA-NI-CA, his x mark, The One that has Neither Horn. [SEAL.]
WA-INLU-PI-LU-TA, his x mark, Red Plume. [SEAL.]
CI-TAN-GI, his x mark, Yellow Hawk. [SEAL.]
HE-NA-PIN-WA-NI-CA, his x mark, No Horn. [SEAL.]

Attest:
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOIS[E], *Interpreter.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J., *Missy. among the Indians.*
SAML. D. HINMAN, *Missionary.*

Execution by the Santee band.

Executed on the part of the Santee band of Sioux by the chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being thereunto duly authorized.

WA-PAH-SHAW, his x mark, Red Ensign. [SEAL.]
WAH-KOO-TAY, his x mark, Shooter. [SEAL.]
HOO-SHA-SHA, his x mark, Red Legs. [SEAL.]
O-WAN-CHA-DU-TA, his x mark, Scarlet all over. [SEAL.]
WAU-MACE-TAN-KA, his mark x, Big Eagle. [SEAL.]
CHO-TAN-KA-E-NA-PE, his x mark, Flute-player. [SEAL.]
TA-SHUN-KE-MO-ZA, his x mark, His Iron Dog. [SEAL.]

Attest:
SAML. D. HINMAN, B. D., *Missionary.*
J. N. CHICKERING, *2d Lt. 22d Infy., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.*
P. J. DE SMET, S. J.
NICHOLAS JANIS, *Interpreter.*
FRANC. LA FRAMBOISE, *Interpreter.*

Ratification.

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 sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, 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,
February 16, 1869.

Resolved (two thirds of the senators present concurring), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, made and concluded the 29th April, 1868.

Attest:
GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

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 sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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 twenty-fourth day of February, 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.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Crow Tribe of Indians; Concluded May 7, 1868; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 12, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, May 7, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Territory of Dakota, on the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, John B. Sanborn, and S. F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Che-Ra-Pee-Ish-Ka-Te, Chat-Sta-He, and other chiefs and headmen of the Crow tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, on the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of and representing the Crow Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

Peace and friendship.

Offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished;

ARTICLE I. From this day forward peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it. If bad men among the whites or among other people, subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, or, &c.

Rules for ascertaining damages.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they refuse wilfully so to do the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

Reservation.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing where the 107th degree of longitude west of Greenwich crosses the south boundary of Montana Territory; thence north along said 107th meridian to the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the point where it crosses the said southern boundary of Montana, being the 45th degree of north latitude; and thence east along said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons, except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will, and do hereby, relinquish all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United States, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid.

Who not to reside thereon.

Buildings to be erected by the United States.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct on the south side of the Yellowstone, near Otter creek, a warehouse or storeroom for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other building, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached, the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

Reservation to be permanent home of the Indians.

ARTICLE IV. The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will make said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and as long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

Agent to make his home and reside where.

His duties.

ARTICLE V. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint, by and against the Indians, as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Heads of family, desiring to commence farming, may select lands, &c.

ARTICLE VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "Land Book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but

the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Effect of such selection.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

Persons not heads of families.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Crow Land Book."

Certificate of selection to be delivered, &c.; to be recorded.

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

Survey.

Alienation and descent of property.

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the tribe entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are, or may be, settled on said agricultural reservation; and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children, between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher, competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education, shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

Children between six and sixteen to attend school.

Duty of agent.

School-houses and teachers.

ARTICLE VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

Instruction in farming.

ARTICLE IX. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house, on the reservation herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

Delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities.

For each male person, over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woolen socks.

Clothing.

For each female, over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For 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.

Census.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent, each year, to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

Annual appropriations in money for ten years;

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming, and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, 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. And if, at any time within the ten years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribe herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery; and it is expressly stipulated that each Indian over the age of four years, who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said reservation, and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be entitled to receive from the United States, for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reservation, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, provided the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date. And it is further stipulated, that the United States will furnish and deliver to each lodge of Indians, or family of persons legally incorporated with them, who shall remove to the reservation herein described, and commence farming, one good American cow and one good, well-broken pair of American oxen, within sixty days after such lodge or family shall have so settled upon said reservation.

may be changed.

Army officer to attend the delivery of goods.

Subsistence.

Cow and oxen to each family.

Physician, teachers, &c.

ARTICLE X. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

Cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c

ARTICLE XI. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians unless executed and signed by, at least, a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same, and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him as provided in Article VI. of this treaty.

Annual presents for most valuable crops.

ARTICLE XII. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from the date when they commence to cultivate a farm, shall 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.

W. T. SHERMAN, *Lt. Genl.*
WM. S. HARNEY,
Bvt. Majr. Gen. & Peace Commissioner.
ALFRED H. TERRY, *Bvt. M. Genl.*
C. C. AUGUR, *Bvt. M. Genl.*
JOHN B. SANBORN.
S. F. TAPPAN.

ASHTON S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

CHE-RA-PEE-ISH-KA-TE, Pretty Bull,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
CHAT-STA-HE, Wolf Bow,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
AH-BE-CHE-SE, Mountain Tail,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
KAM-NE-BUT-SA, Black Foot,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
DE-SAL-ZE-CHO-SE, White Horse,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
CHIN-KA-SHE-ARACHE, Poor Elk,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
E-SA-WOOR, Shot in the Jaw,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
E-SHA-CHOSE, White Forehead,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
—— ROO-KA, Pounded Meat,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
DE-KA-KE-UP-SE, Bird in the Neck,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]
ME-NA-CHE, The Swan,	his x mark,	[SEAL.]

Attest:

GEORGE B. WILLIS, *Phonographer.*
JOHN D. HOWLAND.
ALEX. GARDNER.
DAVID KNOX.
CHAS. FREEMAN.
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, 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: Ratification.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians of Montana Territory, made the seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty. Proclamation.

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 twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Tribes of Indians; Concluded May 10, 1868; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 25, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

May 10, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Territory of Dakota, on the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, John B. Sanborn, and S. F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Wah-Toh-Nah, Bah-Ta-Che, and other chiefs and headmen of the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, on the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of and representing the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished;

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, &c.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States.

Rules for ascertaining damages.

And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating or because of his violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

Reservation.

ARTICLE II. The Indians, parties to this treaty, hereby agree to accept for their permanent home some portion of the tract of country set apart and designated as a permanent reservation for the Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by a treaty entered into by and between them and the United States, at Medicine Lodge creek, on the — day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or some portion of the country and reservation set apart and designated as a permanent home for the Brulé and other bands of Sioux Indians, by a treaty entered into by and between said Indians and the United States, at Fort Laramie, D. T., on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians do hereby relinquish, release, and surrender to the United States all right, claim, and interest in and to all territory outside the two reservations above mentioned, except the right to roam and hunt while game shall be found in sufficient quantities to justify the chase. And they do solemnly agree that they will not build any permanent homes outside of said reservations, and that within one year from this date they will attach themselves permanently either to the agency provided for near the mouth of Medicine Lodge creek, or to the agency about to be established on the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, or to the Crow agency near Otter creek, on the Yellowstone river, provided for by treaty of the seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entered into by and between the United States and said Crow Indians, at Fort Laramie, D. T.; and it is hereby expressly understood that one portion of said Indians may attach themselves to one of the afore-mentioned reservations, and another portion to another of said reservations, as each part or portion of said Indians may elect.

Territory outside surrendered.

To belong to what agency.

Selection of reservations.

Heads of families desiring to commence farming may select lands, &c.

ARTICLE III. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservations not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "Land Book" as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Effect of such selection.

Persons not heads of families.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

Certificate of selections to be delivered, &c.; to be recorded.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Land Book."

Survey.

The President may, at any time, order a survey of the reservation; and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

Alienation and descent of property.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof as may be thought proper.

Children between six and sixteen to attend school.

ARTICLE IV. In order to insure the civilization of the tribe entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female,

between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children, between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher, competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education, shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

Duty of agent.

School-houses and teachers.

ARTICLE V. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands, and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

Instruction in farming.

ARTICLE VI. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house, on the reservations herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

Delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woolen socks.

Clothing.

For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For 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 woolen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimates from year to year can be based.

Census.

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming, and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, 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. And if, at any time within the ten years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods, herein named, to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery; and it is expressly stipulated that each Indian over the age of four years, who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said reservation and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be entitled to receive from the United States, for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reservation, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, provided

Annual appropriations in money for ten years; may be changed.

Army officer to attend the delivery of goods.

Subsistence.

the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date; and it is further stipulated that the United States will furnish and deliver to each lodge of Indians, or family of persons legally incorporated with them, who shall remove to the reservation herein described and commence farming, one good American cow and one well-broken pair of American oxen, within sixty days after such lodge or family shall have so settled upon said reservation.

Cow and oxen to each family.

Physician, teachers, &c.

ARTICLE VII. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

Cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c.

ARTICLE VIII. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservations herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as hereinbefore provided.

Annual presents for most valuable crops.

ARTICLE IX. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually for three years, from the date when they commenced to cultivate a farm, shall 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.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lt. Gen'l.
WM. S. HARNEY,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
ALFRED H. TERRY,
Bvt. M. Gen'l.
C. C. AUGUR,
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l.
JOHN B. SANBORN,
S. F. TAPPAN,
Commissioners.

Attest:
ASHTON S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

WAH-TAH-NAH, Black Bear.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BAH-TA-CHE, Medicine Man.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OH-CUM-GA-CHE, Little Wolf.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ICHS-TAH-EN, Short Hair.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NON-NE-SE-BE, Sorrel Horse,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-TE-U-NAN, The Under Man.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AH-CHE-E-WAH, The Man in the Sky.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WE-AH-SE-VOSE, The Big Wolf.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHES-NE-ON-E-AH, The Beau.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MAT-AH-NE-WE-TAH, The Man that falls from his horse.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OH-E-NA-KU, White Crow.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
A-CHE-KAN-KOO-ENI, Little Shield.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAH-ME-LA-PASH-ME, or Dull Knife.	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Attest:
GEORGE B. WILLIS, *Phonographer.*
JOHN D. HOWLAND.
ALEX. GARDNER.
DAVID KNOX.
CHAS. FREEMAN.
JAS. C. O'CONNOR.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, 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: — Ratification.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, July, 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho[e] Indians, made the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

Proclamation

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States and the King of Bavaria concerning the Citizenship of Emigrants; Concluded at Munich, May 26, 1868; *Ratified September* 18, 1868; *Proclaimed October* 8, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 26, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Munich, on the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: — Preamble.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria and the President of the United States of America, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the kingdom of Bavaria, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have, for that purpose, appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say: His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Dr. Otto, Baron of Voelderndorff, Councillor of Ministry, and the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Seine Majestät der König von Bayern und der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus Bayern in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in das Gebiet des Königreiches Bayern einwandern, haben beschlossen über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln, und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: Seine Majestät der König von Bayern, Allerhöchstihren Ministerialrath Dr. Otto, Freiherrn von Völderndorff, und der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister George Bancroft, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Bavaria, who have become, or shall become, naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Bavaria 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 Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States to be Bavarian

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Königreiches Bayern, welche naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von Seite Bayerns als amerikanische Angehörige erachtet, und als solche behandelt werden. Citizens of Bavaria, when to be held citizens of the United States;

Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche naturalisirte Angehörige des Königreiches Bayern geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in Bayern zugebracht of the United States, when to be held citizens of Bavaria.

citizens, 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.

haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige Bayerns erachtet, und als solche behandelt werden.

Die blosse Erklärung der Absicht Staatsangehöriger des einen oder des anderen Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

Article II.

Naturalized citizens of either country punishable for certain offences.

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.

Artikel II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des anderen Theils wegen einer, nach den Geset zen 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 oder sonstige Straflosigkeit eingetreten ist.

Article III.

Convention for the extradition of criminals to be in force.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Bavaria, on the other part, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, remains in force without change.

Artilel III.

Der Vertrag zwischen dem Königreiche Bayern einerseits und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika andererseits, wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher, welcher am 12ten September, 1853, abgeschlossen worden ist, bleibt unverändert fortbestehen.

Article IV.

What to be held as renouncing naturalization.

If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Bavaria, 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 Bavaria, renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to Bavaria, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Bavaria. 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.

Artikel IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter Bayer sich wieder in Bayern 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 Bayern naturalisirter Amerikaner, wenn er sich wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Bayern zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation in Bayern 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 anderen Theils aufhält.

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.

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 Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von 12 Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem anderen von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

When this convention is to take effect, and how long to be in force;

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Bavaria 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 Munich within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Munich, the 26th May, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.

[SEAL.] DR. OTTO FHR. VON VÖLDERNDORFF.

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratificirt werden, von Seiner Majestät dem König von Bayern und von dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten, und die Ratifikationen sollen zu München innerhalb zwölf Monaten von heutigem Datum ausgewechselt werden.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

München den 26 Mai, 1868.

[SEAL.] DR. OTTO FHR. VON VÖLDERNDORFF.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.

When to be ratified.

Execution.

PROTOCOL.

Done at Munich, the 26th May, 1868.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the treaty agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to Bavaria; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this treaty, were entered in the following protocol:

PROTOCOLL.

Verhandelt München, den 26 *May,* 1868.

Die Unterzeichneten vereinigten sich heute, um den in Vollmacht ihrer hohen Committenten vereinbarten Vertrag über die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen, welche aus Bayern in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und aus den Vereinigten Staaten von America nach Bayern auswandern, zu unterzeichnen, bei welcher Gelegenheit folgende den Inhalt dieses Vertrages näher feststellende und erläuternde Bemerkungen in gegenwärtiges Protocoll niedergelegt wurden:

Protocol.

I. RELATING TO THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

1. Inasmuch as the copulative

I. ZU ARTIKEL I. DES VERTRAGES.

1. Nachdem die Copulative "und" gebraucht ist, versteht es sich von

Naturalization and resi-

dence required to constitute a citizen.

"and" is made use of, it follows, of course, that not the naturalization alone, but an additional five years' uninterrupted residence is required, before a person can be regarded as coming within the treaty; but it is by no means requisite that the five years' residence should take place after the naturalization. It is hereby further understood that if a Bavarian has been discharged from his Bavarian indigenate, or on the other side, if an American has been discharged from his American citizenship in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then acquires naturalization in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required, but a person so naturalized shall from the moment of his naturalization be held and treated as a Bavarian, and reciprocally as an American citizen.

The residence when.

Residence.

2. The words "resided uninterruptedly" are obviously to be understood, not of a continued bodily presence, but in the legal sense, and therefore a transient absence, a journey, or the like, by no means interrupts the period of five years contemplated by the first article.

selbst, dass nicht die Naturalization allein, sondern ein dazu kommender fünfjähriger ununterbrochener Aufenthalt erforderlich ist, um eine Person als unter den Vertrag fallend ansehen zu können, wobei übrigens keineswegs erforderlich sein soll, dass der fünfjährige Aufenthalt erst nach der Naturalization folgen müsste. Doch wird hierbei anerkannt, dass, wenn ein Bayer des bayerischen Indigenates, oder andererseits ein Amerikaner der amerikanischen Staatsangehörigkeit, in der gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Weise von der Regierung seines bisherigen Vaterlandes entlassen worden ist, *und* sodann die Naturalization in dem anderen Staate in rechtlicher Weise und vollkommen giltig erlangt hat, dann ein noch hinzukommender fünfjähriger Aufenthalt *nicht* mehr erforderlich sein soll, sondern ein solcher Naturalisirter vom Momente seiner Naturalization an, als bayerischer, und umgekehrt, amerikanischer Angehöriger erachtet und behandelt werden soll.

2. Die Worte "ununterbrochen zugebracht" sind selbstverständlich nicht im körperlichen sondern im juristischen Sinne zu nehmen, und desshalb unterbricht eine momentane Abwesenheit, eine Reise, oder dergleichen, keineswegs die fünfjährige Frist, welche der Artikel I. im Sinne hat.

II. Relating to the Second Article of the Treaty.

No punishment for emigration.

1. It is expressly agreed, that a person who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the other state, on his return to his original country cannot be made punishable for the act of emigration itself, not even though at a later day he should have lost his adopted citizenship.

II. Zu Artikel II. des Vertrages.

1. Es wird anerkannt, dass eine nach Artikel I. als Angehörige des andern Staates zu erachtende Person bei ihrer etwaigen Rückkehr in ihr früheres Vaterland auch nicht wegen des etwa durch seine Auswanderung selbstbegangenen Reatus einer Strafe unterworfen werden kann, und selbst nicht später wenn sie die neu erworbene Staatsangehörigkeit wieder verloren haben sollte.

III. Relating to Article Four of the Treaty.

Rights as to resident aliens, not affected.

1. It is agreed on both sides, that the regulative powers granted to the two governments respectively, by

III. Zu Artikel IV. des Vertrages.

1. Man ist beiderseits übereingekommen, dass die den beiden Regierungen gesetzlich gestatteten

their laws for protection against resident aliens, whose residence endangers peace and order in the land, are not affected by the treaty. In particular the regulation contained in the second clause of the tenth article of the Bavarian military law of the 30th of January, 1868, according to which Bavarians emigrating from Bavaria before the fulfilment of their military duty cannot be admitted to a permanent residence in the land till they shall have become thirty-two years old, is not affected by the treaty. But yet it is established and agreed, that by the expression "permanent residence" used in the said article, the above described emigrants are not forbidden to undertake a journey to Bavaria for a less period of time and for definite purposes, and the royal Bavarian government moreover cheerfully declares itself ready, in all cases in which the emigration has plainly taken place in good faith, to allow a mild rule in practice to be adopted.

2. It is hereby agreed that when a Bavarian naturalized in America and reciprocally an American naturalized in Bavaria takes up his abode once more in his original country without the intention of return to the country of his adoption, he does by no means thereby recover his former citizenship; on the contrary, in so far as it relates to Bavaria, it depends on his Majesty, the King, whether he will, or will not in that event grant the Bavarian citizenship anew.

The article fourth shall accordingly have only this meaning, that the adopted country of the emigrant cannot prevent him from acquiring once more his former citizenship; but not that the state to which the emigrant originally belonged is bound to restore him at once to his original relation.

On the contrary, the citizen naturalized abroad must first apply to be received back into his original country in the manner prescribed by its laws and regulations, and must acquire citizenship anew, exactly like any other alien.

But yet it is left to his own free

Sicherungsmassregeln gegen solche in ihrem Territorium sich aufhaltende Fremde, deren Aufenthalt die Ruhe und Ordnung im Lande gefährdet, durch den Vertrag nicht berührt werden; insbesondere wird die im bayerischen Wehrgesetze vom 30ten Januar, 1868, Artikel 10, Absatz 2, enthaltene Bestimmung, wonach denjenigen Bayern, welche vor Erfüllung ihrer Militärpflicht aus Bayern ausgewandert sind, der *ständige* Aufenthalt im Lande bis zum vollendeten 32ten. Lebensjahre untersagt ist, durch den Vertrag nicht berührt, doch wird constatirt, dass durch den im Artikel 10 gebrauchten Ausdruck: "*der ständige Aufenthalt*" ohnehin schon derartig Ausgewanderten eine kürzere und zu bestimmten Zwecken unternommene vorübergehende Reise nach Bayern nicht untersagt ist, und erklärte sich die Königlich Bayerische Staatsregierung überdiess gern bereit, in solchen Fällen, in welchen die Auswanderung offenbar *bona fide* geschehen ist, eine milde Praxis eintreten zu lassen.

Meaning of "permanent residence."

2. Es wird anerkannt, dass ein in Amerika naturalisirter Bayer und umgekehrt ein in Bayern naturalisirter Amerikaner, wenn er sich ohne die Absicht, in sein new erworbenes Vaterland zurückzukehren in seinem früheren Vaterlande wieder niedergelassen hat, keineswegs hierdurch allein schon die frühere Staatsangehörigkeit wieder erlangt, vielmehr hängt es, was Bayern anbetrifft, von Seiner Majestät dem Könige ab, ob er in diesem Falle die Bayerische Staatsangehörigkeit wieder verleihen will oder nicht.

Recovery of former citizenship.

Der Artikel IV. soll demnach nur die Bedeutung haben, dass derjenige Staat, in welchem der Ausgewanderte die neue Staatsangehörigkeit erworben hat, diesen nicht hindern kann, die frühere Staatsangehörigkeit wieder zurückzuerwerben; nicht aber, dass der Staat, welchem der Ausgewanderte früher angehört hat, denselben auch sofort wieder zurücknehmen müsse. Es hat vielmehr der im anderen Staate Naturalisirte nach den bestehenden Gesetzen und Vorschriften sich um Wiederaufnahme in sein früheres

choice, whether he will adopt that course or will preserve the citizenship of the country of his adoption.

The two plenipotentiaries give each other mutually the assurance that their respective governments in ratifying this treaty will also regard as approved and will maintain the agreements and explanations contained in the present protocol, without any further formal ratification of the same.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.

Vaterland zu bewerben und dieselbe, wie jeder andere Fremde, neu zu erwerben. Doch soll es in seinem freien Ermessen liegen, ob er diesen Weg einschlagen, oder seine bisher erworbene Staatsangehörigkeit beibehalten will.

Die beiden Bevollmächtigten ertheilen sich gegenseitig die Zusicheung, dass ihre Regierungen mit der Ratifikation des Vertrages zugleich auch die im gegenwärtigen Protocolle enthaltenen Verabredungen und Erläuterungen ohne weitere förmliche Ratifikation derselben, als genehmigt ansehen und aufrecht erhalten werden.

DR. OTTO FHR. VON VÖLDERNDORFF.
[SEAL.]

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Munich the 18th day of September last:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, 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 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians; Concluded June 1, 1868; *Ratification advised July* 25, 1868; *Proclaimed August* 12, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

June 1, 1868.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Samuel F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Barboncito, Armijo, and other chiefs and headmen of the Navajo tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the United States, represented by its commissioners, Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, of the one part, and the Navajo nation or tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs and headmen, duly authorized and empowered to act for the whole people of said nation or tribe, (the names of said chiefs and headmen being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness: —

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to keep it.

Offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished;

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the injured persons for the loss sustained.

among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, or, &c.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Navajo tribe agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and on notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this treaty, or any others that may be made with the United States. And the President may prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under this article as in his judgment may be proper; but no such damage shall be adjusted and paid until examined and passed upon by the Commissioner

Rules for ascertaining damage.

of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss whilst violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

Reservation boundaries.

ARTICLE II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude, south by an east and west line passing through the site of old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito, east by the parallel of longitude which, if prolonged south, would pass through old Fort Lyon, or the Ojo-de-oso, Bear Spring, and west by a parallel of longitude about 109° 30′ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of the Cañon-de-Chilly, which cañon is to be all included in this reservation, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Navajo tribe of Indians, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States agrees that no persons except those herein so authorized to do, and except such officers, soldiers, agents, and employés of the government, or of the Indians, as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties imposed by law, or the orders of the President, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in, the territory described in this article.

Who not to reside thereon.

Buildings to be erected by the United States.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees to cause to be built, at some point within said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings: a warehouse, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, not to cost exceeding three thousand dollars; a carpenter shop and blacksmith shop, not to cost exceeding one thousand dollars each; and a school-house and chapel, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced to attend school, which shall not cost to exceed five thousand dollars.

Agent to make his home and reside where.

His duties.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agrees that the agent for the Navajos shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by or against the Indians as may be presented for investigation, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Heads of families desiring to commence farming may select lands, &c.

Effect of such selection.

ARTICLE V. If any individual belonging to said tribe, or legally incorporated with it, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book" as herein described, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Persons not heads of families.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select, and cause to be certified to him or her for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land, not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

Certificate of selection to be delivered, &c.; to be recorded.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon, that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Navajo Land Book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. Survey.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper. Alienation and descent of property.

ARTICLE VI. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that, for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. Children between six and sixteen to attend school. Duty of agent. School-houses and teachers.

The provisions of this article to continue for not less than ten years.

ARTICLE VII. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of twenty-five dollars. Seeds and agricultural implements.

ARTICLE VIII. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on the first day of September of each year for ten years, the following articles, to wit: Delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities.

Such articles of clothing, goods, or raw materials in lieu thereof, as the agent may make his estimate for, not exceeding in value five dollars per Indian — each Indian being encouraged to manufacture their own clothing, blankets, &c.; to be furnished with no article which they can manufacture themselves. And, in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based. Clothing, &c. Indians to be furnished with no articles they can make. Census.

And in addition to the articles herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of ten years, for each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, 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; and if within the ten years at any time it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under the article, can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named, provided they remain at peace. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery. Annual appropriations in money for ten years; may be changed. Army officer to attend delivery of goods, &c.

ARTICLE IX. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United Stipulations by the Indians

as to outside territory;

States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy any territory outside their reservation, as herein defined, but retain the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reservation, so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

railroads;

1st. That they will make no opposition to the construction of railroads now being built or hereafter to be built across the continent.

2nd. That they will not interfere with the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

residents, travellers, wagon trains;

3rd. That they will not attack any persons at home or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon trains, coaches, mules or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

women and children;

4th. That they will never capture or carry off from the settlements women or children.

scalping;

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

roads or stations;

damages;

6th. They will not in future oppose the construction of railroads, wagon roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States; but should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head man of the tribe.

military posts and roads.

7th. They will make no opposition to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

Cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c.

ARTICLE X. No future treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force against said Indians unless agreed to and executed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in article —— of this treaty.

Indians to go to reservation when required.

ARTICLE XI. The Navajos also hereby agree that at any time after the signing of these presents they will proceed in such manner as may be required of them by the agent, or by the officer charged with their removal, to the reservation herein provided for, the United States paying for their subsistence en route, and providing a reasonable amount of transportation for the sick and feeble.

Appropriations how to be disbursed.

ARTICLE XII. It is further agreed by and between the parties to this agreement that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated or to be appropriated shall be disbursed as follows, subject to any conditions provided in the law, to wit:

Removal.

1st. The actual cost of the removal of the tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to the reservation, say fifty thousand dollars.

Sheep and goats.

2nd. The purchase of fifteen thousand sheep and goats, at a cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.

Cattle and corn.

3rd. The purchase of five hundred beef cattle and a million pounds of corn, to be collected and held at the military post nearest the reservation, subject to the orders of the agent, for the relief of the needy during the coming winter.

Remainder.

4th. The balance, if any, of the appropriation to be invested for the maintenance of the Indians pending their removal, in such manner as the agent who is with them may determine.

Removal, how made.

5th. The removal of this tribe to be made under the supreme control and direction of the military commander of the Territory of New Mex-

ico, and when completed, the management of the tribe to revert to the proper agent.

ARTICLE XIII. The tribe herein named, by their representatives, parties to this treaty, agree to make the reservation herein described their permanent home, and they will not as a tribe make any permanent settlement elsewhere, reserving the right to hunt on the lands adjoining the said reservation formerly called theirs, subject to the modifications named in this treaty and the orders of the commander of the department in which said reservation may be for the time being; and it is further agreed and understood by the parties to this treaty, that if any Navajo Indian or Indians shall leave the reservation herein described to settle elsewhere, he or they shall forfeit all the rights, privileges, and annuities conferred by the terms of this treaty; and it is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that they will do all they can to induce Indians now away from reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians, leading a nomadic life, or engaged in war against the people of the United States, to abandon such a life and settle permanently in one of the territorial reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians.

Reservation to be permanent home of Indians.

Penalty for leaving reservation.

In testimony of all which the said parties have hereunto, on this the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, set their hands and seals.

Execution.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lt. Gen'l, Indian Peace Commissioner.

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

BARBONCITO, Chief.	his x mark.
ARMIJO.	his x mark.
DELGADO.	
MANUELITO.	his x mark.
LARGO.	his x mark.
HERRERO.	his x mark.
CHIQUETO.	his x mark.
MUERTO DE HOMBRE.	his x mark.
HOMBRO.	his x mark.
NARBONO.	his x mark.
NARBONO SEGUNDO.	his x mark.
GAÑADO MUCHO.	his x mark.

Council.

RIQUO.	his x mark.
JUAN MARTIN.	his x mark.
SERGINTO.	his x mark.
GRANDE.	his x mark.
INOETENITO.	his x mark.
MUCHACHOS MUCHO.	his x mark.
CHIQUETO SEGUNDO:	his x mark.
CABELLO AMARILLO.	his x mark.
FRANCISCO.	his x mark.
TORIVIO.	his x mark.
DESDENDADO.	his x mark.
JUAN.	his x mark.
GUERO.	his x mark.
GUGADORE.	his x mark.
CABASON.	his x mark.
BARBON SEGUNDO.	his x mark.
CABARES COLORADOS.	his x mark.

Attest:

GEO. W. G. GETTY,
Col. 37th Inf'y, Bt. Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Bt. Brg. Gen'l U. S. A., Lt. Col. 3d Cav'y.

J. COOPER MCKEE,
Bt. Lt. Col. Surgeon U. S. A.

THEO. H. DODD,
U. S. Indian Ag't for Navajos.

CHAS. MCCLURE,
Bt. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.

JAMES F. WEEDS,
Bt. Maj. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

J. C. SUTHERLAND,
Interpreter.

WILLIAM VAUX,
Chaplain U. S. A.

Ratification.

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 twenty-fifth day of July, 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, July 25, 1868.

Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Navajo Indians, concluded at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the first day of June, 1868.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary,
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

Proclamation.

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 twenty-fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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 twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Eastern Band of Shoshonees and the Bannack Tribe of Indians; Concluded, July 3, 1868; *Ratification advised, February* 16, 1869; *Proclaimed, February* 24, 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

July 3, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Bridger, in the Territory of Utah, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, William T. Sherman, William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, S. F. Tappan, C. C. Augur, and Alfred H. Terry, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Wash-a-kie, Wau-ni-pitz, and other chiefs and headmen of the Eastern Band of Shoshonee Indians, and Tag-gee, Tay-to-ba, and other chiefs and headmen of the Bannack tribe of Indians, on the part of said band and tribe of Indians respectively, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty with the Shoshonee (Eastern Band) and Bannack Tribes of Indians, made the third Day of July, 1868, *at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory.*

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of and representing the Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack tribes of Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises:

War to cease and peace to be kept.

ARTICLE I. From this day forward, peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders against the Indians to be arrested, &c.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

Wrong-doers against the whites to be punished.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other

treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating or because of his violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

Damages.

Reservation.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed that whenever the Bannacks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the "Port neuf" and "Kansas Prairie" countries, and that, when this reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannacks the same rights and privileges therein, and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshonee reservation. The United States further agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Owl creek and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo Agie rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River mountains to the longitude of North Fork of Wind river; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to head-waters of Owl creek and along middle of channel of Owl creek to place of beginning, shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Shoshonee Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employees of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United States, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid.

Boundaries.

Certain persons not to enter or reside thereon.

Buildings on reservation.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct at a suitable point on the Shoshonee reservation a warehouse or storeroom for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than two thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a schoolhouse or mission building so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said Shoshonee reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached, the same to cost not more than eight thousand dollars.

Indians to make reservations their permanent home when, &c.

Hunting.

ARTICLE IV. The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservations named, they will make said reservations their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as

game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

Agent's residence, office, and duties.

ARTICLE V. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency building on the Shoshonee reservation, but shall direct and supervise affairs on the Bannack reservation; and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Heads of families may select lands for farming.

ARTICLE VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within the reservation of his tribe, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Others may select land for cultivation.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above described. For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack Land Book."

Surveys.

The President may at any time order a survey of these reservations, and when so surveyed Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of the Indian settlers in these improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

Alienation and descent of property.

Education.

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

Children to attend school.

Schoolhouses and teachers.

Seeds and agricultural implements.

ARTICLE VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, in value one hundred dollars, and for each

succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

Instruction in farming.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

Delivery of goods in lieu of money or other annuities.

ARTICLE IX. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

Clothing.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woollen socks; for each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For 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.

Census.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based; and in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, 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.

Other necessary articles.

Appropriation to continue for ten years.

And if at any time within the ten years it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

Army officer to attend the delivery.

United States to furnish physician, teachers, mechanics, &c.

ARTICLE X. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

No treaty for cession of reservation to be valid, unless, &c.

ARTICLE XI. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservations herein described which may be held in common shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive without his consent any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in Article VI. of this treaty.

Presents for best crops.

ARTICLE XII. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from the date when they commence to cultivate a farm, shall 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.

Agent to reside at Fort Bridger, until, &c.

ARTICLE XIII. It is further agreed that until such time as the agency buildings are established on the Shoshonee reservation, their agent shall

reside at Fort Bridger, U. T., and their annuities shall be delivered to them at the same place in June of each year.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
W. T. SHERMAN, [SEAL.]
Lt. Genl.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
JOHN B. SANBORN, [SEAL.]
S. F. TAPPAN, [SEAL.]
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Major Genl. U. S. A., Commissioners.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Brig. Gen. and Bvt. M. Gen. U. S. A.

Attest:
A. S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

Shoshonees:

WASH-A-KIE.	his + mark.
WAU-NY-PITZ.	his + mark.
TOOP-SE-PO-WOT.	his + mark.
NAR-KOK.	his + mark.
TABOONSHE-YA.	his + mark.
BAZEEL.	his + mark.
PAN-TO-SHE-GA.	his + mark.
NINNY-BITSE.	his + mark.

Bannacks:

TAGGEE.	his + mark.
TAY-TO-BA.	his + mark.
WE-RAT-ZE-WON-A-GEN.	his + mark.
COO-SHA-GAN.	his + mark.
PAN-SOOK-A-MOTSE.	his + mark.
A-WITE-ETSE.	his + mark.

Witnesses:
HENRY A. MORROW,
Lt. Col. 36th Infantry and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comdg. Ft. Bridger.
LUTHER MANPA, *U. S. Indian Agent.*
W. A. CARTER.
J. VAN ALLEN CARTER, *Interpreter.*

Ratification.

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 sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, 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,
February 16, 1869.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack tribes of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the third July, 1868.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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 twenty-fourth day of February, 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.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for the Adjustment of Claims; Concluded July 4, 1868; *Proclaimed February* 1, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 4, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of either country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the fourth day of July, 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:

Whereas it is desirable to maintain and increase the friendly feelings between the United States and the Mexican republic, and so to strengthen the system and principles of republican government on the American continent; and whereas since the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of the 2d of February, 1848, claims and complaints have been made by citizens of the United States, on account of injuries to their persons and their property by authorities of that republic, and similar claims and complaints have been made on account of injuries to the persons and property of Mexican citizens by authorities of the United States, the President of the United States of America and the President of the Mexican republic have resolved to conclude a convention for the adjustment of the said claims and complaints, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, — the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and the President of the Mexican republic, Matias Romero, accredited as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Considerando que es conveniente mantener y ensanchar los sentimientos amistosos entre la república Mexicana y los Estados Unidos, y afianzar asi el sistema y principios de gobierno republicano en el continente Americano; y considerando que con posterioridad á la celebracion del tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, de 2 de Febrero de 1848, ciudadanos de la república Mexicana han hecho reclamaciones y presentado quejas, con motivo de perjuicios sufridos en sus personas ó sus propiedades, por autoridades de los Estados Unidos, y reclamaciones y quejas semejantes se han hecho y presentado con motivo de perjuicios sufridos por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, en sus personas ó sus propiedades por autoridades de la república Mexicana y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América han determinado concluir una convencion para el arreglo de dichas reclamaciones y quejas, y han nombrado sus plenipotenciarios; el Presidente de la república Mexicana á Matias Romero acreditado como enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de la república Mexicana en los Estados Unidos; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, á William H. Seward, Secretario de Estado, quienes despues de haberse mostrado sus respectivos plenos poderes y encontradolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:

Vol. ix. p. 922.

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1

Claims upon both countries to be submitted to the commissioners.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of the Mexican republic arising from injuries to their persons or property by authorities of the Mexican republic, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the Mexican republic, upon the government of the United States, arising from injuries to their persons or property by authorities of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other since the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and the Mexican republic of the 2d of February, 1848, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one by the President of the Mexican republic. 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 the Mexican republic, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner originally named.

Vol. ix. p. 922.

Provision for the death, absence, &c. of either commissioner.

Commissioners to meet in Washington, within six months;

to subscribe a solemn declaration which shall be entered of record.

The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and shall, before proceeding to 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 public law, justice, and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such claims above specified as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and of the Mexican republic, respectively; and such declaration

ARTICULO I.

Todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones, compañias ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos de la república Mexicana, procedentes de perjuicios sufridos en sus personas ó en sus propiedades, por autoridades de los Estados Unidos, y todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones, compañias ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, procedentes de perjuicios sufridos en sus personas ó en sus propiedades, por autoridades de la república Mexicana, que hayan sido presentadas á cualquiera de los dos gobiernos, solicitando su interposicion para con el otro, con posterioridad á la celebracion del tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo entre la república Mexicana y los Estados Unidos, de 2 de Febrero de 1848, y que aún permanecen pendientes, de la misma manera que cualesquiera otras reclamaciones que se presentaren dentro del tiempo que mas adelante se especificará, se referiran á dos comisionados, uno de los cuales será nombrado por el Presidente de la república Mexicana y el otro por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consejo y aprobacion del Senado. En caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de alguno de los comisionados, ó en caso de que alguno de los comisionados cese de funcionar como tal, ó suspenda el ejercicio de sus funciones, el Presidente de la república Mexicana ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos respectivamente, nombraran desde luego otra persona que haga de comisionado en lugar del que originalmente fué nombrado.

Los comisionados nombrados de esta manera, se reuniran en Washington dentro de seis meses, despues de cangeadas las ratificaciones de esta convencion, y antes de desempeñar sus funciones, haran y suscribiran una declaracion solemne de que examinaran y decidiran imparcial y cuidadosamente, segun su mejor saber, y conforme con el derecho público, la justicia y equidad, y sin temor ó afeccion á

shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall then name some third person to act as an 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, and in each and every case in which the 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 umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be 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 already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record 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 umpire, another and different person shall be named, as aforesaid, to act as such umpire, in the place of the person so originally named, as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration, as aforesaid.

su respectivo pais, sobre todas las reclamaciones antes especificadas, que se les sometan por los gobiernos de la república Mexicana y de los Estados Unidos respectivamente, y dicha declaracion se asentará en la acta de sus procedimientos.

Commissioners to name an umpire.

Los comisionados procederan entonces á nombrar una tercera persona que hará de árbitro en el caso ó casos en que difieran de opinion.

If they cannot agree upon an umpire, each shall name a person, and it shall be decided by lot in any case which of the two shall act as umpire in that case.

Si no pudieren convenir en el nombre de esta tercera persona, cada uno de ellos nombrará una persona, y en todos y cada uno de los casos en que los comisionados difieran de opinion respecto de la decision que deban dar, se determinará por suerte quien de las dos personas asi nombradas hará de árbitro en ese caso particular. La persona ó personas que se eligieren de esa manera, para ser árbitros, haran y suscribarán, ántes de obrar como tales, en cualquier caso, una declaracion solemne en una forma, semejante á la que deberá haber sido ya hecha y suscrita por los comisionados, lo cual se asentará tambien en la acta de los procedimientos. En caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de la persona ó personas nombrados árbitros, ó en caso de que suspendan el ejercicio de sus funciones, se rehusen á desempeñarlas ó cesen en ellas, otra persona será nombrado árbitro de la manera, que queda dicha, en lugar de la persona originalmente nombrada, y hará y suscribirá la declaracion ántes mencionada.

The umpire to subscribe a solemn declaration.

If umpire declines to act, &c. another may be named.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners shall then conjointly proceed to the investigation and decision of the claims which shall be presented to their notice, in such order and in such manner as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information only 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

ARTICULO II.

Commissioners to proceed to investigate and decide claims.

Mode of proceeding.

En seguida procederan juntamente los comisionados á la investigacion y decision de las reclamaciones que se les presenten, en el órden y de la manera que de comun acuerdo creyeren conveniente, pero recibiendo solamente las pruebas ó informes que se les ministren por los respectivos gobiernos ó en su nombre. Tendran obligacion de recibir y leer todas las manifestaciones ó documentos escritos que se les presenten por sus gobiernos

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 on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the umpire whom they may have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be; and such umpire, after having examined the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if 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 umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, shall designate whether any sum which may be allowed shall be payable in gold or in the currency of the United States, 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, to present and support claims 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.

Umpire to be called in, if, &c.

Decisions to be given in writing.

Each government may name one agent to attend the commission on its behalf.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Mexican republic hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly or of the 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 objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Decisions to be absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect to be given thereto.

It is agreed that no claim arising out of a transaction of a date prior to the 2d of February, 1848, shall be admissible under this convention.

No claim to be considered arising from any transaction prior to Feb. 2, 1848.

respectivos, ó en su nombre, en apoyo ó respuesta á cualquiera reclamacion, y de oir, si se les pidiere, á una persona por cada lado, en nombre de cada gobierno, en todas y cada una de las reclamaciones separadamente. Se dejaren de convenir sobre alguna reclamacion particular, llamaran en su ausilio al árbitro que hayan nombrado de comun acuerdo, ó á quien la suerte haya designado segun fuere el caso, y el arbitro, despues de haber examinado las pruebas producidas en favor y en contra de la reclamacion, y despues de haber oido, si se le pidiere, á una persona por cada lado, como queda dicho, y consultado con los comisionados, decidirá sobre ella finalmente y sin apelacion. La decision de los comisionados y del árbitro se dará en cada reclamacion por escrito, especificará si la suma que se concediere se pagará en oro ó en moneda corriente de los Estados Unidos, y será firmada por ellos respectivamente. Cada gobierno podrá nombrar una persona que concurra á la comision en nombre del gobierno respectivo, como agente; que presente ó defienda las reclamaciones en nombre del mismo gobierno, y que responda á las reclamaciones hechas contra el, y que le represente en general en todos los negocios que tengan relacion con la investigacion y decision de reclamaciones.

El Presidente de la república Mexicana y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América se comprometen solemne y sinceramente en esta convencion, á considerar la decision de los comisionados de acuerdo, ó del árbitro, segun fuere el caso, como absolutamente final y definitiva, respecto de cada una de las reclamaciones falladas por los comisionados ó el árbitro respectivamente, y á dar entero cumplimiento á tales decisiones sin objecion, evasion ni dilacion ninguno. Se conviene que ninguna reclamacion que emane de acontecimientos de fecha anterior al 2 de Febrero de 1848, se admeterá con arreglo á esta convencion.

ARTICLE III.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within eight 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 umpire in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereupon, and then and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years and six months from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners conjointly, or for the umpire if they differ, to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this convention.

ARTICULO III.

Todas las reclamaciones se presentaran á los comisionados dentro de ocho meses contados desde el dia de su primera reunion, á no ser en las casos en que se manifieste que haya habido razones para dilatarlas, siendo estas satisfactorias para los comisionados ó para el árbitro, si los comisionados no se convinieren, y en ese y otros casos semejantes el periodo para la presentacion de las reclamaciones podrá estenderse por un plazo que no exceda de tres meses.

Los comisionados tendran la obligacion de examinar y decidir todas las reclamaciones dentro de dos años y seis meses, contados desde el dia de su primera reunion. Los comisionados de comun acuerdo ó el árbitro, si ellos difirieren podran decidir en cada caso, si una reclamacion ha sido ó no debidamente hecha, comunicada y sometida á la comision, ya sea en su totalidad ó en parte y cual sea esta, con arreglo al verdadero espiritu y á la letra de esta convencion.

Claims to be presented within eight months of the day of their first meeting, unless, &c.

Time not to be extended for over three months longer.

Commissioners to decide upon every claim, within what time.

ARTICLE IV.

When decisions shall have been made by the commissioners and the arbiter in every case which shall have been laid before them, the total amount awarded in all the cases decided in favor of the citizens of the one party shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other party, and the balance, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, shall be paid at the city of Mexico or at the city of Washington, in gold or its equivalent, within twelve months from the close of the commission, to the government in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded, without interest or any other deduction than that specified in Article VI. of this convention. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual instalments to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, in gold or its equivalent, in any one year until the whole shall have been paid.

ARTICULO IV.

Cuando los comisionados y el árbitro hayan decidido todos los casos que les hayan sido debidamente sometidos, la suma total fallada en todos los casos decididos en favor de los ciudadanos de una parte, se deducirá de la suma total fallada en favor de los ciudadanos de la otra parte, y la diferencia hasta la cantidad de trescientos mil pesos en oro, ó su equivalente, se pagará en la ciudad de Mexico ó en la ciudad de Washington, al gobierno en favor de cuyos ciudadanos se haya fallado la mayor cantidad, sin interes, ni otra deduccion que la especificada en el Articulo VI. de esta convencion.

El resto de dicha diferencia se pagará en abonos anuales que no excedan de trescientos mil pesos en oro ó su equivalente, hasta que se haya pagado el total de la diferencia.

The awards in favor of the citizens of one country to be deducted from those in favor of the citizens of the other country, and the balance, to the amount of $300,000, to be paid in twelve months, &c.

The residue of the balance, when and how to be paid.

ARTICLE V.

This commission to make a full and final settlement of all claims prior to the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

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 commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICULO V.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en considerar el resultado de los procedimientos de esta comision, como arreglo completo, perfecto y final, de toda reclamacion contra cualquiera gobierno, que proceda de acontecimientos de fecha anterior al canje de las ratificaciones de la presente convencion; y se comprometen ademas á que toda reclamacion, ya sea que se haya presentado ó no á la referida comision, sera considerada y tratada, concluidos los procedimientos de dicha comision, como finalmente arreglada, desechada y para siempre inadmisible.

ARTICLE VI.

Accurate records to be kept of the proceedings of the commissions.

Secretaries.

Pay of commissioners;

of umpire;

of the secretaries.

Whole expenses to be deducted from sums awarded, but not to exceed five per cent. thereof.

The commissioners and the umpire shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes of their proceedings, with the dates. For that purpose they shall appoint two secretaries versed in the language of both countries to assist them in the transaction of the business of the commission. Each government shall pay to its commissioner an amount of salary not exceeding forty-five hundred dollars a year in the currency of the United States, which amount shall be the same for both governments. The amount of compensation to be paid to the umpire shall be determined by mutual consent at the close of the commission, but necessary and reasonable advances may be made by each government upon the joint recommendation of the commission. The salary of the secretaries shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year in the currency of the United States. The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commission, provided always, that such deduction shall not exceed five per cent. on the sums so awarded. The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in moieties by the two governments.

ARTICULO VI.

Los comisionados y el árbitro lleveran una relacion fiel y actas esactas de sus procedimientos con especificacion de las fechas; con este objeto nombrarán dos secretarios versados en las lenguas de ambos paises, para que les ayuden en el arreglo de los asuntos de la comision.

Cada gobierno pagará a su comisionado un sueldo que no exceda de cuatro mil quinientos pesos al año, en moneda corriente de los Estados Unidos, cuya cantidad será la misma para ambos gobiernos. La compensacion que haya de pagarse al árbitro se determinará por consentimiento mútuo, al terminarse la comision; pero podran hacerse por cada gobierno adelantos necesarios y razonables en virtud de la recomendacion de los dos comisionados.

El sueldo de los secretarios no excederá de la suma de dos mil quinientos pesos al año, en moneda corriente de los Estados Unidos. Los gastos todos de la comision, incluyendo los contingentes, se pagarán con una reduccion proporcional de la cantidad total fallada por los comisionados, siempre que tal deduccion no exceda del cinco por ciento de las cantidades falladas.

Si hubiere algun deficiente, lo cubrirán ambos gobiernos por mitad.

ARTICLE VII.

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 the President of the Mexican republic, with the approbation of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]
M. ROMERO. [L. S.]

ARTICULO VII.

Ratifications when to be exchanged.

La presente convencion será ratificada por el Presidente de la república Mexicana, con aprobacion del Congreso de la misma, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consejo y aprobacion del Senado de los mismos, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Washington dentro de nueve meses contados desde la fecha de la convencion, ó antes, si fuere posible. En fé de lo cual, los respectivos plenipotenciarios la hemos firmado y sellado con nuestros sellos respectivos. Hecho en Washington el dia cuatro de Julio, del año del Señor mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho.

Signature.

M. ROMERO. [L. S.]
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged:

Proclamation.

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.

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 first day of February, 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.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for regulating the Citizenship of Emigrants; Concluded July 10, 1868; *Proclaimed February* 1, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 10, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, for the purpose of regulating the citizenship of persons who may emigrate from the one country to the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention as amended, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the republic of Mexico, being desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emigrate from Mexico to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the republic of Mexico, have decided to treat on this subject, and with this object have named as plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and the President of Mexico, Matias Romero, accredited as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico near the government of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Deseando el Presidente de la república Mexicana y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América determinar la ciudadania de las personas que emigran de Mexico á los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos de América a la república Mexicana, han decidido hacer un tratado sobre este asunto, y con este objeto han nombrado sus plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de la república Mexicana á Matias Romero, acreditado como enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de la república Mexicana ante el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á William H. Seward, Secretario de Estado, quienes, despues de haberse mostrado sus respectivos poderes y encontradolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the one country naturalized in the other, to be held and treated as citizens of such other country.

Those citizens of the United States who have been made citizens of the Mexican republic by naturalization, and have resided without interruption in Mexican territory five years, shall be held by the United States as citizens of the Mexican republic and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the Mexican republic who have become citizens of the United States, and who have resided uninterruptedly in the territory of the

ARTICULO I°.

Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que se hayan hecho ciudadanos de la república Mexicana por naturalizacion y hayan residido sin interupcion en territorio Mexicano por cinco años, seran considerado por los Estados Unidos como ciudadanos de la república Mexicana y seran tratado como tales.

Reciprocamente los ciudadanos de la república Mexicana, que se hayan hecho ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos y hayan residido sin

United States for five years, shall be held by the republic of Mexico as citizens of the United States, 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. This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in either of the countries contracting as to those hereafter naturalized.

Declaration of intention to become a citizen not to have the effect of naturalization.

interupcion en territorio de los Estados Unidos por cinco años, seran considerados por la república Mexicana como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos y seran tratados como tales. La declaracion que se haga de la intencion de hacerse ciudadano de uno ú otro pais, no produce para ninguna de las dos partes contratantes los efectos de la naturalizacion. Este articulo se aplicará tanto á los ciudadanos que se hayan naturalizado en cualquiera de los dos paises contratantes, como á los que se naturalizaren en lo futuro.

ARTICLE II.

Naturalized citizens returning to original country, liable to trial for offences committed before emigration.

Naturalized citizens of either of the contracting parties, on return to the territory of the other, remain liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitations established by his original country.

ARTICULO II°.

Los ciudadanos naturalizados de una de las partes contratantes quedan sujetos, al volver al territorio de la otra parte á enjuiciamiento y castigo por una accion criminal conforme á las leyes de su pais original, cometida antes de su emigracion, esceptuando siempre las limitaciones establecidas por las leyes de su pais original.

ARTICLE III.

Convention of December 11, 1861, for the extradition of fugitives from justice to remain in full force.
Vol. xii. p. 1199.

The convention for the surrender in certain cases of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded between the United States of America of the one part, and the Mexican republic on the other part, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall remain in full force without any alteration.

ARTICULO III°.

La convencion para la entrega mútua en ciertos casos, de criminales fugitivos de la justicia, concluida entre la república Mexicana por una parte, y los Estados Unidos por la otra, el dia once de Diciembre del año de mil ochocientos y sesenta uno, permanece en vigor sin alteracion ninguna.

ARTICLE IV.

Naturalization how may be renounced.

If a citizen of the United States naturalized in Mexico renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Mexico, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Mexico. Reciprocally, if a Mexican naturalized in the United States renews his residence in Mexico without the intent to return to the United States, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

When the intent not to return may be held to exist.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides

ARTICULO IV°.

Si un Norte Americano naturalizado en Mexico renueva su residencia en los Estados Unidos, sin tener intencion de volver á Mexico, se considerará que ha renunciado a su naturalizacion en Mexico. Reciprocamente, si un Mexicano naturalizado en los Estados Unidos renueva su residencia en Mexico, sin intencion de volver á los Estados Unidos, se considerará que ha renunciado á su naturalizacion en los Estados Unidos. La intencion de no volver se considerá que existe cuando la persona naturalizada en

in the other country more than two years, but this presumption may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

un pais resida en el otro mas de dos años, pero esta presuncion puede ser destruida por prueba en contrario.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and it shall remain in full force for ten years. If neither of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other six months previously of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICULO V.°

La presente convencion comenzará á tener efecto inmediatamente despues del cange de sus ratificaciones y durará vigente por diez años. Si ninguna de las dos partes contratantes notificare á la otra con seis meses de anticipacion su deseo de terminar, la convencion permanece vigente hasta doce meses despues de que una de las partes contratantes haya notificado tal deseo á la otra.

When this convention shall take effect and how long remain in force.

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 thereof, and by the President of the Mexican republic with the approval of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington within nine months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at the city of Washington this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]
M. ROMERO. [L. S.]

ARTICULO VI.°

La presente convencion será ratificada por el Presidente de la república Mexicana con aprobacion del Congreso de la misma república, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado de los mismos Estados Unidos, y las ratificaciones se cambiaran en Washington dentro de nueve meses contados desde esta fecha.

En fé de lo cual los plenipotenciarios han firmado y sellado esta convencion en la ciudad de Washington á los diez dias de Julio del año del Señor de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho.

M. ROMERO. [L. S.]
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]

Ratifications, when to be exchanged.

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged:

Ratification.

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.

Proclamation.

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 first day of February, 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.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

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.

Preamble.

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:

Exchange of mails; to include what;

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.

how conveyed.

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.

Rates of postage, and weight of letters.

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.

Delivery of correspondence.

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.

Unpaid letters.

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.

Each office to keep postage.

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.

Letters, &c. how paid.

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.

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.

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.

Signature.

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 aforegoing 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.

Amendatory Treaty to the Treaty of June 9, 1863, between the United States of America and the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians; Concluded, August 13, 1868; Ratification advised, February 16, 1869; Proclaimed, February 24, 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, August 13, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS to the treaty of the ninth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, an amendatory treaty was concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the thirteenth day of August, 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 Lawyer, head chief, and Timothy and Jason, chiefs, of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which amendatory treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Preamble. Vol. xiv. p. 647.

Contracting parties.

Whereas certain amendments are desired by the Nez Percé tribe of Indians to their treaty concluded at the Council Ground in the valley of the Lapwai, in the Territory of Washington, on the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and whereas the United States are willing to assent to said amendments; it is therefore agreed by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner, on the part of the United States, thereunto duly authorized, and Lawyer, Timothy, and Jason, chiefs of said tribe, also being thereunto duly authorized, in manner and form following, that is to say:

ARTICLE I. That all lands embraced within the limits of the tract set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of said Indians by the 2d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, which are susceptible of cultivation and suitable for Indian farms, which are not now occupied by the United States for military purposes, or which are not required for agency or other buildings and purposes provided for by existing treaty stipulations, shall be surveyed as provided in the 3d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, and as soon as the allotments shall be plowed and fenced, and as soon as schools shall be established as provided by existing treaty stipulations, such Indians now residing outside the reservation as may be decided upon by the agent of the tribe and the Indians themselves, shall be removed to and located upon allotments within the reservation: Provided, however, That in case there should not be a sufficient quantity of suitable land within the boundaries of the reservation to provide allotments for those now there and those residing outside the boundaries of the same, then those residing outside, or as many thereof as allotments can not be provided for, may remain upon the lands now occupied and improved by them, provided, that the land so occupied does not exceed twenty acres for each and every male person who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years or is the head of a family, and the tenure of those remaining upon lands outside the reservation shall be the same as is provided in said 3d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, for those

Reservation. Vol. xiv. pp. 647, 648.

Allotments.

receiving allotments within the reservation; and it is further agreed that those now residing outside of the boundaries of the reservation and who may continue to so reside shall be protected by the military authorities in their rights upon the allotments occupied by them, and also in the privilege of grazing their animals upon surrounding unoccupied lands.

Timber to be protected. Vol. xiv. p. 651.

ARTICLE II. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the stipulations contained in the 8th article of the treaty of June 9th, 1863, relative to timber, are hereby annulled as far as the same provides that the United States shall be permitted to use thereof in the maintaining of forts or garrisons, and that the said Indians shall have the aid of the military authorities to protect the timber upon their reservation, and that none of the same shall be cut or removed without the consent of the head chief of the tribe, together with the consent of the agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, first being given in writing, which written consent shall state the part of the reservation upon which the timber is to be cut, and also the quantity, and the price to be paid therefor.

School moneys, &c.

ARTICLE III. It is further hereby stipulated and agreed that the amount due said tribe for school purposes and for the support of teachers that has not been expended for that purpose since the year 1864, but has been used for other purposes, shall be ascertained and the same shall be reimbursed to said tribe by appropriation by Congress, and shall be set apart and invested in United States bonds and shall be held in trust by the United States, the interest on the same to be paid to said tribe annually for the support of teachers.

Execution.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioner on the part of United States and the said chiefs representing said Nez Percé tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, D. C.

N. G. TAYLOR, [L. S.]
Commissioner Ind'n Aff'r's.
LAWYER, Head Chief Nez Percés. [L. S.]
TIMOTHY, his × mark. Chief. [L. S.]
JASON, his × mark. Chief. [L. S.]

In presence of —

CHARLES E. MIX.
ROBERT NEWELL, *U. S. Agt.*
W. R. IRWIN.

Ratification.

And whereas, the said amendatory treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, 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,
February 16, 1869.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, concluded at Washington, D. C., August 13, 1868.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said amendatory treaty.

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 twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
[SEAL.] nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.

[No. 1.]*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, April 16, 1863.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

KNOW ye that, whereas a paper bearing date the thirty-first day of December last, purporting to be an agreement between the United States and one Bernard Kock, for immigration of persons of African extraction to a dependency of the Republic of Hayti, was signed by me on behalf of the party of the first part; but whereas the said instrument was and has since remained incomplete, in consequence of the seal of the United States not having been thereunto affixed; and whereas I have been moved by considerations, by me deemed sufficient, to withhold my authority for affixing the said seal.

Signature of the President of the United States to an agreement with one Bernard Kock, cancelled

Now therefore be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby authorize the Secretary of State to cancel my signature to the instrument aforesaid.

Done at Washington, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1863.

[SEAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Sept. 3, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of the United States, the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

And whereas, by the same Constitution, it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby;

And whereas in and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as

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* This Proclamation, omitted by oversight to be published with other contemporaneous ones, is printed here to make the list complete.

Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority;

And whereas all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;

And whereas all officers of the army and navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General, or other superior officers set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war;

And whereas it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall became impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces;

And whereas impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States;

And whereas reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere:

All persons warned against obstructing the execution of, and enjoined obedience to, the constitution and the laws.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes.

Officers of army and navy to assist civil authorities, &c.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property, and happiness of the people. And I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the national Union.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the third day of September, in the year [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 3.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Sept. 7, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the month of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; Preamble.

And whereas the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; Vol. xiii. pp. 737, 741.

And whereas the President of the United States did, on the twenty-ninth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last-mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; Vol. xiii. p. 758.

And whereas, in and by the said last-mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, fourteen extensive classes of persons, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof;

And whereas the President of the United States did, on the second day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; Vol. xiv. p. 811.

And whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or, if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend, within the States which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And whereas large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, now, as

always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct, and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise;

And whereas, for these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last-mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the twenty-ninth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency:

Full pardon extended to all persons participating in the late rebellion, and restoration of rights except, &c.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall henceforth be *opened* [offered] and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless: that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, namely:

Oath to be taken.

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves: So help me God."

Persons excluded from benefit of this proclamation.

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, namely:

First. The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, the Vice-President, and all Heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier-general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States, while maintaining, aiding, abetting, or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the seventh day of September, 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-second.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Oct. 7, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

Error in proclamation of August 20, 1866, corrected. Vol. xiv. p. 816.

WHEREAS, it has been ascertained that in the nineteenth paragraph of the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the twentieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, declaring the insurrection at an end which had theretofore existed in the State of Texas, the previous proclamation of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, instead of that of the second of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, was referred to. Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said words, "thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," are to be regarded as erroneous in the paragraph adverted to, and that the words "second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six" are to be considered as substituted therefor.

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 seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and [L. S.] of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Oct. 26, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION.

Day of national thanksgiving and praise appointed for Nov. 28, 1867.

IN conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens, that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of National Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with whom are dominion and fear, who maketh peace in His high places.

Resting and refraining from secular labors on that day, let us reverently and devotedly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has covered our land through all its extent, with greatly needed and very abundant harvests; that he has caused industry to prosper, not only in our fields, but also in our workshops, in our mines, and in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the Continent as to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from the domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation, and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defences, and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to im-

plore Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservedly, and yet so constantly, enjoyed, may be continued to our country and our people throughout all their generations forever.

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-sixth day of October, in [SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 6.

July 4, 1868. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. WHEREAS in the month of July, anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease;

Vol. xiii. pp. 737, 741, 758. *Ante*, p. 699. And whereas the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions, then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven;

And whereas the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And whereas it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury, — such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of Government, and exhaustive of the national resources;

And whereas it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, and, on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Full pardon Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the

United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

extended to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, — those under indictment for treason or felony excepted.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 11, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to representation in Congress," passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

Preamble. 1868, ch. 70, § 3. *Ante*, p. 74.

And whereas the said act seems to be prospective;

And whereas a paper purporting to be a resolution of the legislature of Florida, adopting the amendment of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of Horatio Jenkins, Jr., as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and W. W. Moore, as Speaker of the Assembly, and of William L. Apthoop, as Secretary of the Senate, and William Forsyth Bynum, as clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated Executive Office, Tallahassee, Florida, June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, from Harrison Reed, who therein signs himself governor;

Florida.

And whereas on the sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, a paper was received by the President, which paper being addressed to the President bears date of the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of the State of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment, known as article fourteen, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina, on the second day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Boner, or Bower, as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes, as Secretary of the Senate; and its ratification on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, is attested by Tod R. Caldwell, as Lieutenant-Governor, President of Senate, and Jo. W. Holden as Speaker House of Representatives;

North Carolina.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislature of the State of North Carolina, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

Fourteenth amendment to the constitution ratified by North Carolina.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Inde-
[L. S.] pendence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 8.

July 18, 1868. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. 1868, ch. 70, § 3. *Ante*, p. 74.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

South Carolina.

And whereas, on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, a letter was received by the President, which letter being addressed to the President, bears date of July fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and was transmitted by and under the name of R. K. Scott, who therein writes himself Governor of South Carolina, in which letter was enclosed, and received at the same time by the President, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two said Houses, respectively, on the seventh and ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to have been approved by the said R. K. Scott as Governor of said State on the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which circumstances are attested by the signatures of D. T. Corbin, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and of F. J. Moses, Jr., as Speaker of the House of Representatives of said State, and of the said R. K. Scott as Governor.

Fourteenth amendment to the constitution ratified by South Carolina.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislature of the State of South Carolina in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the In-
[L. S.] dependence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 9.

July 18, 1868. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. 1868, ch. 70, § 3. *Ante*, p. 74.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of

the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas a paper was received at the Department of State on the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which paper, bearing date of the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, purports to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, and is attested by the signature of George E. Bovee, as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Louisiana; Louisiana

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislature of the State of Louisiana in the manner hereinbefore set forth. Fourteenth amendment to the constitution ratified by Louisiana.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. [SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD *Secretary of State.*

No. 10.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 20, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; Preamble. 1868, ch. 70, § 3 *Ante*, p. 74.

And whereas a letter was received this day by the President, which letter, being addressed to the President, bears date of July sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and was transmitted by and under the name of William H. Smith, who therein writes himself Governor of Alabama, in which letter was enclosed and received at the same time by the President, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying the said proposed amendment, which paper is attested by the signature of Chas. A. Miller, as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Alabama, and bears the date of approval of July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by William H. Smith, as Governor of said State. Alabama.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with an execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislature of the State of Alabama, in the manner hereinbefore set forth. Fourteenth amendment to the constitution ratified by Alabama.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. [SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 11.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

July 20, 1868.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, on or about the sixteenth of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, passed a resolution which is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

"JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. xiv. p. 358.

"*Be it 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 XIV.

"SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold 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, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

"SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
"LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
"*President of the Senate pro tempore.*

"Attest:
"EDWD. MCPHERSON,
"*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*
"J. W. FORNEY,
"*Secretary of the Senate.*"

And whereas by the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has been adopted according to the provisions of the said Constitution, to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States; 1818, ch. 80, § 2. Vol. iii. p. 439.

And whereas neither the act just quoted from, nor any other law, expressly or by conclusive implication, authorizes the Secretary of State to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State legislatures, or as to the power of any State legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of any amendment proposed to the Constitution;

And whereas 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 Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Iowa;

And whereas it further appears from documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has also been ratified by newly constituted and newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures, respectively, of the States of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama;

And whereas it further appears from official documents on file in this Department that the legislatures of two of the States first above enumerated, to wit, Ohio and New Jersey, have since passed resolutions respectively withdrawing the consent of each of said States to the aforesaid amendment; and whereas it is deemed a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular, invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or of either of them, to the aforesaid amendment;

And whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-seven, to wit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska;

And whereas the twenty-three States first hereinbefore named, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, and the six States next thereafter named, as having ratified the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislative bodies, together constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States:

Fourteenth amendment to the constitution has been adopted, if, &c.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore cited, do hereby certify that if the resolutions of the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the legislatures of those States, which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and so has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a 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 twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the In-
[L. S.] dependence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 12.

July 27, 1868. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. 1868, ch. 70, § 3. *Ante*, p. 74.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and whereas a paper was received at the Department of State, this twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, purporting to be a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two said Houses respectively on the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to have been approved by Rufus B. Bullock, who therein signs himself Governor of Georgia, which paper is also attested by the signatures of Benjamin Conley, as President of the Senate, and R. L. McWhorters, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is further attested by the signatures of A. E. Marshall, as Secretary of the Senate, and M. A. Hardin, as Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Georgia.

Fourteenth amendment to the constitution ratified by Georgia.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this my proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislature of the State of Georgia in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 13.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

July 28, 1868. SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

Preamble. 1818, ch. 80, § 2. Vol. iii. p. 439.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is declared that whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Vol. xiv. p. 358.

And whereas the Congress of the United States, on or about the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, submitted to the legislatures of the several States a proposed amendment to the Constitution in the following words, to wit:

'JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"*Be it 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 XIV.

"SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold 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, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

"SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
"LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
"*President of the Senate pro tempore.*

"Attest:
"EDWD. MCPHERSON,
"*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*
"J. W. FORNEY,
"*Secretary of the Senate.*"

And whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution, which concurrent resolution is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
"July 21, 1868.

"Whereas the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Ne-

vada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress; therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring.)* That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State.

"Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM, *Secretary.*

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 21, 1868.

"*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives concur in the foregoing concurrent resolution of the Senate 'declaring the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States.'

"Attest: EDWD. McPHERSON, *Clerk.*"

And whereas official notice has been received at the Department of State that the legislatures of the several States next hereinafter named have, at the times respectively herein mentioned, taken the proceedings hereinafter recited upon or in relation to the ratification of the said proposed amendment, called article fourteenth, namely:

The legislature of Connecticut ratified the amendment June 30th, 1866; the legislature of New Hampshire ratified it July 7th, 1866; the legislature of Tennessee ratified it July 19th, 1866; the legislature of New Jersey ratified it September 11th, 1866, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Oregon ratified it September 19th, 1866; the legislature of Texas rejected it November 1st, 1866; the legislature of Vermont ratified it on or previous to November 9th, 1866; the legislature of Georgia rejected it November 13th, 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 21st, 1868; the legislature of North Carolina rejected it December 4th, 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 4th, 1868; the legislature of South Carolina rejected it December 20th, 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 9th, 1868; the legislature of Virginia rejected it January 9th, 1867; the legislature of Kentucky rejected it January 10th, 1867; the legislature of New York ratified it January 10th, 1867; the legislature of Ohio ratified it January 11th, 1867, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Illinois ratified it January 15th, 1867; the legislature of West Virginia ratified it January 16th, 1867; the legislature of Kansas ratified it January 18th, 1867; the legislature of Maine ratified it January 19th, 1867; the legislature of Nevada ratified it January 22d, 1867; the legislature of Missouri ratified it on or previous to January 26th, 1867; the legislature of Indiana ratified it January 29th, 1867; the legislature of Minnesota ratified it February 1st, 1867; the legislature of Rhode Island ratified it February 7th, 1867; the legislature of Delaware rejected it February 7th, 1867; the legislature of Wisconsin ratified it February 13th, 1867; the legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it February 13th, 1867; the legislature of Michigan ratified it February 15th, 1867; the legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20th, 1867; the legislature of Maryland rejected it March 23d, 1867; the legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 15th, 1867; the legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3d, 1868; the legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 6th, 1868; the legislature of Florida ratified it June 9th, 1868; the legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9th, 1868; and the legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13th, 1868.

Fourteenth amendment to the constitution certified to be adopted, and declared valid.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been adopted in the manner hereinbefore mentioned by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution, namely, the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota,

Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, and also by the legislature of the State of Georgia; the States thus specified being more than three fourths of the States of the United States.

And I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a 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 twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 14.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 12, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

Day for Public Thanksgiving recommended.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign states have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest, which we have reached in health and tranquillity, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practising public devotion.

Thursday, November 26th, 1868.

I therefore recommend that Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, be set apart, and observed by all the people of the United states, as a day for public praise, thanksgiving, and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by whose ever-watchful, merciful, and gracious providence alone, states and nations, no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

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 twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 25, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government

Vol. xiii. pp. 737, 741, 758. *Ante*, p. 699.

of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, on the seventh day of September, 1867, and on the fourth day of July, in the present year;

And whereas, the authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion extended to all who have borne any part therein will tend to secure permanent peace, order, and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good:

Full pardon and amnesty granted to all persons engaged in the late rebellion.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State.

INDEX

TO THE

FOREGOING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES, AND PROCLAMATIONS.

A.

Abbott, Trevett,
lieutenant-commander United States navy, may be ordered before retiring board for examination for restoration to active list of navy..... 358
Absence
of the proper internal revenue stamp to be prima facie evidence in certain cases that the tax has not been paid.....156, 163
Academy, Military. See *Military Academy.*
appropriations for.....42, 268
Academy, Naval. See *Naval Academy.*
appropriations for.....70, 278
Acapulco,
restoration of the Protestant American Cemetery at..... 321
Accessories
to the embezzlement of the funds, &c. of national banking associations by their officers, how punished..... 339
Accounts
of army officers, second auditor to audit and settle in certain cases..... 25
of distillers, to be kept.....132, 133
to be rendered in duplicate..... 133
to state what..... 133
to be sworn to..... 133
books of, open to inspection of officers 133
to be preserved for two years... 133
storekeeper to keep daily..... 134
rectifier to keep as prescribed by commissioner..... 143
wholesale dealer to keep as prescribed by commissioner..... 143
tobacco dealers and manufacturers to keep 155
collector to keep, of sales of tobacco stamps..... 155
collector to render monthly, of articles stored in bond..... 165
false (See *Penalty*).
Accounts, Public,
balances of, stated by auditor and certified by comptroller, not to be modified by heads of departments..... 54
Acknowledgments of Deeds,
in the District of Columbia, provisions concerning..... 6
existing rights not affected..... 6
Ada County, Idaho,
county commissioners of, may select a site for territorial prison..... 282
Adams, Aquilla,
payment to..... 380
Adams, Mrs. Naomi,
pension to..... 443
Additional Bounties. See *Bounty.*
act in relation to..... 334
Additional Bounty
to certain enlisted soldiers may be paid to their heirs..... 37
Additional Clerks,
authorized to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties..... 43
preference given to certain soldiers and sailors..... 43
authorized in Attorney-General's office.75, 76
their salaries, &c..... 76
in Post-Office Department, authorized for superintendent of foreign mails..... 196
and additional compensation of officers and clerks, appropriation for..... 299
Additional Pay
to seamen, and landsmen on board vessels of war, when acting as firemen and coalheavers..... 280
Adjutant-General,
appropriations for office of..102, 103, 294, 295
Adjutant-Generals
of States and Territories may send by mail, free of postage, medals, &c. awarded to soldiers by legislatures..... 248
Adjutant-General's Department,
no new appointments, and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law.... 318
Admiral of the Navy,
and general of the army, to inquire into and report upon the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications..... 346
Advertisements, &c.
in District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, to be published in certain newspapers..... 110
for other States, &c. not to be published in those papers, unless, &c.. 110
may be printed in three newspapers in the District of Columbia..... 110
to be selected by clerk of house..... 110
Advertising,
appropriation for, for Post-Office Department..... 55
limit upon expenditure of..... 55
Agassiz, Louis,
reappointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution..... 349

Agency Buildings,
provided by treaty for the
Sacs and Foxes..... 496
Kiowas and Comanches..... 582
Cheyennes.....594, 657
Utes..... 620
Sioux..... 636
Crows..... 650
Navajoes..... 658
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 674
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Agent, Indian,
provided by treaty for the
Sacs and Foxes.....468, 496
Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians.....507, 509
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Cheyennes.....594, 657
Utes..... 620
Sioux..... 636
Crows..... 650
Navajoes..... 658
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
Agents,
for formally delivering and receiving the territory ceded by Russia to the United States..... 542
general and special, under internal revenue act, offices to be discontinued..... 145
to be appointed to examine the accounts of consular officers, and the business of their office..... 322
their power, duties, pay, &c..... 322
limit to expenditure for..... 322
names, &c. of, with their reports, to be communicated to Congress, at each December session..... 322
Agents of the United States. See *Extradition, &c.*
to receive from foreign governments, under treaties for the extradition of criminals, the person accused of crime, to safely transport and keep such prisoner.....337, 338
vested with powers of marshal..... 338
penalty for knowingly obstructing, &c. or for rescuing prisoner..... 338
Agricultural College,
grant of public land for, in Nebraska.... 13
amount of grant..... 13
Agricultural College Lands,
provision for the selection of..... 68
selection of, by California..... 68
Agricultural College Scrip,
further issues, &c. of, to any State lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, prohibited, until, &c.....25, 26
acceptance by registers and receivers of any already issued, forbidden, until, &c. 26
not over three sections of public land in any one township, to be entered by.... 227
Agricultural Implements,
to be furnished to the
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Utes..... 621
Sioux..... 640
Crows.....651, 652
Cheyennes.....657, 658
Navajoes..... 669
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Agricultural Machinery, Steam,
admitted free of duty..... 23, 260
Agricultural Statistics,
and annual report, appropriations for 106, 298
Agriculture,
treaty provisions for the improvement of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians....507, 509, 510
Senecas and Shawnees..... 515
Quapaws..... 516
Cheyennes..... 597
Utes..... 621
Sioux..... 638
Crows.....651, 652
Cheyennes.....657, 658
Navajoes..... 669
Shoshonees and Bannacks.....675, 676
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Agriculture, Department of. See *Department of Agriculture.*
act to provide for certain claims against the.....90, 378
certain funds transferred, placed to the credit of, to be used in purchase and distribution of seeds in the Southern States..... 28
appropriations for the.....106, 297
Aid and Comfort
to the rebellion, what to be prima facie evidence of giving..... 75
upon whom burden of proof rests... 75
Alabama,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed.. 3
post-roads established in.....45, 327
admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c..... 73
fundamental conditions..... 73
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
fourteenth amendment of Constitution proclaimed to be adopted by..... 705
law for disbanding militia forces, repealed as to..... 266
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
Alaska,
territory ceded to the United States by Russia to constitute the collection district of..... 240
port of entry to be where..... 240
collector and his salary..... 240
regulations for the nationalization of vessels owned by residents of the ceded territory..... 240
importation into, and use in, of fire-arms and distilled spirits may be prohibited. 241
and exportation of, from other ports if destined to ports in this territory..... 241
penalty for landing or attempting to land such articles..... 241
coasting trade of territory, how regulated. 241
killing of fur-bearing animals prohibited. 241
may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury..... 241
what courts to have jurisdiction of offences under this act, &c..... 241
who may make arrests of persons or vessels..... 241
remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in..... 242
Secretary of Treasury may prescribe certain regulations..... 241
appropriation..... 241

Alaska, (continued.)
construction of steam revenue cutter for..... 302
act to protect the fur seal in..... 348
Albemarle District,
port of entry removed from Plymouth to Edenton..... 227
Alcohol. See *Distilled Spirits*.
definition of..... 126
Alexandria Canal,
act relating to..... 231
Alienation and Descent
of property, treaty provisions concerning among the
Sacs and Foxes..... 468
Miamies.....521, 527
Pottawatomies..... 534
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Cheyennes.....595, 656
Utes..... 621
Sioux..... 637
Crows..... 651
Navajoes..... 669
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes*.
Aliens,
not to maintain suit in any United States or State court, against the United States, or any person, for any act done or omitted under certain acts of Congress, relating to captured or abandoned property, &c..... 243
certain, may prosecute claims against the United States in the court of claims... 243
Alleghany Arsenal,
appropriations for..... 66
Allen, Edward B.,
payment to..... 398
Allen, Richard H.,
pension to widow and minor children of. 449
Allotments
of lands to members of the
Sacs and Foxes.....468, 497, 501
Sioux..... 637
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
Nez Percés..... 693
Almanac, American Nautical,
appropriations for.....70, 278
Alterations
of Capitol building, under whose direction to be made..... 13
American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company
may for twenty years lay and operate cables on the Atlantic coast and in any harbor thereon, except, &c..... 10
to commence operations in two years.... 10
government to have preference in use of the cables..... 10
American Baptist Board of Missions,
to designate to whom lands heretofore set apart from the American Baptist Mission shall be granted.....534, 536
American Baptist Home Mission Society,
part of military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie to be conveyed to..... 281
American Baptist Mission,
among the Pottawatomies, lands set apart for, to be granted to whom.....534, 536
American Citizens,
in foreign states, act concerning the rights of..... 223
naturalized citizens protected..... 224
release of, unjustly imprisoned by foreign governments, demanded..... 224
American Citizens, (continued.)
if release is unreasonably refused or delayed, the President to communicate the facts to Congress..... 224
treaty provisions, concerning the rights of, with
Prussia..... 615
Bavaria..... 661
Mexico..... 687
American Line of Mail and Emigrant Passenger Steamships,
between New York and one or more European Ports, act to establish...229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line*.
American Nautical Almanac,
appropriations for.....70, 278
American Seamen,
appropriation for the relief and protection of.....56, 319
for acknowledging services in rescuing from shipwreck.....56, 319
American Sharpshooters,
duties remitted to national association of. 431
Amer, Mary A.,
pension to..... 450
Ames, Mrs. Sarah F.,
additional pay for bust of President Lincoln..... 118
Amnesty,
grant of, by Executive, not to remove disqualification from registration or voting in the rebel States..... 16
full, granted to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, with restoration of all rights, &c..... 712
Anderson, Lars,
payment to, in trust for Eliza B. Anderson..... 357
Anderson, Milton,
pension to..... 371
"*Annexation*," *The Schooner*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to. 122
Annuities,
granted by the United States to the, or treaty provisions concerning,
Senecas and Shawnees..... 515
Peorias, &c..... 519
Kiowas and Comanches.....584, 590
Apaches..... 590
Cheyennes.....596, 657
Sioux..... 638
Crows..... 651
Navajoes..... 669
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 676
army officer to attend delivery of....584, 596, 652, 657, 669
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes*.
Apache, Kiowa, &c. Tribes of Indians,
treaty with, of October 21, 1867..... 589
See *Kiowa, &c.*
Apaches,
appropriations for the..... 199
Appeal,
right of, given to the Supreme Court of the United States, to certain defendants, in suits against them, as officers or agents of the government for acts done during the rebellion under color of their office or employment..... 243
Appeals. See *Court of Claims*.
from final judgments of the court of claims adverse to the United States, allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States..... 75

Appeals, (continued.)
law authorizing certain, from judgments of circuit courts to Supreme Court, repealed..... 44
Supreme Court not to exercise jurisdiction therein..... 44
from court of claims not to be prosecuted, where there is suit pending in another court for same cause, unless prior suit is withdrawn..... 77
the United States may prosecute to circuit courts without giving security for costs..... 226
Appointments,
to executive departments, bureaus, &c. none to be made, except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate..... 168
no new, in certain departments of the army, until otherwise directed by law. 318
Apportionment,
of reservations of Sissiton, &c. Sioux Indians to each head of family, in tracts of 160 acres each, conformably to legal subdivisions..... 506
Appraisers' Stores,
appropriation for construction of at Philadelphia..... 313
Appropriations,
for the army, civil expenses, consular and diplomatic expenses, deficiencies, fortifications, Indian department, legislative, &c. navy, pensions, and Post-Office Department, see those *Titles*.
for commissioners to the Indian country. 1
for expenses under the supplements to the acts for the more efficient government of the rebel States.....4, 29, 30
for deficiencies in, for contingent expenses of the Senate, for year ending June 30, 1867, &c..... 7
for printing laws, &c. in the ten rebellious States..... 8
for expenses of House of Representatives 8
for salaries of commissioner of education and his clerks..... 8
for repairs of Long Bridge..... 8
for expenses of Indian delegation, visiting Washington..... 8
for additional watchmen, &c. in the Capitol, &c.....11, 12
for uniforms to Capitol police and watchmen..... 12
for belts, arms, &c. for Capitol police.... 12
for the support in part of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home in the District of Columbia..... 13
for grading, &c. public grounds, removing buildings, &c..... 13
under act to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes..... 17
under act to carry into effect the claims of convention with Venezuela..... 18
for expenses of commissioner, &c. of the United States at the Universal Exhibition at Paris.....19, 20
under resolution giving the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal to George Peabody..... 20
for the relief of freedmen, or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia..... 20
for payment of salaries and mileage of members of Congress..... 24
Appropriations, (continued.)
for the relief of the destitute in the Western and Southwestern States..... 28
for the purchase and distribution of seeds in the Southern States..... 28
for certain expenses of collecting direct tax in Delaware..... 37
for the relief of the destitute in the District of Columbia..... 41
for the support of the military academy 42, 268
for the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson..... 60
for deficiencies in the execution of the reconstruction laws..... 63
to sustain the Indian commission, and carry out treaties made thereby..... 30
for bridge over Dakota river..... 89
to pay claims against the department of agriculture.....90, 91
for the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island rapids..... 124
for payment of invalid and other pensions..... 170
to carry into effect the treaty with Russia..... 198
for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... 232
for the government hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia..... 233
for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home..... 233
for certain expenses of the government.. 234
to pay for indexing the tax bill..... 237
to carry into effect the act extending the customs laws of the United States over Alaska.....240, 242
for commission on meters for distilled spirits..... 247
of proceeds of certain sales to defend certain suits..... 251
for breakwater at Portland, Me..... 252
transfers of, between different branches of any department prohibited..... 36
certain unexpended, for Navy Department, existing July 1, 1868, to be carried to surplus funds..... 72
statement of, to be made by Secretary of Treasury in his next annual estimates. 72
for salaries, &c. of the patent office..... 269
for the poor in the District of Columbia. 269
for construction of assay office in Idaho.. 271
for Yancton tribe of Sioux Indians..... 275
transfer of, for paper for public printing, to that for public binding and lithographing and engraving..... 343
for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress..... 347
for collecting statistics of mines and mining to be transferred to Treasury Department..... 349
Aqueduct,
across the Potomac river, from Georgetown to the Virginia shore, declared a lawful structure..... 231
may be maintained and operated, and bridge erected over it..... 231
Aqueduct, Washington,
appropriations for repairs and superintendence of..... 309
Arapahoe, &c. Indians,
treaty with, of October 28, 1867..... 593
See *Cheyennes, &c. and Northern Cheyennes, &c.*
Arapahoes,
appropriations for the..... 200

Architect of Capitol Extension,
to have supervision, &c. of repairs and alterations of Capitol building...13, 115, 284
and of grading, filling up, &c. public grounds..... 13
appropriation for public works under his supervision.....115, 306, 307
Architect, Supervising,
of the construction branch of treasury, appropriation for,..... 97
Architectural Iron Works Company,
pay to, for enlarging congressional library..... 172
Argentine Republic,
additional salary of minister of United States to..... 319
Arickarees,
appropriations for the..... 199
Arizona Territory,
appropriation for government of.....109, 300
for surveyor-general of.....101, 115
292, 306
for surveys of public lands in...116, 308
for Indian service in.....219, 222
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial..... 300
Arkansas,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued.. 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed..... 3
admitted to representation in Congress.. 72
fundamental condition..... 72
what alterations of constitution may be made..... 72
post-roads established in.....188, 327
certain proceedings of tax commissioners ratified..... 123
terms of circuit court in..... 271
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
Armories,
appropriations for repairs and improvements at..... 66
at Rock Island..... 66
portion of appropriation to be expended how..... 66
Armory at Springfield,
appropriation for purchase of land adjoining..... 66
Arms,
damaged, &c. to be sold..... 259
proceeds of sales..... 259
Armstrong, Captain James F.,
to be restored to active list of the navy.. 430
Army,
deficiency appropriation for, for the year ending June 30, 1868..... 35
officers of, holding any diplomatic or consular office, to be deemed to have resigned..... 58
officers of, dismissed by general court-martial, &c. not to be restored except by reappointment, &c..... 125
Secretary of War authorized and directed to take immediate measures to reduce expenses of, at and near New York city..... 247
suitable building to be hired for, &c. 247
officers of, to assist civil authorities and courts in sustaining the laws, &c. 698
provisions as to rank by brevet in..... 281
Army, (continued.)
appropriations for, for years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870...64–66, 315–318
recruiting and transportation of recruits 64, 316
pay of the army.....64, 316
commutation of subsistence and forage.64, 316
payments in lieu of clothing.....64, 316
subsistence in kind..... 316
contingencies.....64, 316
medical and hospital department.....64, 316
certain sums accruing to credit of, from sales of stores, to be covered in to the treasury..... 64
medical museum and medical works..64, 316
commanding-general's office.....64, 316
signal service..... 316
quartermaster's department..64, 65, 316, 317
mileage of officers.....65, 317
horses for cavalry and artillery.....317, 318
transportation, public transports, water, &c.....65, 317
clearing obstructions in roads, harbors, and rivers.....65, 317
hire or commutation of quarters, temporary huts, and repairs at established posts.....65, 66, 317
heating and cooking stoves.....66, 317
ordnance service.....66, 317
no part to pay for new cannon or small arms.....66, 317
purchase of land adjoining Springfield armory..... 66
armories and arsenals, repairs and improvements of.....66, 317, 318
preservation and repair of fortifications and works of defence.....66, 318
former appropriation for medical and surgical history of rebellion, how to be applied..... 66
medical statistics of provost-marshal-general's bureau, to be compiled, &c. by J. H. Baxter, &c..... 66
one half of appropriation for Rock Island arsenal to be applied to construction of bridge, &c..... 318
surveys for military defences..... 318
exploring expedition and survey of line of fortieth parallel, report of results of, to be published..... 318
cost to be defrayed from existing appropriations in War Department..... 318
letter-press work to be done at govment printing office..... 318
road from Du Luth to the Bois-fort Indian reservation..... 318
to be expended under direction of Secretary of War..... 318
no new commissions, promotions, nor enlistments in infantry regiments, until the whole number is reduced to twenty-five..... 318
infantry regiments to be consolidated as rapidly, &c..... 318
number of brigadier-generals limited to eight..... 318
no new promotions until number is reduced to eight..... 318
enlistments hereafter to be for five years 318
all bands now in the service to be discharged, except that at the military academy..... 318

Army, (continued.)
to receive full pay and allowances.. 318
a chief musician to be enlisted in each regiment..... 318
duties, pay, &c. of..... 318
no new appointments, nor promotions in certain departments, until otherwise directed by law..... 318
brevet rank not to entitle to precedence or command, except by special assignment of the President..... 318
such assignment not to entitle officer to additional pay or allowances... 318
Army Badges,
adopted by corps or division, officers and soldiers may wear..... 261
Army Officer
to attend to delivery of goods, &c. to
Kiowas and Comanches..... 584
Cheyennes.....596, 657
Sioux..... 639
Crows..... 652
Navajoes..... 669
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 676
Army Officers,
second auditor to audit and settle accounts of, in certain cases..... 25
Aroostook, Maine,
customs collection, district of, established 273
Houlton to be port of entry..... 273
collector, residence, pay, &c..... 273
Arrears
of pensions to be paid..... 236
Arrest,
sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House of Representatives may arrest and detain persons violating rules and regulations, to secure Capitol from defacement, &c..... 12
Arsenal Grounds,
at St. Louis, six acres of, to be designated by the Secretary of War, to be granted to the city of St. Louis in lieu of former grants..... 339
selection not to be made east of western line of ground occupied by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad..... 339
time limited for erection of monument to General Lyon, to commence to run from what date..... 339
Arsenals,
appropriations for repairs and improvements of.....66, 317, 318
Alleghany..... 66
Augusta.....66, 317
Baton Rouge..... 66
Benecia.....66, 318
Columbus, Ohio.....317, 318
Fort Monroe.....66, 318
Frankford.....66, 318
Kennebec..... 66
Leavenworth.....66, 318
Mount Vernon..... 66
New York..... 66
Pikesville.....66, 318
Rock Island..... 317
St. Louis..... 66
Vancouver..... 66
Watertown.....66, 318
Watervliet..... 66
portion of ground occupied by St. Louis, to be sold.....187, 339
by arsenal at Liberty, Mo.....187, 188
other property may be sold..... 187
Arsenals, (continued.)
proceeds of sales..... 188
machinery, &c. not sold, where to be stored..... 188
one half of appropriation for Rock Island, to be applied to build bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport..... 317
Artificial Limbs,
certain officers in the military or naval service entitled to receive..... 237
for soldiers, appropriation to pay W. S. Morse and Charles S. Shambaugh for collecting papers, &c. relating to..310, 311
appropriation for..... 316
Art, Objects of,
imported for presentation, to be exempt from customs duty..... 23
Assay Office,
established at Boise City, Idaho..... 270
officers and clerks and their salaries..... 270
to take the oath and give bond..... 270
director of mint to conduct the business. 270
regulations, returns, &c..... 270
charges for parting, assaying, &c..... 270
to be a place of deposit for public moneys 271
certificates of deposit to be issued in payment of gold-dust, &c..... 271
where payable..... 271
appropriation for construction of..... 271
construction to be commenced at once... 271
laws of the United States extended over. 271
Assay Office, New York,
appropriations for.....107, 298
Assessment,
monthly, according to capacity of distillery..... 130
for deficiency of capacity, &c..... 134
again made where liabilities are increased, except in case of retail dealers..... 152
Assessors of Internal Revenue,
appropriations for.....99, 290
may refuse to approve distiller's bond in certain cases..... 128
may require new bond..... 128
distiller's bond, under what circumstances to be approved by.....127, 131
to keep plan of distillery..... 129
to give written consent for alterations in distillery..... 129
to survey distillery, determine the capacity, make reports in triplicate..... 129
to assess special tax upon distiller only, when..... 129
to assess distiller's tax monthly..... 130
to examine distiller's return, and determine quantity of spirits produced..... 133
to account for locks and seals..... 134
report to commissioner notice of suspension of work in distillery..... 134
to receive one fourth per cent commission on all taxes, &c..... 138
to assess on ganger's report of stamps used..... 138
to reduce working capacity of distillery on due notice.....138, 139
shall not discharge duties of any other assessor..... 145
to keep register of manufactories of tobacco..... 154
to keep abstract of monthly returns..... 155
may be suspended by supervisor, when.. 145
may examine persons, books, and papers, in cases of fraud or evasion..... 155

Assignments
of claims of certain colored soldiers, sailors, and marines not to be recognized by disbursing officer..... 26
Assinaboines,
appropriations for the..... 199
Assistant Assessors, Internal Revenue,
appropriations for.....99, 290
to preserve notice of registration of each still, &c. set up..... 126
to close distillery on receiving notice of suspension of work, report to assessor, &c..... 134
to remove fastenings, locks, &c. upon notice to resume work.....134, 135
to keep record of tobacco manufactories, name of owner, and abstract of monthly returns..... 154
to make personal examinations of tobacco dealers' stock on hand..... 155
to keep books, name, place, &c. of each manufacturer of cigars..... 161
to keep record of each cigar maker..... 161
to examine stock of cigar manufacturers..... 161
Assistant Attorney-General,
office of, abolished..... 75
Assistant Attorneys-General,
appropriation for pay of.....177, 300
appointment of two authorized..... 75
their term of office and salary..... 75
their duties as to suits, &c. in the court of claims.....75, 76
Assistant Librarian of the House,
provision respecting the pay of..... 256
Assistant Messengers,
pay of, established in the executive or judicial departments..... 287
Assistant Postmasters-General,
appropriation for pay of.....105, 297
Assistant Secretaries of Legation,
appropriations for salaries of.....56, 319
not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c.....56, 321
Assistant Secretaries of State,
appropriations for.....96, 287
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury,
appropriations for.....97, 287
Assistant Secretary of Navy,
appropriations for the..... 103
Assistant Secretary of the Interior,
appropriations for pay of.....99, 291
Assistant Solicitor,
of court of claims, office of, abolished.... 75
Assistant Superintendents of Blank Agency,
of Post-Office Department, appointment, &c. of, authorized..... 196
Assistant Treasurer of the United States,
appropriations for.....98, 289
Assistant Treasurers of the United States,
in New York and San Francisco, to pay duplicate checks upon notice..... 43
appropriations for the.....107, 108, 209
for additional salaries for..... 107
no increase above what is allowed by existing law.....107, 209
salaries of clerks, &c. at Boston, not to exceed appropriation..... 299
Astor, William B.,
appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution..... 246
Asylum, Military. See *Military Asylum.*
appropriation for rebuilding at Togus, near Augusta, Me..... 111
Asylums and Hospitals,
appropriations for, at Washington..... 302
Richmond..... 302
Vicksburg..... 302
to be discontinued after the close of the present fiscal year..... 302
Asylums, National. See *National Asylums.*
provisions respecting.....250, 251
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé R. R. Co.
may purchase of the Pottawatomie Indians their unallotted lands, except, &c..... 535
conditions and terms of purchase and payment.....535, 536
Atkinson, Mary,
pension to..... 359
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad,
reports of, when and with whom to be filed..... 79
Atlantic Coast,
appropriations for survey of.....112, 302
Atlantic Dock,
government warehouses on, in Brooklyn, New York, may be sold at auction.... 7
Secretary of Treasury may execute deed. 7
Atlantic Iron Works,
payment to..... 379
Atlantic, The Steamship,
lien upon, to be enforced..... 345
Attorney-General,
appropriations for pay of, for assistants and clerks, and for office of..109, 173, 300, 301
to approve title, &c. of land in Long Island and in Boston harbor before it is taken possession of by the United States.... 7
to approve title to Ruggles property near New York Navy-yard..... 29
to assent to compromises, &c. of suits under internal revenue law..... 60, 166
and assistants to attend to prosecution and defence of suits in the court of claims on behalf of the United States..... 75
to call on heads of departments for information in certain cases..... 76
duty of heads of departments in such cases..... 76
assistants and clerks authorized.....75, 76
expense of legal assistance to..... 101
law authorizing to employ counsel to aid district attorneys, repealed..... 294
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department..... 301
Auctioneers,
sales by, of liquors, exempt from certain penalties..... 144
Auditor of Treasury for Post-Office Department,
appropriations for.....98, 289
Auditors of the Treasury,
appropriations for.....97, 98, 173, 288, 290
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.,
appropriations for.....66, 317
Avery, William,
may select one hundred and sixty acres of land..... 497

B.

Badges
of their army corps, officers and soldiers may wear, on occasions of ceremony.. 261
Baker, Jacob S.,
pension to..... 454

Balances
of public accounts, stated by auditor and certified by comptroller, not to be modified by heads of departments..... 54
Balances, Foreign, Post-Office,
appropriations for payment of..... 323
Ball, Sarah E.,
pension to..... 413
Ballard, Captain A. W.,
claim of, to be allowed.....427, 428
Bands,
all now in service, except that at military academy, to be discharged..... 318
to receive full pay and allowances... 318
Bankers,
to pay a tax of ten per cent upon notes of cities, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867..... 6
how to be collected..... 6
Banking Associations and Banks,
to pay a tax of ten per cent upon notes of cities, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867..... 6
tax how to be collected..... 6
Banking Associations. See *National Banking Associations.*
not to loan money upon bank-notes, &c. as collateral..... 270
Bankok, Siam,
appropriation for pay of interpreter at... 174
for pay of consul at.....57, 320
salary of consul and interpreter at, established..... 322
marshal, to have no salary..... 322
expenses of prison at..... 322
Bankruptcy Act,
appropriation for expenses incurred by the Chief Justice of the United States, under the..... 175
in proceedings commenced after January 1, 1869, discharges not to be granted to debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent, unless.....227, 228
amendments to..... 228
registers may administer certain oaths... 228
commissioners may take proof of debts, subject to, &c..... 228
Bannack Tribe of Indians. See *Shoshonees, &c.*
treaty between the United States and the Shoshonees, &c. of July 3, 1868.....
Bannocks,
appropriations for the..... 222
Barker, Elizabeth,
payment of pension to..... 385
Barmen,
appointment and pay of consul at..... 320
Barney, Samuel Chase, Jr.,
may change his name to Samuel Chase DeKrafft..... 33
when act to take effect..... 33
Barracks and Quarters,
appropriations for.....65, 314
Barracks, Buildings, &c.
at Camp Chase to be turned over to national asylum, &c..... 21
Barricklow, Henry,
may locate, &c. certain duplicate land warrants..... 456
Bartholow, Lemuel,
pension to..... 458
Barton, Julia A.,
pension to..... 421
Barton, Ruth,
pension to..... 418
Baton Rouge Arsenal,
appropriation for..... 66
Bavaria,
treaty with, concerning the citizenship of emigrants..... 661
citizens of Bavaria to be held as citizens of the United States, when, &c..... 661
citizens of the United States to be held as citizens of Bavaria, when, &c...661, 662
the declaration of intention not to have the effect of naturalization.. 662
naturalized citizens of either country liable, on return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration..... 662
former convention for extradition of fugitives from justice to remain in force. 662
Bavarians, naturalized in America and renewing their residence in Bavaria, without the intent, &c. held to renounce their naturalization in the United States..... 662
so with American citizens in Bavaria..... 662
when this intent not to return may be held not to exist..... 662
when this convention is to take effect and how long to be in force..... 663
protocol of May 26, 1868.....663, 664
naturalization and residence required to constitute a citizen.....663, 664
what to constitute residence.....664, 665
no punishment for the act of emigration. 664
rights of resident aliens not affected by this treaty..... 664
meaning of "permanent residence" in a certain Bavarian military law..... 665
recovery of former citizenship, stipulations concerning.....665, 666
Baxter, Surgeon J. H.,
to compile the medical statistics of provost-marshals-general's bureau..... 662
to complete medical statistics of the provost-marshal's bureau..... 662
Bay of Biloxi,
bridge may be built across, by the New Orleans M. & C. R. R. Co..... 38
drawbridge to be maintained..... 38
Bay of St. Louis,
bridge across, may be built by the New Orleans M. & C. R. R. Co..... 38
drawbridge to be maintained..... 38
Beacon Lights,
appropriations for.....303, 304
Beacons and Buoys,
appropriations for.....112, 113, 303, 304
Beals and Dixon,
accounts of, to be adjusted and paid..... 430
Beaufort, South Carolina,
made a port of entry..... 227
Belgium,
postal convention with, August 21, 1867. 565
exchange of correspondence..... 565
to embrace what..... 565
offices for exchange of mails in each country..... 565
arrangements for despatch of mails..... 565
cost of transportation.....565
weight for single rate of postage and rule of progression..... 565
rates of postage.....565, 566
rates when direct steam lines are established..... 566
prepayment of postage optional..... 566

Belgium, (continued.)
proceedings when postages are unpaid or not sufficiently paid..... 566
registered articles to pay additional fee.. 566
what correspondence may be registered.. 566
basis for settlement of accounts..... 566
regulations for despatch of correspondence.....566, 567
exchange of correspondence by open mails..... 567
transit of closed mails through either country..... 567
postal accounts when to be stated, &c.... 567
rule for the conversion of money to be agreed upon..... 567
transfer of closed mails without expense. 567
official communications..... 567
detailed regulations..... 567
missent letters, articles, &c..... 567
reduction in favor of the United States in the transit of closed mails..... 568
former conventions to cease to be of force..... 568
when this convention takes effect, and how long to continue..... 568
subject to approval, &c..... 568
Benecia Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
Bennett, George,
pension to..... 369
Berg, Susan V.,
pension to..... 371
Bermuda,
provision for exchange of correspondence between the United States and..... 547
Berry, Joseph,
pension to minor children of..... 412
Bidwell, Emily B.,
pension to..... 426
former pension discontinued..... 426
Biennial Register,
appropriation for compiling and supervising.....101, 292
superintendent of public documents to compile and supervise..... 292
Biennial Sessions
of legislative assemblies of Territories, amount appropriated, to be expended only for..... 109
for legislative assembly of Montana..... 281
for legislative assemblies of all the Territories..... 300
Binding, Public,
appropriations for.....95, 285
to be done at public bindery..... 285
certain payments for, not to be allowed.. 285
salary of foreman of, established..... 95
Birch, James H.,
payment to, for contesting seat in the House..... 310
Birmingham,
appointment and pay of consul at..... 320
Bituminous substances,
products of, except, &c. after March 31, 1868, to be taxed at one half former rates..... 59
Blackfeet Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 645
Blackfeet Indians,
appropriations for the.....215, 217
Black River,
in Lorain county, Ohio, bridge may be built over..... 82
draw, &c..... 82
Black, Samuel,
land granted to..... 498
Blair, William H.,
pension to..... 424
Blake, F. N.,
land patent to issue to..... 381
Blank Agency for Post-Office Department,
established at Washington..... 196
superintendent and assistants authorized, and their salaries..... 196
other blank agencies abolished..... 196
Blank Agents and Assistants,
appropriations for.....55, 323
Blank Books,
all, to be made at the government bindery..... 285
Blockaded Ports,
provisions concerning, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic,..... 480
Blunt, Charles E.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 342
Boards of Registration. See *Rebel States, Registration*,
to superintend the elections for delegates to conventions to frame constitutions for rebel States, to be appointed in military districts by commanding generals..... 3
duties and powers of,.....3, 15
race or color not to disqualify for membership of..... 15
members of, may be removed, and vacancies filled..... 16
action of, not to be affected by opinions of any civil officers..... 16
expenses of the, how raised and paid.... 4
"Bob," The Schooner,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Boise City, Idaho,
assay office established at..... 271
Bois-fort Indian Reservation,
appropriation for road from Du Luth to..... 318
Bois-fort Indians,
appropriations for the..... 201
Bolaye, Sophia,
private land claim of, in Missouri, confirmed..... 458
Bond, Hugh L.,
made manager of National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers..... 250
to fill the unexpired term of Horatio G. Stebbins..... 250
Bond. See *Penalties*.
of distiller, when to be approved..... 128
amount of distiller's..... 127
condition of distiller's..... 127
false or fraudulent, penalties for..... 128
of distiller to pay tax on spirits..... 135
of manufacturers of tobacco..... 152
specifications of..... 154
conditions of..... 154
may be increased, &c. by commissioner..... 154
for exportation of spirits, conditions of... 148
Bonded Warehouses,
for storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff in bond..... 157
to be known as export bonded warehouses..... 157
to be under whose charge..... 157
tobacco and snuff, when to be removed to.....157, 158

Bonds,
city of Washington may issue not over $800,000 to pay its floating debt..... 226
Commercial Navigation Company may issue..... 230
amount, and when payable..... 230
principal and interest, payable in coin 230
to be registered at Post-Office Department..... 230
Postmaster-General to apply moneys earned for postages to pay the interest of the bonds, and balance for sinking fund..... 230
when sinking fund equals principal, interest how to be paid, and postages how applied..... 230
Book Binding,
for departments and bureaus, except, &c. to be done at government office..... 120
Boothbay, Maine,
made a port of delivery..... 63
Boston,
site, &c. to be purchased for building for sub-treasury and post-office at..... 250
location of powder magazines in the vicinity of.....251, 252
salaries of clerks and messengers in office of assistant treasurer at, not to exceed the appropriation..... 299
appropriation for laying foundation for building for post-office and sub-treasury at..... 305
Boston Harbor,
Secretary of War may take possession of part of Long Island in, for military purposes..... 7
Attorney-General to approve the title.... 7
commission upon the erection of bridge in 256
Botanical Garden,
appropriations for.....95, 172, 286, 309
how to be expended..... 309
Bouligny, John E.,
act for relief of heirs of, suspended..... 353
Boundary Line,
between the United States and part of British possessions, appropriations for commission to run and mark..... 310
Bounties,
for colored soldiers and sailors, appropriations for..... 302
given to certain troops of Missouri as to volunteers..... 256
additional clerks authorized to facilitate payment of..... 43
clerk may sign certificates and papers for second auditor and comptroller.... 44
duplicate checks for, may be paid by, &c. 43
appropriation for clerks for payment of.. 64
Bounty,
resolution in reference to the payment, &c. of, due to certain colored soldiers, sailors, and marines.....26, 27
act in relation to additional..... 334
discharge by "expiration of term of service" to entitle to bounty..... 334
widow, minor children, or parents of any soldier who has died after an honorable discharge may receive the additional bounty..... 334
claims for additional bounty, after May 1, 1869, to be adjusted and settled by whom..... 334
claims for, to be void, unless presented prior to December 1, 1869..... 334
Bounty, Additional,
to certain enlisted soldiers, may be paid to their heirs, if, &c..... 37
act in relation to..... 334
Boynton, Rev. Charles B.,
may draw amount appropriated to payment of chaplain of the House..... 353
Branch Mint,
appropriations for, at Carson City...114, 299
Charlotte.....107, 298
Denver.....107, 298
New Orleans.....107, 298, 299
San Francisco.....106, 298, 299
at San Francisco, appropriation for construction of..... 306
at Carson City, appropriation for machinery at..... 315
Brandy from Grapes, Peaches, or Apples,
tax on..... 125
distillers of, may be exempted from other taxes, &c..... 125
Brazil,
appropriations for mail steamship service between the United States and.....55, 175, 323
Breakwater,
at Portland, Me., appropriation for..... 252
Brevet,
repeal of provision as to rank of..... 281
commissions by, when and for what to be conferred, and to bear what date..... 281
Brevet Rank,
not to entitle an officer to precedence or command except by special assignment of the President..... 318
such assignment not to entitle to additional pay or allowances..... 318
Brewer, Major A. L.,
credit to be allowed in the accounts of... 429
Brewers,
not required to pay special tax as wholesale liquor dealers..... 151
Bridge,
connecting Rock Island with cities of Rock Island and Davenport..... 317
across the East River, between New York and Brooklyn, when completed, to be a lawful structure and a post-road...336, 337
how to be built..... 337
plans to be submitted to Secretary of War..... 337
Secretary of War, if he approves the plan may notify company, who may then build bridge..... 337
bridge not to be built until plan is approved..... 337
changes of plan to be approved..... 337
act authorizing, may be altered or repealed..... 337
over the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Newport, consent of Congress given to the erection of.....347, 348
how to be constructed..... 348
when completed, to be a legal structure and a post-road..... 348
assent of Congress, may be withdrawn... 348
across the Connecticut River..... 272
Southern Minnesota R. R. Co. may build across the Mississippi at Lacrosse, Wisconsin..... 37
made a post-route..... 37
may be built across the Black river in Lorain County, Ohio..... 82
draw, &c..... 82

Bridge, (continued.)
over Dakota river, money for completion of..... 89
authorized across the Missouri river, on or near the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth..... 121
right of way through military reservation..... 122
height, spans, piers, &c.....121, 122
made a post-road..... 122
across the Missouri river at St. Joseph.. 122
across the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis, authority given to build..... 123
across the Potomac river from Georgetown to the Virginia shore, may be built and maintained..... 231
a railroad may be located and operated across said bridge..... 232
rates of toll established..... 232
to be published in Washington city newspapers..... 232
may be commuted..... 232
penalty for injuring or attempting to evade toll..... 232
to be open for the passage of troops and munitions of war of the United States. 232
act authorizing the construction of, to be void, if bridge is not completed in five years..... 232
no one railroad to have exclusive rights.. 232
Bridge in Boston Harbor,
commission upon the erection of..... 256
Bridges
across the Maquoketa and Iowa rivers in Iowa..... 257
Bridges across the Potomac,
pay of draw-keepers of.....96
appropriation for the care and repairs of 117, 308, 309
Bridges, George W.,
payment to..... 409
Brielmayer, Frederica,
pension to..... 423
Brien, George T.,
pension to..... 390
Brigadier-Generals,
number limited to eight..... 318
no appointment to be made until number is reduced to less than eight..... 318
Brown, Henry,
pension to widow and children of..... 389
Brown, Mary,
pension to..... 426
Brown, Mary R.,
pension to..... 443
Brown, Rehma,
and children, pension to..... 389
Bryson, Captain Goldman,
payment to his company of mounted volunteers..... 442
Bucksport, Maine,
made a port of delivery..... 63
Buel, Rev. D. Hillhouse,
certain certificate of registered stock to be issued to..... 461
Buenos Ayres,
salary of consul at, established..... 320
Bugher, Josephine K.,
pension to..... 374
Building
occupied by War Department, appropriations for..... 295
by paymaster-general..... 295
by Navy Department..... 297
Building corner F and Fifteenth Street,
appropriations for the..... 103
Building corner F and Seventeenth Street,
appropriations for the.....35, 103, 295, 314
Building occupied by the State Department,
appropriations for the..... 287
Buildings, Public,
appropriations for.....96, 117, 118, 172, 176
Buildings used by Treasury Department,
provision for the care and superintendence of the..... 311
Bullion, Gold and Silver,
mint and branches to continue to refine. 114
no contract to exchange crude, &c. for refined bars until, &c..... 114
Burden of Proof,
on party asserting the loyalty of any person during the rebellion, to prove the same affirmatively..... 75
on claimants of distilled spirits, in cases of seizure, to show that no fraud has been committed..... 140
Burdett, Carrie E.,
pension to..... 382
Bureau for Relief of Freedmen and Refugees,
commissioner of, to expend appropriations for the relief of freedmen, &c. in the District of Columbia..... 20
continued for one year and re-established where discontinued, if, &c..... 83
to be discontinued in any State, when, &c. 83
educational division not affected, until, &c..... 83
unexpended balances, how applied..... 83
officers of veteran reserve corps and of volunteers now on duty, &c. may be retained when, &c..... 83
authority of..... 83
school buildings, &c. may be sold..... 83
proceeds of such sales..... 83
appropriations for.....20, 302
See *Freedmen, &c. Bureau of.*
Bureau of Statistics,
office of director of, abolished..... 99
who to act as director..... 99
Bureaus,
in case of death, &c. of chief of, who to fill the vacancy..... 168
Bureaus in the Navy Department,
appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870..68, 171, 104, 105, 276–279, 296, 297
Bureaus of Treasury Department,
accounts for contingent expenses of, not to be allowed, except, &c..... 311
furniture and repairs for..... 311
Burke, Martin,
pension to..... 411
Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.,
interest of the United States in "Market Square," Burlington, Iowa, released to 2
Burlington, Iowa,
an ordinance of City Council of, ratified. 2
interest of the United States in "Market Square" in, conveyed to railroad..... 2
title to certain public lands in, confined to "Independent School District"..... 82
Burlington, Vt.,
term of circuit and district courts to be held at..... 274
court-house and jail to be built there by the State of Vermont..... 274
how may be used by the United States..... 274

Busteed, Richard, Jr.,
payment to..... 351
Butler, Elizabeth,
widow of Cyrus Butler, pension to..... 368
Butler, Roderick R.,
of Tennessee, political disabilities removed from..... 360
form of oath to be taken by..... 360

C.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad,
time for completing first section of, extended..... 349
Calapooias,
appropriations for the.....200, 218
California,
post-roads established in.....45, 188, 327
selection of agricultural college lands by. 68
limitation thereon..... 68
office of surveyor-general of, &c.101, 115, 292, 306
surveys of public lands in.....116, 308
appropriation for Indian hostilities in... 175
not to be paid, except, &c..... 175
appropriations for Indian service in.199, 219, 221
district court of, to have jurisdiction of offences under act establishing the Alaska collection district..... 241
Cameron, Lafayette,
pension to children of..... 390
Camp, Ann O.,
title of the United States to certain land in Missouri, released to..... 377
Camp Chase,
the barracks, &c. at, to be turned over to national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers..... 21
Campeau, Andrew J.,
certain locations and purchases of land by, confirmed..... 462
Canada,
consular officers of the United States in, not to charge tonnage fees on certain vessels..... 322
to receive foreign moneys for official fees at usual rates..... 322
no tonnage or clearance fees to be charged on certain vessels, except for the first clearing in each year..... 322
Canada Long Wools,
to be included in "Class 2, Combing wools"..... 21
Cannon,
no part of appropriation for ordnance service to be applied to the purchase of new.....66, 317
Capacity,
producing, of distillery, return of, to be not less than eighty per cent..... 134
of distillery prescribed, how determined. 129
Capehart, Charles E.,
payment to..... 358
Capital Cases,
act providing for the execution of judgments of death in courts of the United States..... 338
Capital Offences,
indictments for certain, to be found within five years from, &c..... 183
Capitol Building,
rules and regulations made to secure the, from defacement, &c..... 12
Capitol Building, (continued.)
appropriation for improving public grounds and streets about the..... 13
appropriations for outstanding liabilities. 172
no part to be paid until accounts are fully examined..... 172
alterations, additions, and repairs of, to be made under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension.....13, 284
to be paid from what appropriations 284
Capitol Extension,
appropriation for repairing and finishing 115, 306
no improvements, &c. to be made except under direction of supervising architect 115
Capitol Grounds,
appropriations for..... 117, 309
Capitol Police,
appropriation for compensation of additional lieutenant and private of the, authorized..... 12
pattern for uniform to be selected..... 12
uniforms to be furnished each member of, how, and at what price..... 12
belts, arms, &c. to be furnished..... 12
deficiency appropriation for..... 60
members of, to furnish their own uniforms after June 30, 1869..... 94
appropriations for.....94, 284
into what funds to be paid..... 284
Capote Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Capper, Carrie C.,
land granted to..... 503
Captured and Abandoned Property,
remedy giving in certain cases of seizure under the act relating to, by preferring claim in the court of claims, to be exclusive.....243, 244
provision as to suits, under said act..... 244
money received from sales of, to be paid into the treasury, with interest if, &c... 251
refusing or neglecting to pay over such money to be deemed embezzlement..... 251
appropriation of part of proceeds of, to defend suits, &c..... 251
Captures,
by Admiral Farragut's fleet, act in relation to..... 336
vessels belonging to the fleet in May, 1862, to be entitled to the benefits of the prize laws..... 336
what courts to have jurisdiction..... 336
shares awarded to be paid out of the treasury of the United States..... 336
Carmichael, Peter, M.,
allowance to be made to, in settlement of accounts..... 433
Carney, Matilda,
pension to..... 448
Carpets,
for either house of Congress, to be purchased only how..... 284
Carroll, Julia,
pension to..... 422
Carson City,
appropriation for branch mint at..... 114
for machinery for branch mint at... 315
Carson, Mrs. Susan,
pension to, and for her minor children... 443
Carts and Tools,
appropriations for..... 309

Carver, Stephen T.,
pension to 411
Casks or Packages,
marks, stamps, and brands on, to be effaced 142
Cassidy, Elizabeth,
pension to 406
Casting away of Vessels,
indictments for, to be found within five years from, &c 183
Cattle Disease,
appropriations for investigation of 298
Cavalry and Artillery Horses,
appropriation for 314, 317
Cayuses,
appropriations for the 218
Cemeteries,
columns from Pennsylvania Bank Building given to certain 262
Cemeteries, National,
appropriations for 309
Cemetery,
restoration of the Protestant American, at Acapulco 321
Census,
to be taken, and annuities, &c. distributed according thereto, to the
Wyandottes 516
Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws 520
Miamies 520, 521
Pottawatomies 532
Kiowas and Comanches 584
Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches 589
Cheyennes and Arapahoes 596
Crows 652
Navajoes 669
Sioux 688
Shoshonees and Bannacks 676
new, to be made of the North Carolina or Eastern Cherokees 228
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Census Office,
appropriation for taking eighth census in West Virginia 172
no part to be paid to, &c 172
Cerre, Gabriel,
private land claim of, in Missouri, confirmed 458
Certificate of Registry
of vessels, law requiring the oath of other owners than the applicant for, repealed 84
or enrolment and license to issue to certain foreign built vessels 122
certain tax to be first paid 122
Certificates,
by the Secretary of State, that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted 706, 708
Certificates of Deposit
may be issued in payment of deposits of gold-dust, &c. at assay office at Boise City, Idaho 271
where payable 271
appropriations for 300
Certificates of Thanks,
awarded to soldiers by legislatures of States, may be sent by mail, free of postage 248
Certified Copies. See *Copies. Evidence.*
of certain papers, &c. to be evidence 266
Certifying Checks,
on National Banking Association, regulations concerning 335, 336
penalty for unlawfully 336
Cession,
to the United States by the Sissiton, &c. Indians, of the right to construct wagon-roads, railroads, mail stations and telegraph-lines, across, over, and upon their lands 596
See *Sissiton, &c.*
of territory by Russia to the United States 539, 543
boundaries of, and to include what .. 539, 541, 543
Cession of Lands to the United States,
by the Sacs and Foxes 495
by the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws 514, 526
by the Ute Indians 620
by the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes 656
cessions of their reservations held in common not to be valid, unless not less than three fourths of the adult male Indians interested therein execute them 585, 622, 652, 658
so as to the Navajoes 670
Sioux 689
Shoshonees and Bannacks 676
Champagne. See *Wine.*
internal revenue tax upon 144
"Champlain," The Barge,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to. 122
Change of Name,
provision as to, for residents in the District of Columbia 33
Charities and Charitable Institutions in the District of Columbia,
appropriations by Congress for, to be audited by first auditor of the treasury 234
to continue under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior 234
Charleston, S. C.,
salary of assistant treasurer at, established 107
construction of steam revenue cutter for .. 302
appropriation for purchase of "Club House" at, and fitting it up for United States courts 305
expenses not to exceed the appropriation 306
Charts,
surplus, of northwestern lakes may be sold to navigators 303
Chastas,
appropriations for the 200
Checks,
assistant treasurers of New York and San Francisco to pay certain duplicate, &c 43
on national banking associations not to be certified, unless, &c 335, 336
See *National Banking Association.*
Checks and Certificates of Deposit,
for assistant treasurer of New York, appropriations for 108, 300
Chemists,
not to be taxed on certain stills used by them for, &c 150
Cherokee Nation,
appropriations for the 222
expenses of delegation to Washington to be paid 223

Cherokees,
new roll or census to be made of the North Carolina or Eastern..... 228
payments to be made to, upon this roll... 228
commissioner of Indian affairs to supervise..... 228
Chester,
Pennsylvania, made a port of delivery... 10
surveyor at, appointment, residence, and salary of..... 10
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribe of Indians,
treaty with the, of October 28, 1867.... 593
peace and friendship to be preserved..... 593
offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished..... 593
among the Indians to be given up to the United States, or, &c..... 593
rules for ascertaining damages..... 594
reservation, boundaries..... 594
who not to reside thereon, &c..... 594
reservation to be enlarged if, &c.... 594
buildings to be constructed..... 594
agent to make his home and reside where his duties are..... 594
heads of families desiring to commence farming may select lands, &c..... 595
effect of such selection, &c..... 595
persons not heads of families may select lands..... 595
certificate of selection to be delivered, &c..... 595
to be recorded..... 595
survey to be made..... 595
alienation and descent of property..... 595
children between six and sixteen to attend school..... 595
schoolhouses and teachers..... 595
duty of agent..... 595
seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished to whom..... 595
instruction in farming to be given..... 595
physician, farmer, &c. may be withdrawn, &c. and additional appropriation made in such case..... 596
articles in lieu of money and annuities to be given..... 596
annual appropriation of money for thirty years..... 596
army officer to be present at delivery of goods..... 596
census to be taken annually..... 596
lands outside of reservation relinquished to the United States..... 596
right to hunt reserved..... 596
limit made to white settlements..... 596
express agreements as to railroads..... 596
wagon trains, coaches, &c..... 596
white women and children..... 597
white men..... 597
railroads and other roads..... 597
damages to their reservation..... 597
military posts and roads..... 597
cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c..... 597
physician, &c. to be furnished by the United States..... 597
annual presents to be made for most valuable crops..... 597
reservation to be permanent home, &c... 597
Cheyennes,
appropriations for the..... 200
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.,
patent to issue to, for eighty acres of Fort Howard military reserve..... 252
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company
may select their lands along full extent of original route of railroad from Fon du Lac..... 307
Chicago University,
customs duty remitted on certain meridian circles imported for..... 464
Chickasaw Indians. See *Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.*
act for relief of friendly.....177, 178
Chickasaws,
claim of, against the United States, to be examined..... 223
Chief Clerk in Office of Sergeant-at-Arms,
of the house, salary of, established..... 264
Chief Engineer,
appropriations for office of.....103, 294, 295
Chief Engineer of the Army,
to direct expenditure of the money appropriated to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings..... 9
Chief Musician,
one to be enlisted in each regiment..... 318
duties, pay and allowances of..... 318
Chief of Division of Dead-Letter Office,
appropriation for pay of..... 314
Chief of Engineers,
may employ certain civil engineers to make surveys, &c. of certain western and northwestern rivers..... 28
their compensation..... 28
Chief of Ordnance,
appropriations for office of.....103, 294, 295
Chiefs and Headmen
of the Sissiton, &c. Sioux Indians may adopt and enforce laws, under sanction of Indian agent, to secure life and property, advance civilization, &c..... 510
Chien Pierre,
payment to, for friendly services to the Crow Indians..... 207
China,
mail steamship service between the United States and, to be improved and extended, if, &c.....30, 31
appropriations for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and...55, 323
Chippewas,
appropriations for the.....200, 204, 211
removal of scattering bands of, in Minnesota, to reservation near White Earth Lake..... 204
money and rations to be given..... 204
mill at Red Lake..... 204
Chippewas of the Mississippi,
appropriation to pay expenses of delegation of..... 8
Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians,
act for the relief of friendly.....177, 178
compromise and agreements with, adopted 177
amount agreed upon to be paid out of funds held in trust for them..... 177
bonds, &c. held in trust for, may be sold if, &c..... 178
but not for less than par..... 178
payments to be made to whom..... 178
certain powers of attorney to be held invalid..... 178
bonds of Indiana, not to be sold..... 178
Choctaws,
appropriations for the..... 205
claim of, against the United States, to be examined..... 223

Christie, James H.,
payment to, for expense of contesting seat in the house..... 310
Churches,
built on territory ceded by Russia to the United States, to remain the property of members of the Greek Oriental Church 541
Cigarettes and Cheroots,
to be treated as cigars..... 160
Cigar Makers,
shall register..... 152
name and residence of, kept by assistant assessor..... 161
Cigars,
tax on..... 160
inspection of, rules prescribed by commissioner for..... 160
manufacturer of, to furnish statement.... 160
to give bond..... 160
to keep sign, form of, &c.....160, 161
packed in new boxes in numbers of..... 161
penalty for packing, numbering, &c. other than as prescribed..... 161
sale of, at retail..... 161
manufacturers of, to make and return inventory yearly..... 161
revenue stamps to be prepared for..... 162
imported, duty on..... 162
tax on, same as domestic..... 163
labels, how affixed..... 162
when forfeited to the United States..... 162
manufactured on commission, actual maker to affix stamps..... 163
manufactories of, to be numbered consecutively..... 161
manufacturer of, not having paid special tax nor given bond, shall forfeit..... 163
imported, owner of, liable to penal provisions as in case of domestic..... 163
how stamped, and stamps how cancelled..... 163
if not stamped after April 1, 1869, forfeited..... 164
Circuit Courts,
times and places of holding and jurisdiction of, in the district of Nebraska.... 5
term of, established in Arkansas..... 271
term of, at Burlington, Vt., established.. 274
may be held in court-house to be there built..... 274
term of, for the western district of Pennsylvania, to be held at Erie..... 42
final judgments in, in civil cases, against revenue officers, may be re-examined in Supreme Court without regard to amount in controversy..... 44
appeals from certain judgments of, not allowed..... 44
terms of, in Tennessee..... 80
times and places for holding, for the northern district of Florida..... 239
terms of, at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola, discontinued..... 239
Citizenship,
certain soldiers and sailors not to be deemed deserters so as to lose, from certain acts..... 14
Citizenship of Emigrants,
convention between the United States and Prussia for regulating..... 615
See *Prussia.*
naturalization and residence required to constitute, under treaty with Bavaria 664, 665
Citizenship of Emigrants, (continued.)
recovery of former..... 665
See *Bavaria.*
convention between the United States and Mexico for regulating..... 687
See *Mexico.*
Citizens of the United States,
the civilized inhabitants of the territory ceded by Russia to be..... 542
act concerning the rights of, in foreign countries..... 223
protection to, in foreign states..... 224
release of those imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded..... 224
City Hall in Washington, D. C.,
repairs of..... 115
City National Bank of New Orleans,
name of, to be changed to "Germania National Bank of New Orleans," when, &c..... 281
rights and liabilities of, to belong to the association under the new name..... 281
Civil Engineers,
at navy yards, appointment of..... 69
Civil Establishment at Navy Yards,
appropriations for.....69, 277–279
appointment of civil engineer and naval store keeper at..... 69
of superintendents of mechanical departments..... 69
Civil Expenses Appropriation,
appropriations for civil expenses for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....110–120, 301–311
expenses of loans and treasury notes.... 111, 301
no part for commissions..... 111
printing and binding for departments and bureaus, except, &c. to be done at government printing office..... 111
supervising and local inspectors of steamboats.....111, 301
no supervising inspector to be allowed more than $1,000 in any year for travel..... 111
no local inspector over $500..... 111
local inspectors may be allowed not over $700 in any year for travel..... 301
special agent.....111, 301
annual meeting of supervising inspectors 111, 302
furniture, repairs, &c. of instruments.... 302
telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States.....111, 302
detection and punishment of counterfeiters, &c.....111, 302
collection of claims due the United States 111, 302
sick and disabled seamen.....111, 302
details of amounts collected and expended to be given Congress annually..... 111
revision of the statutes, commissioners, printing, &c..... 111
messengers conveying electoral votes.... 111
rebuilding military asylum near Augusta, Me..... 111
no further appropriation by government..... 111
Congressional Globe and Appendix..... 111
coast survey.....112, 302
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....112, 302
Pacific coast.....112, 302
publishing observations.....112, 302

Civil Expenses Appropriation, (continued.)
engineers for steamers used in coast survey....112, 303
repairs and maintenance of vessels112, 303
northern and northwestern lakes 112, 303
surplus charts of northwestern lakes may be sold.... 303
for survey and report and for repairing wharf at site for navy yard, near New London, Ct.... 303
no amount beyond appropriation to be contracted to be paid for this purpose.... 303
lighthouse establishment.... ....112, 303
Atlantic, Gulf, lake, and Pacific coasts....112, 303
lighthouse at Trowbridge Point in Thunder Bay, Michigan.... 112
at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan.... 112
repairs, seamen's wages, and incidental expenses....112, 303
keepers of lighthouses, beacons, and light vessels....112, 303
beacons, buoys, and fog-signals.112, 113, 303
inspection of lights.... ....112, 303
experiments with new illuminating apparatus and fog-signals.... 113
re-establishing lights on southern coast.... 113
life-saving stations and life-boats.113, 303
for building and repairing lighthouses, light stations, stake-lights, beacons, &c.303, 304
wharf, &c. at Black Rock light-station... 303
Staten Island lighthouse depot.... 303
steam-tender for service in the Gulf.... 304
experiments with new illuminating apparatus and fog-signals.... 304
light-ships.... 304
life-saving stations and life-boats.... 304
contingencies of life-saving stations.... 304
Secretary of Treasury may sell, after public notice of a week, and convey any real estate not needed for lighthouse purposes.... 304
avails of sale to be paid into the treasury.... 304
revenue-cutter service....113, 304, 305
expenses of revenue marine, how to be paid.... 113
five of the six revenue cutters on lakes to be laid up.... 114
certain revenue cutters to be withdrawn from Atlantic coast.... 114
construction of four steam revenue cutters.... 302
not to cost more than the sum appropriated.... 302
construction branch of Treasury Department....114, 305
moneys appropriated for the extension of the treasury building to be disbursed by whom.... 305
who may be designated as disbursing agents for public buildings.... 306
construction, &c. of public buildings at Bangor, Me....114, 305
Boston.... 305
Cairo, Ill....114, 305
Charleston, S. C.... 305
Columbia, S. C.... 305
Des Moines, Iowa.... 114

Civil Expenses Appropriation, (continued.)
Knoxville.... 305
Madison, Wisc.... ....114, 305
New York.... 305
Ogdensburg, N. Y.... 114
Philadelphia....114, 306
Portland, Me....114, 305, 306
Portland, Oregon....114, 305
Saint Paul, Minn....1114, 305
San Francisco.... 306
Springfield, Ill.... ....114, 306
building at Portland, Oregon, when completed, not to cost over $100,000.... 114
repairs, &c. of public buildings..114, 305
furniture, heating....114, 305
vaults and safes....114, 305
north wing of treasury building.... 114
branch mint at Carson City, Nevada 114
for foundation, &c. for building in Boston for post-office and sub-treasury.... 305
for post-office in New York.... 305
exchange of property in New York anthorized.... 305
no money to be paid, or liability incurred therefor.... 305
for post-office and court-house at Columbia, S. C.... 305
site to be given.... 305
for purchasing "Club House" at Charleston, S. C.... 305
expense not to exceed appropriation. 306
preservation and protection of public buildings already commenced.... 305
mint and branches to refine gold and silver bullion.... 114
not to contract to exchange crude bullion for refined bars.... 114
Interior Department....115, 118, 306
rent of offices for surveyors-general..115, 306
continuing geological survey of the Territories by Professor Hayden.... 306
collecting statistics of mines and mining by Professor Raymond.... 306
transfer of former appropriation.... 306
statistics of mines and mining.... 115
receiving, &c. copyright books.... 115
public works under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.115, 306
Capitol extension.... ....115, 306
no improvements, &c. except by direction, &c. of architect.... 115
new dome of Capitol....115, 306
city hall in Washington.... 115
renovating and ventilating court-room.... 115
city authorities to expend like sum.... 115
patent-office building and G Street115, 307
annual repairs of old part of Capitol. 306
western front of post-office building. 307
city of Washington to pave westerly half of Eighth Street.... 307
cost to be assessed on private property.... 307
city of Washington to pave north half of G Street, between, &c.... 307
cost to be assessed on private property.... 307
site, &c. for post-office, court-house, &c. in Omaha.... 307
Smithsonian Institution.... 307
for care of bonds held in trust for.... 118
metropolitan police....116, 307

Civil Expenses Appropriation, (continued.)
cities of Washington and Georgetown and county of Washington to pay certain sums, and in what proportion....116, 307
special tax therefor....116, 307
expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands....116, 307
registers and receivers and incidental expenses....116, 307
surveying public lands in
Arizona....116, 308
California....116, 308
Colorado....116, 308
Dakota....116, 307
Florida.... 117
Idaho T....116, 308
Kansas....116, 308
Minnesota....116, 307
Montana....117, 307
Nebraska....116, 307
Nevada....116, 308
New Mexico.... 308
Oregon....116, 308
Utah T....117, 308
Washington T....117, 308
Wyoming.... 308
surveying boundary line between Colorado and Nebraska.... 116
eastern boundary of Nevada.... 117
augmented rates in Oregon for surveys of lands covered with forests or thick undergrowth.... 308
grant of land for railroad from Fon du Lac not abridged, &c.... 307
surveying eastern boundary of Colorado. 308
northern boundary of Nevada.... 308
western boundary of Nebraska.... 308
repairs and improvements of public buildings and grounds....117, 308
navy yard and bridges....117, 308
President's house and grounds...117, 309
refurnishing President's house.... 309
public squares, reservations, &c..117, 309
streets, sidewalks, &c....117, 309
botanical garden and conservatory.117, 309
carts and tools....117, 309
trees and tree-boxes....117, 309
lighting Capitol and public grounds 118, 309
water pipes.... 118
books, maps, plans, furniture, stationery....118, 309
fitting office for registry of deeds in District of Columbia.... 118
for record-books formerly ordered or furnished.... 118
William H. West, for care of bonds held in trust for Smithsonian Institution... 118
alphabetical list of private claims.... 118
expenses of joint committee on ordnance.... 118
Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, for bust of President Lincoln.... 118
impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson.. 118
purchases of sites for school-houses and maintenance of schools in the county of Washington.... 118
how to be expended.... 118
survey of lands in Osage Indian reservation....118, 119
of Osage Indian trust lands ceded to the United States.... 119

Civil Expenses Appropriation, (continued.)
of Indian reservation in Utah Territory.... 119
of lands in the Omaha and Winnebago reservation.... 119
extension of geological explorations in public lands, begun in Nebraska.... 119
commissioner of patents to rent rooms for business of office.... 119
moneys received at patent office, &c. to be paid into the treasury without deduction.... 119
appropriations for salaries, &c. at patent office.... 119
commissioner to give detailed statement of moneys received and expended.... 119
special tax authorized for public schools and school-houses in Washington, Georgetown, and Washington Co.... 120
not to exceed fifty cents on each $100.... 120
laws regulating price of labor at government printing office repealed.... 120
price, how to be determined.... 120
payments to Massachusetts and Maine, under treaty of Washington, for land assigned to settlers.... 120
settlers to be first quieted in their possession.... 120
penitentiary in Colorado.... 120
no part of site of, to be sold without the consent of the United States.... 120
survey of site for navy yard at League Island.... 302
bridge over Dakota river and survey of road.... 302
late bureau of freedmen and refugees.... 302
asylum and hospital at
Richmond.... 302
Vicksburg.... 302
Washington.... 302
to be discontinued after present fiscal year.... 302
bounty, prize-money, &c. of colored soldiers and sailors.... 302
salaries of agents and clerks.... 302
office rent, furniture, &c.... 302
pay of acting chargé d'affaires at Venezuela.... 302
destitute colored women and children of the District of Columbia.... 309
portrait of Abraham Lincoln for the executive mansion.... 309
to be selected by the incoming President.... 309
repair and superintendence of the Washington aqueduct.... 309
miscellaneous.... 309
national cemeteries.... 309
Congressional burying-ground.... 309
deaf and dumb in District of Columbia.. 309
insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter and volunteer service.... 310
indigent insane of District of Columbia.. 310
purchase of land for government hospital for the insane.... 310
national soldiers and sailors' orphan home 310
reimbursement to Iowa for expenses incurred, &c. during the rebellion.... 310
claim to be reviewed by treasury officers, &c.... 310
sixty transient paupers under contract, &c.... 310

Civil Expenses Appropriation, (continued.)
surgeon-general to make contract, &c. 310
to certain claimants for seats in the House of Representatives..... 310
institution for the deaf and dumb..... 310
commission to run boundary line between the United States and British possessions on Washington Territory..... 310
Columbia hospital for women and lying-in asylum..... 310
for the relief of the Navajoe Indians..... 310
payments to W. S. Morse and Charles S. Shambaugh, for services in collecting evidence respecting artificial limbs furnished to soldiers.....310, 311
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for repairs, &c. at Mt. Vernon..... 311
Civilization,
treaty provisions for the promotion of, among the
Sacs and Foxes.....497, 500
Quapaws..... 516
Ottawas..... 518
Miamies..... 522
Pottawatomies..... 534
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Cheyennes and Arapahoes..... 595
Utes..... 621
Crows..... 651
Cheyennes..... 656
Navajoes..... 669
Sissiton and Warpeton Sioux..507, 509, 510
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 676
Civil Officers,
opinion of, not to affect the action of district commanders or members of board of registration..... 16
Clackamas,
appropriations for the..... 200
Claim Agents,
not entitled to fees for applying for arrears of pensions..... 236
Claimants,
for certain lost property, to be paid judgments in their favor upon, &c..... 24
in certain cases of seizure of distilled spirits, burden of proof on, to show that no fraud has been committed..... 140
Claims,
against the United States treaty, provisions concerning, with the Sacs and Foxes..... 498
Senecas, Mixed Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws..... 516
Utes..... 620
Pottawatomies..... 533
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
office of examiner of, in State Department abolished..... 96
due the United States, prosecution and collection of..... 111
alphabetical list of private, appropriation for..... 118
convention with Mexico for the adjustment of..... 679
Clapp, James C.,
$ 50,000 to be accepted in settlement of the claims of the United States against the estate of, and his sureties released. 120
United States not to be liable for defalcation of..... 121
Clark, Henry,
may enlarge Hygeia hotel..... 431
Clark, R. M.,
pay to, as district attorney for Nevada .. 110
Clarke, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 460
Clarke, Ethan Ray,
title of, to certain land in Florida, confirmed..... 377
Clarke, Samuel Ward,
title of, to certain land in Florida, confirmed..... 377
Clearance Fees,
not to be charged upon certain vessels, except for the first clearance in each year..... 322
Clerical Services,
no part of appropriation for, &c. to be expended for..... 300
Clerk of Court of Claims,
to transmit to Congress statement of judgments rendered by said court..... 77
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
to select newspapers for publication of advertisements, notices, &c. in, in the District of Columbia..... 110
to send to certain asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers, certain books and public documents..... 253
to pay contestants for seats in the House a certain sum for expenses..... 310
to pay W. S. Morse and Charles S. Shambaugh for, &c..... 310
Clerk of Pardons,
authority of President to appoint, repealed. 96
Clerks,
certain, in office of paymaster-general, not to be continued after, &c..... 102
heads of departments to report number, &c. of, at next December session of Congress..... 301
Clerks to Committees,
appropriations for.....93, 94, 171, 284, 285
Clinch, General Duncan L.,
act for the relief of the heirs of..... 357
Closed Mails,
provisions for the transit of, in the postal convention with
Great Britain..... 547
Belgium.....567, 568
Netherlands..... 571
Switzerland..... 575
North German Union..... 579
Italy..... 603
See *Titles of these several Foreign Countries.*
Clothing,
one complete suit to be furnished to each invalid soldier, an inmate of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home".... 1
how to be delivered..... 2
gratuitous issue of, to soldiers who have had contagious diseases..... 250
issue of, to certain enlisted men of Co. F, 18th U. S. Infantry..... 259
appropriations for, for army..... 316
for payments in lieu of.....64, 316
to discharged soldiers for that not drawn..... 64
Clothing, Surplus,
may be sold at first prices, to national asylum, &c..... 21
Coal Oil,
exempt from tax..... 167
Coast Defence,
resolution in relation to.....345, 346
utility and practicability of the Ryan-

Coast Defence, (continued.)
Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications to be inquired into.....345, 346
report to be made to Congress..... 346
Coast Survey,
appropriations for the.....112, 302
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....112, 302, 312
Pacific coasts.....112, 302, 312
publishing observations 112, 302
engineers for steamers used in.....112, 303
repairs, &c. of vessels used in.....112, 303
northern and northwestern lakes....112, 303
surplus charts of northwestern lakes may be sold to navigators..... 303
Coggeshall, William T.,
late minister of the United States, at Ecuador, remains of, to be removed to the United States..... 436
Collection Districts. Customs.
of Michigan and Michilimackinac, boundaries of, changed..... 78
of Michigan extended..... 78
district of Michilimackinac to be called Superior, and to include what..... 78
of Port Huron to be called Huron... 78
of Philadelphia, changed..... 78
to include whole of consolidated city of Philadelphia..... 78
boundaries, &c. of internal revenue construction 167
of Alaska established..... 240
See *Alaska*.
of Aroostook, in Maine, established..... 273
Houlton to be port of entry..... 273
collector, residence, pay, &c..... 273
of Newark, N. J., extended..... 273
Collection of Claims,
due to the United States, appropriations for..... 302
Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands,
appropriation for the.....116, 307
incidental expenses of land offices 116, 307
Collectors,
final judgments against, in civil cases, in circuit courts, may be re-examined in Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy..... 44
Collectors, Internal Revenue,
to collect taxes monthly from distillers..... 130
to have charge of locks and keys of distillery..... 131
to retain distiller's entry of spirits in warehouse..... 135
to retain entry of withdrawal of spirits from warehouse..... 136
to make monthly returns to commissioner of issue of tax-paid stamps..... 138
to be allowed one fourth per cent commissions on amount of tax collected..... 138
to collect twenty-five cents for each stamp issued..... 138
shall not discharge duties of any other collector..... 145
may be suspended by supervisor..... 145
may designate, temporarily, storekeeper, when 146
shall receive fees for gauging, and pay gaugers 147
to issue certificates to manufacturers of tobacco..... 153
to sell stamps, to whom 155
to keep three months' supply of stamps on hand..... 155
Collectors, Internal Revenue, (continued.)
when to issue permit for withdrawal of tobacco from warehouse for export.... 157
to designate bonded warehouse for repacking, &c. imported tobacco..... 158
to render monthly account of articles stored in bond..... 165
Collectors of Internal Revenue and Assistants,
appropriations for.....99, 290
Collins, Patrick,
pension to..... 419
Colorado River,
supplies to be furnished to expedition to explore the..... 253
Colorado Territory,
sessions of legislative assembly to be biennial.....12, 300
members of Council to be elected for four years..... 12
of the House for two years..... 12
their compensation and privilege.... 12
each house may elect an enrolling clerk.. 12
his pay..... 12
pay of chief clerk and other officers..... 12
members elected in 1867, to be the first legislature under this act..... 13
when to meet..... 13
post-roads established in..... 45, 333
appropriations for government of.....108, 300
for survey of boundary line between, and Nevada..... 116
for surveyor-general of, &c..101, 115, 292
for survey of public lands in....116, 308
for surveying eastern boundary of.. 308
appropriation for penitentiary in, to be expended..... 120
no part of property to be sold without the consent of the United States..... 120
appropriation for mounted militia and other forces in the service of the United States..... 175
to be in full satisfaction of claims of territory..... 175
no part to be paid until the public property issued to the forces is accounted for..... 175
appropriations for Indian service in..... 199, 219, 222
Colored Soldiers and Sailors,
appropriations for bounties, prize money, &c..... 302
Colored Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines,
checks or treasury certificates issued to pay claims of, for pay, bounty, prize-money, &c. due to those in States where slavery existed in 1860, to be made payable to commissioner of freedmen's bureau..... 26
no money to be paid, except to, &c..... 26
powers of attorney, tranfers and assignments not to be recognized..... 26
discovery, payment, &c. of claimants to be facilitated..... 26
in settlements with agents or attorneys, strict compliance with scale of fees enjoined..... 26
agents, &c. demanding repayment of money advanced, to make oath, &c.... 27
amounts found due to claimants to be paid in current funds..... 27
disbursements to be made under rules governing disbursing officers of the army..... 27

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum,
appropriation for the support of.....233, 310
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
appropriation for the support of..... 233
superintendent to report expenditures annually to Congress..... 234
appropriation for beneficiaries of the United States in..... 310
Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
appropriations for.....232, 233
three additional directors authorized..... 233
their appointment and term of office 233
property to be devoted only to what purposes..... 233
real estate not to be sold, &c. without, &c..... 233
law authorizing the payment of $150 per annum for the maintenance and tuition of each pupil admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior repealed..... 233
number of students in collegiate department may be increased from ten to twenty-five..... 233
superintendent of, to make report to Congress annually of the expenditures under the appropriations..... 234
Columbia River, Oregon,
construction of steam revenue cutter for . 302
Columbia, S. C.,
appropriation for post-office and court-house at..... 305
site therefor to be given to the United States..... 305
Columbus, O.,
appropriations for arsenal at.....317, 318
Comanches,
appropriations for the..... 199
Comanche, Kiowa, &c. Tribes of Indians,
treaty with, of October, 21, 1867..... 581
See *Kiowa, &c.*
Commanding-General of Army,
appropriations for office of.....64, 316
Commanding Generals. See *Rebel States,*
in the military districts, duties of, in regard to registration.....2, 3, 14, 15, 16
certain acts of, in military districts, approved..... 15
Commerce,
privileges of, secured under the treaty with Madagascar..... 492
with Nicaragua..... 550
privileges of, secured by treaty with the Dominican Republic.....474 – 488
with Italy.....609 – 611
Commercial Agents,
appropriations for.....57, 319, 320
Commercial-Navigation Company of New York,
Postmaster-General may contract with, for weekly, &c. conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States, between New York and Bremen, &c.....229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line.*
Commissary Department,
no new appointments and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law.... 318
Commissary-General,
appropriations for office of.....102, 294, 295
Commission,
to treat with hostile Indian tribes..... 17
appointment of, and of whom to consist 17
their powers and duties.....17, 18
transportation, subsistence, &c. of..... 17
Commission, (continued.)
appropriation for..... 17
to report to the President of the United States..... 18
for adjustment of claims against the republic of Venezuela..... 18
contingent expenses of..... 18
pay of umpire and secretary of..... 18
of the United States at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, provisions concerning.....19, 20
powers and duties of commissioners...19, 20
See *Universal Exhibition.*
relative to payments for slaves drafted or received as volunteers to be dissolved, and commissioners and clerks paid.... 29
to investigate accounts for feeding friendly destitute Indians..... 176
of whom to consist..... 176
duties, &c. of..... 176
to sit at Fort Leavenworth..... 176
clerk to, authorized, pay, &c..... 176
to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits.....246, 247
of naval officers, respecting the sale of certain iron-clads..... 247
to examine the wreck of the steamer Scotland..... 249
to purchase site for sub-treasury and post-office in the city of Boston..... 250
to select locations for powder magazines near New York, Boston, and Portsmouth.....251, 252
in relation to the erection of a bridge in Boston Harbor..... 256
to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and British possessions..... 310
to investigate the claims of the Senecas, Quapaws, &c. for losses by the war.... 516
to adjudicate claims, &c. treaty provisions between the United States and Mexico concerning. See *Mexico*.....680, 684
Commissioner of Agriculture,
penalty upon, for contracting for goods, &c. beyond appropriation..... 91
appropriations for, and for office of..106, 297
to regard the library under his control as part of the property of the department of agriculture..... 343
Commissioner of Bureau for Relief of Refugees, &c.
duty of, in respect to the discontinuance of the bureau, in any State..... 83
as to unexpended balances in his hands..... 83
may retain certain officers of veteran reserve corps and of volunteers..... 83
may sell schools and other buildings.... 83
mode of sale and proceeds..... 83
powers, &c. of, to be discharged by whom, in case of vacancy..... 193
vacancy, how filled..... 193
who not to act as commissioner..... 193
assistants, agents, clerks, &c..... 193
to direct the issue of relief to destitute persons in the South..... 246
Commissioner of Customs,
certain balances certified by, not to be modified by heads of departments.... 54
appropriations for the office of.....97, 288
Commissioner of Education,
appropriation for salary of, and of clerks 8, 36, 106, 291

Commissioner of Education, (continued.)
for furnishing offices and stationery..... 8
to obtain certain educational statistics in the District of Columbia, and report same to Congress..... 26
to report to Congress upon the relative efficiency of the system of public schools in the District of Columbia, and whether additional legislation is necessary..... 26
chief officer of office of education to be so styled..... 106
salary of, established..... 106
duties, &c. of..... 106
Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau,
duty of, in regard to the collection and payments of moneys, &c. due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, residents of States where slavery existed in 1860..... 26
discovery, payment, &c. of claimants to be facilitated..... 26
to be held responsible for custody and disbursements of such funds..... 26
to adhere to scale of fees in settlement with agents or attorneys..... 26
to pay balances due in current funds, and not in checks or drafts..... 27
to make disbursement under rules governing disbursing officers of the army.... 27
relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States to be made through..... 28
Commissioner of General Land Office,
appropriations for.....100, 291
to continue geological explorations of public lands in Nebraska..... 119
to transfer to Treasury Department the appropriation for collecting statistics of mines and mining..... 349
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
power of, to make treaties with Indians repealed..... 9
this act prohibiting making treaties, &c. repealed..... 18
appropriations for the.....100, 172, 291
hereafter to supervise the affairs of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees.. 228
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
appropriations for the, &c....93, 99, 173, 290
not to be required to give bond..... 290
special, to act as director of bureau of statistics..... 97
to fix fees for inspecting and gauging.... 149
to prescribe form of gauger's return..... 147
when to discontinue warehouse..... 149
authorized to adopt hydrometers, &c.... 125
to prescribe rules for inspection of spirits, &c..... 125
to require changes in distillery apparatus 126
to prescribe forms of bond, &c..... 127
to make final decision relative to distiller's bond..... 127
may require new bond, when..... 128
to revise report of survey and direct a resurvey..... 129
prescribe locks and seals for distillery... 131
to exempt distillers of brandy made from grapes, &c. from provisions of law.... 125
to approve of distillery warehouse..... 130
to prescribe rules for entry of spirits in warehouse..... 135
to prescribe manner of affixing and cancellation of stamps.....137, 155
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, (continued.)
to prescribe form of books for rectifiers and wholesale dealers..... 143
to prescribe form of books for dealers in leaf tobacco..... 158
to appoint detectives, not exceeding twenty-five..... 145
to prescribe regulations for return of sales, where special tax is imposed..... 152
to prescribe form of yearly inventory of tobacco, stock on hand..... 155
to prescribe books of accounts, manufacturers of tobacco..... 155
to prepare stamp for tobacco..... 155
to establish bonded warehouse at port of entry..... 157
to prescribe regulations for export warehouse for tobacco..... 157
to report to Congress at December session the details of certain expenditures 290
to estimate in detail, by collection districts, the expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue..... 290
Commissioner of Patents,
may appoint additional principal and assistant examiners in patent office. 10, 11
to rent rooms for business of office..... 119
to give detailed statement of money received and expended..... 119
in case of death, &c. of, who to perform duties of office, until successor is appointed..... 168
appropriation for pay, &c. of.....293, 294
to make full and detailed report of mode of expenditure of contingent expenses appropriation to Congress at each December session..... 294
appointment of..... 294
Commissioner of Pensions,
appropriations for the..... 100
Commissioner of Public Buildings,
money appropriated to be expended under direction of, to be expended under direction of chief engineer of the army, &c..... 9
Commissioners,
to Indian country, appropriation for expenses of..... 1
to be appointed to ascertain the amount of money spent by Indiana and Ohio in raising, &c. State forces during the rebellion.....9, 10
their powers, duties, mode of working, &c.....9, 10
for adjustment of claims upon the republic of Venezuela, pay and travel of, in. 18
contingent expenses of..... 18
upon railroads, to make report to Secretary of Interior, and when..... 79
to revise and consolidate the statutes, appropriations for..... 111
Commissioners of Circuit Courts,
may take proof of debts in bankruptcy proceedings, subject, &c..... 228
Commissioners of Election,
three to be appointed in each voting precinct in the cities of Washington and Georgetown..... 27
their term of office, duties, powers, and pay..... 27
falsely swearing in certain matters before, to be perjury..... 27
Commissioners of the Various Offices,
appropriations for the.....97, 100, 291, 292

Commissioners to Foreign Countries,
appropriations for, salaries of.....56, 319
not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c.....58, 321
Commissions,
no new, in infantry regiments until, &c.. 318
Commissions to take Testimony,
provisions for executing in the District of Columbia, to obtain testimony to be used in suits pending elsewhere...324, 325
Company F,
eighteenth U. S. infantry, clothing to issue to..... 259
Compounders of Liquors,
definition of..... 151
special tax of..... 151
to procure and keep a sign, form of..... 132
Compound-Interest Notes,
issue of temporary loan certificates authorized for the redemption of..... 183
Compromises,
of suits, &c. under the internal revenue laws..... 60
when may be made..... 166
Comptroller of the Currency,
appropriations for the, and for office of.....98, 173, 290
may revoke the appointment of receiver for Farmers', &c. Bank of Williamsburg, N. Y.....248, 249
duty of, in respect to reports required by law of national banking associations 326, 327
Comptrollers of the Treasury,
certain balances certified to by, not to be modified by heads of departments.... 54
appropriations for.....97, 173, 288, 290
Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867....513, 518
purchasers of land from, to receive patents from the United States..... 518
certain lands purchased from the Senecas and Quapaws, to be sold to..... 519
will remove to their new homes within two years..... 519
amounts due to the, to be paid them... 519
further allowances.....519, 527
certain taxes to be refunded.....519, 527
the Miamies may be united with..... 520
payment to, for blacksmith tools, &c... 520
all claims for losses by the war relinquished..... 520
register to be taken..... 520
those wishing to remain may become citizens..... 520
Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington,
act to incorporate the..... 84
Congress,
members of, may be elected managers of the national asylum for disabled volunteers..... 1
monthly payment of salaries, to be made to those who have taken the required oath..... 24
mileage to July 1, 1867, to be paid to 24
to approve constitutions of rebel States, transmitted to them by the President, if, &c..... 4
to declare the States entitled to representation, if, &c..... 4
senators and representatives to be admitted to, from such States..... 4
Congress, (continued.)
thanks of, presented to George Peabody.. 20
acts requiring publication of debates in, repealed from March 4, 1869..... 110
proposals to be invited for publishing proceedings and debates of 110
contract to be made with Rives & Bailey for reporting and publishing the debates of, for two years from and..... 347
if satisfactory contract cannot be made, debates to be reported, &c. under direction of congressional printer..... 347
appropriations therefor..... 347
Congressional Burying-Ground,
appropriations for care, &c. of..... 309
how to be expended..... 309
Congressional Globe and Appendix,
appropriations for..92, 94, 111, 112, 171, 312
sets for new members..... 312
reporting and printing proceedings of Congress in.....93, 94, 171, 312
additional compensation to reporters..93, 171
all acts authorizing publication of debates in Congress repealed from March 4, 1869..... 110
Congressional Journals and Documents,
appropriation for packing and distributing.....100, 172, 291
for collecting, classifying, and preserving..... 291
rooms for, to be assigned in the Department of the Interior..... 292
Congressional Library. See *Library of Congress.*
appropriations for.....95, 285, 286
pay for enlargement of..... 172
Congressional Printer,
appropriation for increased compensation to 35
duty of, under the act in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States..... 40
letters, &c. to and from on business of office, to be free of postage..... 40
appropriation for pay of.....95, 285
for contingent expenses of office of.. 95
to print, &c. 3,000 copies of Postmaster-General's Report..... 245
to print additional copies of public documents, &c. and deliver to joint committee on library for exchange..... 261
duty of, conditionally, as to reporting and printing the debates in Congress..... 347
Connecticut,
post-roads established in.....272, 273, 327
Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company,
incorporated in the District of Columbia.....85–88
Connecticut River,
drawbridge may be erected over, near Middletown, by the New Haven, Middletown, &c. R. R. Co..... 272
by the Shore Line Railway Co..... 273
Connolly, Johanna,
pension to..... 424
Connolly, Thomas,
pension to..... 393
Conservatory,
appropriations for.....95, 172, 309
how to be expended..... 309
Constitution of the United States,
resolution proposing the fifteenth amendment to the..... 346
fourteenth amendment to, certified to be adopted and declared valid..... 710
See *Fourteenth Amendment,* &c.

Constitution and Laws,
persons warned against obstructing the, and enjoined obedience to..... 698
Constitutions,
of States lately in rebellion, qualifications of voters at elections held for the ratification of..... 41
provision for calling conventions to form, for rebel States.....3, 15
when formed, to be submitted to registered voters for ratification..... 3
what vote, necessary to ratification..... 3, 4
copies of, to be sent to the President and by him to be transmitted to Congress..... 4
to be approved by Congress, if, &c..... 4
See *Conventions. Rebel States.*
Construction and Repair,
appropriations for bureau of.....71, 104, 105, 279, 297
Construction Branch of Treasury Department,
appropriations for.....97, 114, 173, 288, 305
appropriations for construction of public buildings, how to be disbursed....305, 306
Consular Agencies,
expenses of, not to exceed $500 a year... 58
limit to allowance to, for expenses..... 322
Consular Agents,
not to exact tonnage fees on United States vessels touching at ports in Canada, unless, &c..... 260
appropriations for.....57, 319
Consular and Diplomatic Expenses,
appropriations for, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....56, 319-322
envoys, ministers, and commissioners.56, 319
additional salary of minister resident to the Argentine Republic and to Uruguay, when to commence, and to continue how long..... 319
secretaries of legation and assistants..56, 319
interpreters to legations, &c. to Turkey, China, and Japan.....56, 58, 319, 321
at Bankok, Siam..... 322
contingent expenses of foreign intercourse 56, 319
for what only to be expended..... 56
consulates in the Turkish dominions..56, 319
relief, &c. of American seamen in foreign countries.....56, 319
rescuing seamen from shipwreck.....56, 319
blank books, stationery, &c.....56, 319
office rent of consuls, &c. not allowed to trade, and for exchange.....56, 319
salaries of consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, &c.....57, 319, 320
salary of consul at Guaymas established. 57
moneys in excess of $1,000 received by consuls, &c. from vice-consuls, &c. to be paid into the treasury..... 57
expenses of vice-consulates not to exceed $500 a year..... 58
salary of consuls whose present pay is not over $1500, and where fees paid into the treasury are over $3,000, established at $2,000 a year..... 58
allowance for rent of the consul's offices at Paris..... 319
consulates at Paris and London to be called consulates-general..... 320
appointment and salary of consul at
Barmen..... 320
Birmingham..... 320
Consular and Diplomatic Expenses, (continued.)
Tunstall..... 320
Winnepeg, Selkirk Settlement..... 320
salary of consul established at
Bankok..... 322
Buenos Ayres..... 320
Hakodadi..... 320
Valencia..... 320
bringing home persons charged with crime.....58, 321
marshals for courts.....58, 321
salaries of consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, at Japan..... 58
rent of prisons for American convicts in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey.....58, 321
for restoration of the Protestant American Cemetery at Acapulco, Mexico..... 321
ministers, &c. to Hayti and Liberia...58, 321
suppression of the slave-trade.....58, 321
salaries of judges to be paid only on condition, &c..... 321
request to be made for abrogation of that part of treaty, requiring the keeping up of mixed courts..... 321
salaries of United States officers connected with such courts then to cease..... 321
expenses under neutrality act.....58, 321
fourth instalment of Scheldt dues..... 58
fifth instalment of Scheldt dues..... 321
officers of army or navy holding any diplomatic office, to be considered as having resigned, &c..... 58
diplomatic and consular officers not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c..... 58
act to encourage immigration repealed... 58
diplomatic and consular officers not to receive salaries while absent from post beyond sixty days in any one year..... 321
additional allowance for time in going and returning..... 321
repeal of former law..... 321
fees for verifications of invoices by consular officers to cover what..... 321
penalty upon consular officers for illegal charges..... 321
dismissal from office, fine, imprisonment..... 321
consuls, &c. in Canada not to be allowed tonnage fees on certain vessels..... 322
tonnage or clearance fees not to be charged vessels making regular daily trips between the United States and Canada, except upon first clearing in each year..... 322
examinations to be made in the accounts of consular officers, and the business of their offices..... 322
agents to examine accounts, &c. of consuls, &c. to be appointed..... 322
their power, pay, &c..... 322
names, &c. of agents to be communicated to Congress at each December session..... 322
consular officers wilfully neglecting to render true accounts of the business of their office, and of moneys received by them for the United States, or neglecting to pay over money due the United States, to be deemed guilty of embezzlement..... 322
on conviction, to be punished by im-

Consular and Diplomatic Expenses, (continued.)
prisonment, fine, and disqualification for office..... 322
consuls-general, or consuls, to exercise the duties of only one such office..... 322
limit to allowance to vice-consulates or consular agencies for the expenses thereof..... 322
expenses of prison and keepers at Bankok not to exceed, &c..... 322
salary of consul and of interpreter at Bankok..... 322
no salary to be allowed to marshal at Bankok..... 322
Consular Clerks,
appropriations for thirteen.....319, 320
Consular Courts,
appropriation for expenses of.....58, 321
for salaries of marshals of.....58, 321
Consular Officers,
not to receive salary while absent from posts more than sixty days in any one year..... 321
time of going to and returning from to be allowed in addition..... 321
repeal of former law..... 321
fees of, for verification of invoices by, to cover what..... 321
penalty for illegal charges..... 321
dismissal from office, fine, imprisonment..... 321
in Canada, not to be allowed tonnage fees for certain vessels..... 322
to receive foreign moneys for official fees at what rates..... 322
examination to be made into accounts of, and the business of their offices..... 322
agents to be appointed therefor..... 322
their powers, duties, pay..... 322
names of agents and their reports to be communicated to Congress.... 322
wilfully neglecting to render true accounts, or neglecting to pay over moneys due the United States, to constitute embezzlement..... 322
penalty, fine, imprisonment, and disqualification for office..... 322
Consulates,
in Turkish dominions, expenses of....56, 319
in China, interpreters to.....58, 319
at London and Paris to be known hereafter as consulates-general..... 320
Consuls,
not to exact tonnage fees on United States vessels touching at ports in Canada, unless, &c..... 260
duly certified copies of official papers, &c. in office of, to be admissible in evidence in United States courts..... 266
privileges of, as provided in the treaty with Madagascar..... 491
with Nicaragua..... 555
Consuls General, Consuls, &c.,
appropriations for salaries of.....57, 58, 319, 322
not to receive salaries while absent from their posts, if, &c..... 58
moneys in excess of $1,000, in any year, received by, from vice-consuls, &c. to be paid into the treasury..... 57
not over $500 to be allowed in any year for expenses of vice-consulate.... 58
salary of consuls, at present $1,500 a year to be $2,000 when the fees paid
Consuls General, Consuls, &c., (continued.)
into treasury from their consulates exceed $3,000 a year..... 58
salary of consul established at Guaymas. 57
at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan..... 58
to exercise duties of only one such office..... 322
Consuls, Vice-Consuls, &c.,
treaty provisions with the Dominican Republic concerning.....487, 488
with Italy.....605–613
Contagious Diseases,
certain gratuitous issues of clothing to certain persons who have had..... 250
Contested Elections,
registers in bankruptcy, or notaries public, residents in, &c. may take evidence, &c. in cases of..... 267
Contingent and Incidental Expenses of the Treasury Department,
accounts for, not to be allowed, except, &c..... 311
no part of appropriations for, to be paid for clerk-hire, messengers, or laborers.. 311
Contingent Expenses of Foreign Intercourse,
appropriations for.....56, 319
to be expended only for what purposes.....56, 319
Contraband of War,
what designated as, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic.....480, 481
Contractors, Certain Government,
act for relief of..... 379
Contracts,
internal revenue tax upon articles deliverable under, to the United States, not altered..... 59
none to be made for any public building, work, or improvement, for sum larger than the appropriation..... 177
penalty for knowingly exceeding the appropriation..... 177
Conventions. See *Rebel States.*
to form constitutions in the several rebel States, provision for the election of delegates to..... 3
to consist of what members, and how apportioned..... 3
votes for, how to be counted and returned 3
what vote to authorize the holding of.... 3
powers and duties of..... 3
compensation of members, &c. of..... 4
expenses thereof to be raised by tax..... 4
Convicts,
rent for prisons for American, in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey.....58, 321
Cook, Charles C.,
payment to heirs, &c. of..... 458
Cook, Hannah K.,
pension to..... 419
Cook, Nancy,
pension to..... 417
Cooking Stoves,
appropriation for, for army.....66, 317
Coolie Trade,
prohibition of, extended to Japan and other Oriental countries..... 269
Copies
of papers and official records, &c. in offices of consuls, &c. of the United States, duly certified, to be admissible in evidence in courts of the United States..... 266

Copper and Copper Ores,
customs duty on imported..... 274
increased, not to apply to what was actually on shipboard, Jan. 19, 1869..... 274
Copyright Matter,
appropriation for receiving, &c..... 115
to be paid out of patent-office fund.. 115
Corcoran, Mrs. Ann,
pension to..... 372
Core, Andrew S.,
accounts of, to be settled..... 375
to b credited with certain amounts. 433
Cornmesser, Christopher M.,
pension to..... 424
Corporations,
suits against, in State courts, except, &c. may be removed to courts of the United States..... 227
Costs,
the United States may prosecute appeals, writs of error, &c. to circuit courts, without giving security for..... 226
Cotton,
grown in the United States after 1867, exempted from internal tax..... 34
imported after November 1, 1868, to be free of duty..... 34
Cotton, Polly W.,
pension to..... 415
Cotty, William J.,
pension to..... 417
Counterfeiting,
of coin, notes, and securities of the United States, appropriation for detection, and punishment of.....111, 173
of treasury notes, bonds, &c. appropriation for detection and prosecution of.. 302
County,
definition of, in internal revenue act..... 166
Court Houses,
appropriations for construction, &c. of buildings, used for at
Cairo, Ill.....174, 313, 314
Charleston, S. C..... 305
Columbia, S. C..... 305
Des Moines, Iowa..... 114
Knoxville..... 305
Madison, Iowa.....114, 174
Madison, Wis..... 305, 313
Omaha..... 307
Portland, Me.....114, 173, 306
Portland, Oregon..... 114
Springfield, Ill.....114, 173, 306, 313
Court-Martial,
officers of army dismissed by general, not to be restored, except by reappointment, &c..... 125
Court of Claims,
appeal to supreme court allowed from all final judgments of, adverse to the United States..... 75
new trials for the United States, within what time and for what cause..... 75
judgments may be stayed..... 75
loyalty of persons before the court, when questioned, by whom to be established. 75
voluntary residence in rebel States to be prima facie evidence of disloyalty..... 75
claimants and persons interested in claims to be incompetent witnesses..... 75
may be examined by the United States..... 75
offices of solicitor and deputies abolished 75
Court of Claims, (continued.)
attorney-general and assistants to prosecute and defend all suits for the United States..... 75
to call on departments for information..... 76
departments to furnish information 76
statement to contain what..... 76
one to suffice for a class of cases 76
heads of departments may send claims, &c. to court of claims to be proceeded in as though voluntarily commenced there by claimants..... 76
Secretary of Treasury may send accounts, &c. for trial..... 77
only such cases to be so referred over which the court would have jurisdiction if commenced by claimant..... 77
proceedings in such cases..... 77
final judgments, and how paid..... 77
claims pending in other courts not to be prosecuted in courts of claims, unless prior suit is withdrawn, &c..... 77
clerk to transmit to Congress statement of judgments rendered by the court... 77
appropriations for judges, clerks, &c. of. 95, 287
for attorneys and commissioners 95, 172, 177, 287
to pay judgments.....95, 287
repeal of appropriations for solicitors of.. 177
certain aliens may prosecute claims against the United States in..... 243
remedy given by preferring claim in, by act of Congress, relating to captured abandoned property, &c. in cases of seizure under that act, declared to be exclusive.....243, 244
provision as to payment by the United States, of certain judgments..... 244
Court-room in Washington, D. C.,
renovating and ventilating..... 115
corporate authorities to appropriate, &c. like sums..... 115
Courts,
removal of causes from state to federal, provisions of law concerning, extended..... 267
for prize causes, provisions concerning, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic.....484, 486
Courts of the United States,
appropriations for expenses of the...101, 294, 312
no part to be paid for counsel to assist district attorneys..... 312
for salaries of judges of....109, 301
for suits in which the United States are concerned..... 294
for safe-keeping of prisoners and prosecution of crime..... 294
judgments in capital cases in, how executed..... 338
Cover, Mary,
and child, pension to..... 422
Cowles, Sherman H.,
pension to..... 360
Cox, Agnes,
and children, pension to..... 425
Cox, Charles D.,
pension due W. H. Cox, to be paid to... 404
Cox, W. H.,
right of, to a pension, to be examined... 404
pension to be paid to Charles D. Cox... 404

Craft, Susan F.,
and children, pension to..... 396
Craft, William,
pension to widow and children..... 395
Craig, Mary B.,
pension to..... 373
Creek Country,
survey of line dividing the..... 315
Creeks,
appropriations for the.....205, 206
removal of certain refugee, from the Red river to the Creek country..... 206
no part of appropriations to be paid the Creeks, until, &c..... 206
Crete,
declaration of the sympathy of the people of the United States with the suffering people of..... 31
resolution, appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the suffering people of.....263, 264
sympathy expressed for.....263, 264
existing contest in, to be brought to a close 264
minister of the United States at Constantinople, to be instructed to co-operate with ministers of other powers, &c.... 264
copy of resolution to be sent to government of Turkey..... 264
Crime,
expenses in bringing from foreign countries persons charged with.....58, 321
appropriations for prosecution of, and safe-keeping of prisoners..... 101, 294
Crimes,
time for finding indictments for certain, in courts of the United States, in the late rebel States, extended for two years from, &c..... 340
but not for treason, or other political offences..... 340
Crimes against the United States,
indictments for certain, to be found within five years, from, &c..... 183
Crossley, Thomas,
may apply for extension of patent 370
Crows,
appropriations for the..... 207
Crow Tribe of Indians,
treaty with, of May 7, 1868..... 649
peace and friendship to be preserved..... 649
offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished..... 649
among the Indians to be given up to the United States, or, &c..... 649
rules for ascertaining damages..... 649
reservation, boundaries..... 650
who not to reside thereon..... 650
buildings to be erected by the United States..... 650
reservation to be permanent home of the Indians..... 650
agent to make his home and reside where his duties..... 650
heads of families desiring to commence farming, may select lands, &c..... 650
effect of such selection..... 651
persons not heads of families..... 651
certificate of selection to be delivered, &c. 651
to be recorded..... 651
survey to be made..... 651
alienation and descent of property..... 651
children between six and sixteen to attend school..... 651
Crow Tribe of Indians, (continued.)
school-houses and teachers..... 651
duty of agent..... 651
seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished..... 651
instruction in farming to be given..... 651
delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities..... 651
clothing..... 651
annual appropriations in money for ten years..... 652
may be changed..... 652
army officer to attend the delivery of goods..... 652
census to be taken..... 652
subsistence to be furnished..... 652
cow and oxen to be given to each family. 652
physician, teachers, &c. to be furnished by the United States..... 652
cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c..... 652
annual presents to be given for most valuable crops..... 652
Cullum, George W.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 432
Cunningham, Paymaster John S.,
allowance to, in settlement of accounts.. 358
Cunningham, W. W.,
pension to..... 395
Currency, National,
authority of Secretary of Treasury to reduce, &c. suspended..... 34
mutilated notes may be replaced.... 34
appropriations for comptroller of the, &c.....98, 173, 290
expenses of issuing, &c.....98, 290, 301
first division of national..... 173
Curry, Ellen,
pension to.....406, 407
Cushman, Gustavus G.,
accounts of, to be adjusted..... 435
Custom Houses,
appropriations for construction, &c. of buildings used for at
Bangor, Me.....114, 305
Cairo, Ill.....114, 174, 305, 313, 314
Chicago, Ill..... 174
Knoxville 305
New York..... 174
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....114, 314
Portland, Me.....114, 173, 305
Portland, Ohio..... 305
Portland, Oregon..... 114
Saint Paul, Min.....114, 305, 314
San Francisco..... 314
repairs and preservation of..... 114
Customs Commissioner,
appropriations for.....97, 288
Customs Revenue,
appropriation for collection of..... 63
Cutheaad Bands,
of Yanktonais Sioux, reservation set apart for..... 506
boundaries and apportionment of... 506
Cutheads Band of Sioux Indians,
treaty with, of April, 1868.....685, 696
See *Sioux, &c.*

D.

Daily Globe,
reporting and printing debates, &c. in 93, 94, 171, 312

Dakota Indians. See *Sissiton, &c.*
treaty with the Sissiton or Warpeton bands of..... 505
Dakota River,
bridge over, money for the completion of. 89
appropriation for bridge over, &c..... 302
Dakotas,
appropriations for the.....215, 216, 217
Dakota Territory,
post-roads established in.....45, 188
unexpended balances of, appropriation for wagon roads in, to be applied to complete bridge over Dakota river..... 89
appropriations for government of 101, 300, 313
for office of surveyor-general...101, 115, 292, 306
for surveying public lands in....116, 307
for Indian service in..... 220
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial..... 300
Damaged, &c. Arms and Ordnance, &c.
may be sold..... 259
proceeds of sales..... 259
Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel John W.,
payment to, for money stolen..... 458
Davis, Commander John L.,
payment to..... 438
Davis, Jefferson,
reward for capture of, how distributed.400, 402
Davis, Margaret,
pension to..... 405
Davis, Mary A.,
pension to, and to the minor children of William P. Davis..... 459
Day, Lorenzo,
pension to..... 448
Day's Work,
eight hours to constitute, for laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the United States..... 77
Dead-Letter Office,
appropriations for clerks in.....105, 297
appointment of chief of division for, authorized..... 196
salary, &c..... 196
appropriation for pay of..... 314
Deaf and Dumb. See *Columbia Institution, &c.*
appropriations for the, in the District of Columbia.....232, 233, 309, 310
report of expenditures of, to be made to Congress annually..... 233
Dealers,
in leaf-tobacco, special tax on..... 151
definition of..... 151
to render statement of business..... 155
to keep accounts..... 158
books of account open to inspection of officers..... 158
to render statement of materials used 158
in tobacco, special tax on..... 152
definition of..... 152
Debates in Congress,
all acts requiring publication repealed from March 4, 1869..... 110
proposals to be invited for publishing, &c..... 110
contract to be made with Rives and Bailey for the reporting and publication of the, for two years from, &c..... 347
if satisfactory contract cannot be made with Rives and Bailey, debates to be reported and printed under direction of congressional printer..... 347
appropriation therefor..... 347
Debts,
provisions in aid of recovering, in the treaty with Madagascar..... 492
Deeds,
provision for the acknowledgment of, in the District of Columbia..... 6
fees of recorder of, in the District of Columbia, defined..... 341
those recorded by William G. Flood, declared to be legally recorded.....341, 342
Deficiency Appropriation,
for expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867..... 7, 8
contingent expenses of the Senate..... 7
clerks to committees..... 7
pages, horses, and carryalls..... 7
miscellaneous..... 7
hydration of the atmosphere of the senate chamber..... 7
House of Representatives..... 8
stationery, newspapers, and miscellaneous..... 8
for year ending June 30, 1868..... 35, 36
expenses of reconstruction in several military districts..... 35
quartermaster's department of army..... 35
office of chief of engineers..... 35
Congressional printer..... 35
contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives..... 35
senators and representatives limited in newspapers and stationery..... 35
salary of marshal of Supreme Court of the United States..... 35
department of education..... 36
transfers of appropriations between different branches of any department prohibited..... 36
for the Post-Office Department..... 55
partial, for year ending June 30, 1868... 63
House of Representatives..... 63
collection of revenue from customs....63, 64
clerks for soldiers' bounties..... 64
paymaster-general's office..... 64
hydration of senate chamber..... 64
stationery, furniture, clerks to committees, horses, &c..... 64
contingent fund of pension office..... 64
for year ending June 30, 1868.....171, 177
legislative..... 171
botanical garden..... 172
court of claims.....172, 177
Interior Department..... 172
Treasury Department.....172, 173, 174
War Department..... 174
soldiers' bounties..... 174
Washington aqueduct..... 174
Rock Island arsenal..... 174
defence of suits by Secretary of War.... 175
expenses under bankrupt act..... 175
Indian hostilities in California..... 175
Colorado, for mounted militia, &c..... 175
inspectors of steamboats..... 175
overland and marine mail service..... 175
steamship service to Brazil..... 175
reconstruction acts in military districts 175, 176
public buildings and grounds..... 176
feeding destitute friendly Indians..... 176
commissioner to examine accounts of 176
public improvements in Washington, D. C..... 177
contracts for public works, not to exceed sum appropriated..... 177

Deficiency Appropriation, (continued.)
for solicitors of court of claims repealed.. 177
for assistants attorney-general..... 177
for the service of the government for the year ending June 30, 1869.....311–315
contingencies of Treasury Department and the several bureaus..... 311
provision for general care and superintendence of buildings used by the Treasury Department..... 311
superintendent to be appointed..... 311
officers, clerk, laborers, and their pay..... 311
accounts for contingent expenses of bureaus not to be allowed except, &c..... 311
superintendent to keep accounts.... 311
Secretary of Treasury to transmit accounts to Congress..... 311
expenditures for furniture and repairs, how made..... 311
no part of appropriation for contingent expenses to be paid for clerk hire, &c..... 311
north wing of treasury building, &c..311, 312
extra pay for disbursing money for any public building not to exceed, &c..... 312
repairs, &c. of public buildings..... 312
expenses of loans and treasury notes.... 312
no work in engraving and printing bureau to be done for private parties..... 312
sick and disabled seamen..... 312
patent office and building.....312, 314
expenses of courts..... 312
no part for counsel to aid district attorneys..... 312
survey of Atlantic Pacific, and Gulf coasts..... 312
House of Representatives..... 312
folding documents and laborers..... 312
joint committee on retrenchment.... 312
how to be disbursed..... 312
Congressional Globe and appendix.. 312
sets for new members..... 312
reporting and printing debates in Daily Globe..... 312
Senate.....312, 313
clerks to committees, &c.....312, 313
governments in the Territories..... 313
Department of State..... 313
incidental and contingent expenses of 313
building occupied by..... 313
Navy Department..... 315
marine corps..... 315
salary of solicitor and judge advocate of..... 313
buildings for court houses, post-offices and custom-houses in different places..313, 314
basin and barge office, New York..... 313
appraisers' stores at Philadelphia..... 313
marine hospital at Chicago..... 314
patent-office building..... 314
Post-Office Department..... 314
pay of superintendent of foreign mails..... 314
of money-order system..... 314
of chief of division of dead letter office..... 314
of clerks..... 314
deficiency in 1868..... 314
anticipated deficiency in 1869..... 314
building corner F and Seventeenth streets 314
lighting Capitol, President's house, &c.. 314

Deficiency Appropriation, (continued.)
War Department..... 314
quartermaster's department..... 314
cavalry and artillery horses..... 314
transportation..... 314
barracks and quarters..... 314
medical and hospital department.... 314
contingencies of the army..... 314
secret service fund..... 314
pensions..... 315
soldier's graves..... 315
land office in Boise City, Idaho..... 315
office of register of deeds, in the District of Columbia..... 315
payment of salary withheld from present minister resident at Portugal..... 315
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians.. 315
to be expended under whose direction 315
statement of expenditures to be made 315
Kaw Indians..... 315
expenses of treaty with various bands of the Ute Indians..... 315
survey of line dividing the Creek country 315
of exterior boundary of land granted to the Seminoles..... 315
machinery for branch mint at Carson City..... 315
De Krafft, Samuel Chase,
Samuel Chase Barney, Jr. may take the name of..... 33
Delaware,
provision for collection of direct tax in... 36
post-roads established in.....45, 188, 327
Delawares,
appropriations for the..... 207
Delegates in Congress,
appropriation for pay, &c. of.....93, 284
Demand,
what to be evidence of, in suits against postmasters, to recover balances..... 197
when, not necessary..... 197
Dempsey and O'Toole,
contract between the Secretary of the Interior and, for stationery, to be cancelled..... 344
certain bond paper not to be received or paid for..... 348
certain bills for printing patent heads not to be paid..... 348
Denning, Frederick,
pension to.....420, 421
Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company,
Union Pacific Railway Co. may contract with, for the construction, &c. of its road and telegraph between Denver City and Cheyenne..... 324
See *Union Pacific Railway Company.*
Department of Agriculture,
act providing for certain claims against...90, 378
penalty upon any officer of, for contracting for goods or services beyond the appropriation..... 91
appropriations for the.....105, 106, 297
for agricultural statistics and annual report.....106, 298
for new building..... 106
for investigations into the cattle disease..... 298
for contingencies..... 298
for experimental garden..... 298
for purchase of new and valuable seeds..... 298

Department of Agriculture, (continued.)
accounts of, how to be audited and certified..... 106
resolution in relation to the library of... 343
commissioner to regard the library under his control as part of the property of the..... 343
Department of Education,
appropriation for..... 106
abolished after June 30, 1869..... 106
office of education established..... 106
Department of State. See *State Department*.
detailed statement of expenditures of the commission of the United States at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, to be made to Congress through..... 20
appropriations for..... 96, 97, 287
deficiency appropriations for..... 313
Department of the Interior,
pay of Secretary, assistant, &c...99, 100, 291, 292
incidental and contingent expenses of 100, 101, 291, 292
disbursing clerk of, to make the disbursements of the patent office..... 294
contract with Dempsey and O'Toole for supplying the, with stationery, to be annulled..... 344
certain bond paper not to be received or paid for..... 348
certain bills for printing patent heads not to be paid..... 348
Departments, Executive,
act for temporarily supplying vacancies in..... 168
Departments, Heads of. See *Heads of Departments*.
not authorized to modify balances certified to them by the commission of customs, or the comptroller of the treasury..... 54
may submit facts to such officers..... 54
duty of, in reference to claims, &c. pending in, and to be sent to court of claims.....76, 77
Depositaries,
vaults and safes for..... 114
Depositaries of the United States,
appropriations for the.....107, 108
special agents to examine books of..... 108
salaries of clerks, &c. in offices of..... 299
Depositions,
act providing for the taking in the District of Columbia, of witnesses in said district, to be used in suits pending elsewhere.....324, 325
Deputy Collector of Customs,
bonds may be required of any, authorized to act as collector..... 241
Deputy Collectors
of internal revenue, acting as collectors, to receive pay of collector, when, &c... 282
but not when collector is entitled to pay for the same time.....282, 283
Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue,
appropriations for the.....98, 99, 290
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency,
appropriations for the.....98, 290
Deputy Solicitor
of court of claims, office of abolished.... 75
Descent
and alienation of property, treaty provisions concerning, among the Pottawatomies.....533, 536
Descent, (continued.)
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Cheyennes and Arapahoes..... 595
Utes..... 621
Crows..... 651
Cheyennes..... 656
Navajoes..... 669
Sioux..... 687
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes*.
Deserters,
certain soldiers and sailors not to be deemed, from the army or navy, for certain acts, so as to lose citizenship..... 14
forfeitures of pay, &c. not removed.. 14
from vessels, provisions respecting, in treaty with Madagascar..... 493
in the treaty with Italy.....609, 610
Designated Depositaries,
compensation to certain.....108, 299
Des Moines Rapids,
in the Mississippi river, right of way, materials, &c. may be taken in the improvement of..... 124
value to be first paid or secured..... 124
how to be determined..... 124
part of appropriation, how may be applied..... 124
Destitute Colored People,
in the District of Columbia, appropriation for the relief of..... 20
how to be expended..... 20
Destitute Colored Women and Children,
appropriations for, in the District of Columbia..... 309
how to be expended..... 309
Destitute Friendly Indians,
appropriation for feeding..... 176
accounts for, to be investigated..... 176
commission to investigate..... 176
Destitute of the South,
Secretary of Navy may charter vessel to convey provisions from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C..... 24
how to be distributed..... 24
Secretary of War to issue supplies of food to, sufficient, &c..... 28
issues to be made through the Freedmen's Bureau..... 28
Destitute People,
in the District of Columbia, appropriation for the temporary relief of..... 41
how to be expended..... 41
Destitute Persons in the South,
joint resolution for the relief of..... 246
Detectives,
twenty-five, to be appointed and assigned to duty by commissioner of internal revenue..... 145
duties of..... 145
Devil's Lake Reservation,
for Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, provisions concerning.....506, 509
agent, &c. to be located at, when, &c.... 509
Dickerson, James L.,
pension to..... 368
Diehl, Israel S.,
certain custom duties paid by, may be remitted and repaid..... 429
Diels, John F.,
may purchase certain unallotted lands of the Pottawatomies.....534, 536, 537

Diplomatic, &c. Officers,
not to receive pay if absent from posts more than sixty days in any one year. 321
time of going to and returning from, to be allowed in addition..... 321
repeal of former law..... 321
Diplomatic Expenses. See *Consular, &c. Expenses.*
appropriations for.....56, 319
Diplomatic Service,
of the United States, persons in, not to wear any uniform, or official costumes, unless, &c..... 23
Director of Mint,
to have direction of the business of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho..... 270
appropriations for the.....106, 298
Direct Tax,
provisions for collection of, in Delaware. 36
Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts,
employment of persons to collect, to be discontinued, when, &c..... 23
by what officers to be collected..... 23
Direct Tax in Insurrectionary States,
collection of, suspended until January 1, 1869..... 260
Disabilities,
form of oath of office to be taken by those from whom legal, have been removed.. 85
Disabilities, Legal and Political, Removal of
from the following persons: to wit,
Abercrombie, James, Pensacola, Fla.. 388
Abernathy, J. T., Ala..... 366
Abrams, R. S., Polk Co. N. C..... 364
Adams, Flournoy W., Clark Co. Ga.. 367
Adams, Henderson, Davidson Co. N. C. 361
Adams, Henderson, Davidson Co. N. C. 365
Adams, T. W., Kemper, Miss..... 389
Adams, William A., Greenville, Ga.. 387
Adkins, Joseph, Ga..... 388
Albertson, Jonathan W., Perquinans Co. N. C..... 363
Albright, James, Alamance Co. N. C. 362
Alcorn, George R., Coahoma, Miss... 389
Alcorn, James L., Tishoningo, Miss.. 388
Alden Augustus, Houston Co. Ga.... 367
Alderman, James, New Hanover Co. N. C..... 361
Alexander, John F., Cleaveland Co. N. C..... 388
Alexander, Robert, Ala..... 366
Allen, R. J., Henderson Co. N. C..... 362
Allen, Willis, Spartansburg, S. C.... 387
Allison, Thomas A., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Allston, J. T., Warren Co. N. C..... 363
Allums, W. J., Henry Co. Ga..... 367
Anderson, Charles, Davie Co. N. C... 388
Anderson, William, Murray Co. Ga.. 387
Andrews, B. W., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Andrews, Garnett, Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Andrews, William, Alleghany Co. N. C..... 362
Appleby, John, Ala..... 366
Archer, Riley B., Ark..... 403
Archer, Rufus L., Ark..... 403
Arledge, G. B., N. C..... 365
Armfield, Isaac, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Armstrong, Joseph, Vienna, Ga..... 387
Ashe, Wesley, Murray Co. Ga..... 387
Ashmore, John D., S. C..... 367
Ashworth, Joel, Randolph Co. N. C... 364
Atwell, William P., Rowan Co. N. C. 363
Austin, A. W., Caldwell Co. N. C.... 361
Austin, Henry R., Davie Co. N. C.... 388

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Austin, Robert H., Edgecombe Co. N. C..... 364
Austin, William A., Ala..... 366
Austin, William M., Union Co. N. C.. 363
Axley, Phelix T., Cherokee Co. N.C.. 364
Axum, Martin, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Bagley, William H., Wake Co N. C.. 437
Bagwell, William G., Brooks Co. Ga.. 367
Bailey, William, Burke Co. N. C..... 363
Baines, Absalom, Nash Co. N C..... 363
Ballard, Austin, Tishoningo, Miss.... 388
Ballard, James B., Montgomery Co. N. C..... 363
Balling, P. A., Dinwiddie, Va..... 389
Barber, B. W., Rutherford Co. N. C.. 364
Barber, James M., Caldwell Co. N. C. 361
Barber, William M., Caldwell Co. N. C..... 361
Barbour, Thomas, Chatooga Co. Ga... 388
Bard, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga..... 387
Barnes, David A., Northampton Co. N. C..... 363
Barnes, James W., Grimes Co. Texas, 387
Barnett, John, Person Co N. C..... 364
Barnett, S. C., Person Co. N. C..... 364
Barrett, John L., Union Parish, La... 403
Barrett, Robert M., Dawson Co. Ga.. 366
Barrett, R. W., Moore Co. N C..... 363
Barringer, Rufus, Mecklenburg Co. N. C..... 362
Barringer, Victor C., Cabarras Co. N. C..... 364
Barrow, William, Northampton Co. N. C..... 363
Barton, Hiram, Ala..... 366
Baskin, A. G., Richland, S. C..... 387
Bates, B. F., Spartanburg, S. C..... 387
Batten, James, Montgomery Co. N. C. 363
Battle, William S., Edgecombe Co. N. C..... 362
Bazemore, F. P., Martin Co. N. C.... 364
Beach, Henry F., Glynn Co. Ga..... 367
Beall, Otheo P., Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Bearden, W. H., Miss..... 389
Beason, W. P., Ala..... 366
Beatie, H, Greenville, S. C..... 387
Beaty, W. C., S. C..... 387
Bebber, Elisha, Alexander Co. N. C.. 362
Bedford, P. B., Aren, Ga..... 387
Bell, Madison, Banks, Ga..... 387
Bell, M. R., Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Bell, R. W., Banks Co. Ga..... 387
Bell, S. M., Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Bell, T. J., S. C..... 387
Bellamy, Napoleon B., Edgecombe Co. N. C..... 362
Bemhardt, George, Rowan Co. N. C.. 363
Benbridge, Thomas, Washington Co. N. C..... 363
Bennet, R. O., Alexander Co. N. C... 362
Bennett, A. J., Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Bennett, D. K., Brunswick Co. N. C.. 364
Bennett, Isham H., Warren Co. N. C. 365
Benson, J. B., Hart, Ga..... 387
Berry, James R., Pulaski Co. Ark.... 367
Berry, Richard T., Craven Co. N. C... 365
Best, R. W., N. C..... 437
Bethune, Marion, Talbot Co. Ga..... 367
Bishop, William, Ala..... 366
Bivens, Robert, Union Co. N. C..... 363
Black, Alex., Alleghany Co. N. C.... 362
Black, L G., White Co. Ga..... 387
Black, James A., Abbeville, S. C..... 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Blackburn, L. M., Alleghany Co. N. C..... 362
Blackmoor, Luke, Salisbury, N. C.... 388
Blair, E. T., Randolph Co. N. C..... 364
Blair John, Houston Co. Texas..... 387
Blair, Robert, Ala..... 366
Blanton, A. B., N. C..... 365
Blanton, Orville M., Washington, Miss. 389
Bloomfield, Benjamin, New Orleans, La..... 388
Blount, A. C., Pensacola, Fla..... 388
Blount, George W., Wilson Co. N. C. 361
Blount, B. H., N. C..... 365
Blount, William A., Beaufort Co. N. C..... 361
Blue, Dugald, Bladen Co., N. C..... 362
Blue, M. J., Moore Co. N. C..... 363
Blythe, James, Rockingham Co. N. C. 365
Bogle, Robert B., Caldwell Co. N. C.. 361
Bogle, William M., Alexander Co. N. C..... 362
Boliver, George, Orangeburg Co. S. C. 436
Bond, Louis C., Bertie Co. N. C..... 364
Boon, Henry, Alamance Co. N. C..... 362
Bowden, L. H., New Hanover Co. N. C..... 361
Bowen, C. C., S. C..... 367
Bowman, George W., Guilford Co. N. C..... 362
Boyd, James L., Ala..... 366
Boyd, Joseph C., Ala..... 366
Boyden, Math., Rowan Co. N. C..... 363
Boyden, Nathaniel, Rowan Co. N. C.. 365
Boyle, Joseph C., Ala..... 366
Bracewell, I. R., Gwinett Co. Ga..... 388
Bradford, Hosea, Caldwell Co. N. C.. 361
Bradley, Joseph C., Ala..... 366
Bradley, Willis, Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Brady, Wright, Sumter Co. Ga..... 388
Brandon, Cliff, Ala..... 366
Brannan, D. E. E., Matagorda, Texas 387
Brantley, T. K., Ala..... 366
Braseal, W. H., Ala..... 366
Braswell, Robert, Houston Co. Ga.... 367
Brazington, Joseph, Chatham Co. N. C..... 364
Brepingham, John, Ala..... 366
Brice, T. B., Mecklenburg Co. N. C.. 388
Brickhouse, J. M., Bellehaven, Va.... 389
Bridges, James O., Cleaveland Co. N. C..... 362
Brignum, L. G., Madison Co. N. C... 363
Brindle, E. D., Jackson Co. N. C.... 363
Brock, James M., Davie Co. N. C.... 388
Brock, Walter, Ga..... 387
Brogden, Curtis H., Wayne Co. N. C. 363
Brooks, John, Glynn Co. Ga..... 367
Brooks, William A., Alleghany Co. N. C..... 362
Broom, J. C., Greene Co. Ga..... 367
Brown, Andrew J., Richmond Co. N. C..... 388
Brown, Bedford, Henderson Co. N. C.. 362
Brown, E. C., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Brown, John, Ala..... 366
Brown, John M., Wilkes Co. N. C.... 362
Brown, Joseph E., Fulton Co. Ga.... 366
Brown, M. M., Jackson Co. N. C..... 388
Brown, R. M,, Chatham Co. N. C.... 364
Browning, Josiah A., Clark Co. Ga... 366
Broyles, Charles E., Dalton, Ga..... 387
Brumblow, Asa, Union Co. N. C..... 363
Bruton, Benjamin F., Decatur Co. Ga. 366

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Bryan, Elias, Chatham Co. N. C..... 364
Bryan, Jesse G., Beaufort Co. N. C... 361
Bryan, Morgan, Alleghany Co. N. C.. 362
Bryant, Gideon, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Bryant, R. P., Richmond, Va..... 389
Bryson, James, Cowee, Macon Co. N. C..... 388
Bulla, J. R., Randolph Co. N. C..... 364
Buchan, James, Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Bucket, J. M., Twiggs Co. Ga..... 387
Buist, George, Charleston Co. S. C... 436
Bullock, John H., Warren Co. N. C.. 363
Bullock, John H., Warren Co. N. C.. 365
Bunting, David, New Hanover Co. N. C..... 361
Bunting, Lawrence, Edgecombe Co. N. C..... 362
Burbridge, John W., Colleton Co. S. C. 436
Burch, John, Towns, Ga..... 387
Burk, H. H., Chatham Co. N. C..... 364
Burnett, George P., Floyd, Ga..... 387
Burris, Allen, Stanley Co. N. C..... 361
Burton, Daniel, York, S. C..... 387
Burton, William C., Lynchburg, Va.. 389
Bussey, James, Moorehouse Parish, La..... 403
Butler, Roderick R., Tenn..... 360
Buxton, Ralph P., Fayetteville Co. N. C..... 365
Buxton, William T., Northampton Co. N. C..... 388
Byers, J. H., Ala..... 366
Bynum, James R., Greene Co. Ga.... 367
Bynum, O. H., Ala..... 366
Bynum, W. B., Lincoln Co. N. C.... 362
Byrd, A. L., Madison Co. Ga..... 367
Byrd, Benton, Sumter Co. Ga..... 388
Byrd, G. H., Madison Co. Ga..... 367
Cadwell, Tod R., Burke Co. N. C.... 365
Caffey, John R., Ala..... 366
Caffey, William A., Ala..... 366
Cain, Paluck H., Davie Co. N. C..... 388
Cain, Robert, Sampson Co. N. C..... 362
Caldwell, C. J., Greene Co. Ga..... 367
Caldwell, J. H., Troup Co. Ga..... 367
Caldwell, James L., Ala..... 366
Calhoun, James M., Atlanta, Ga..... 387
Calhoun, John, Ashe Co. N. C..... 365
Call, Isaac S., Wilkes Co. N. C..... 362
Calvert, Samuel, Northampton Co. N. C..... 363
Calvert, Samuel J., Northampton Co. N. C..... 363
Camak, Moses, Ala..... 366
Camp, P. Quin, Spartanburg Co. S.C. 436
Campbell, David, Ala..... 366
Campbell, F. A., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Canaday, James L., Lenoir Co. N. C.. 364
Cantwell, Edward, Hanover Co. N C.. 436
Cargile, P. W., Ala..... 366
Carley, B., Talbot Co. Ga..... 367
Caroer, Warren, Cumberland Co. N. C..... 365
Carpenter, James H., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
Carpenter, John A., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
Carpenter, R. F., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
Carr, Joseph P., Richmond Co. Ga... 367
Carr, William C., Union Parish, La.. 403
Carrack, Moses, Ala..... 366
Carrie, John D., Richmond Co. N. C. 388

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Carrow, Samuel T., Beaufort Co. N. C. 361
Carrowan, James G., Hyde Co. N. C. 362
Carson, J. N., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Carson, Robert, Alexander Co. N.C. 362
Carter, William, Murray Co. Ga. 387
Castioens, Meekins, Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Catlett, James M., Fauquier, Va. 389
Catterson, Josiah M., Martin Co. N.C. 364
Causey, Calvin, Guilford Co. N.C. 362
Cecil, Willis, Davidson Co. N. C. 361
Cessoms, Caeton, Sampson Co. N. C. 362
Cessoms, William, Sampson Co. N. C 362
Chadbourne, George, New Hanover Co. N. C. 361
Chadbourne, James H., New Hanover Co. N. C. 361
Chaddick, W. D., Currituck Co. N. C 362
Chamberlain, James W., Camden Co. N. C. 362
Chappel, Ezra P., Ala. 366
Chappell, Moses, Yadkin Co. N.C. 363
Charles, George W., Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Charleton, George, Ala 366
Cherry, A. P., Camden Co. N. C. 362
Christy, George W., New Orleans, La. 403
Clapp, Abram, Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Clark, Amos, Nacogdoches, Texas 387
Clark, James S., Ala. 366
Clark, James M., Sumpter Co. Ga. 367
Clarke, Isaac, Haywood Co. N. C. 362
Clarke, Rufus, Lincoln Co. N. C. 368
Clarke, W. J., Craven Co. N. C. 436
Clay, William L., Sumter Co. Ga. 388
Clayton, J. W., Transylvania Co. N. C 362
Cleary, William, Murray Co. Ga. 387
Clifton, Henry, Ala. 366
Clifton, Joseph, Ala. 366
Clifton, William, Tatnall Co. Ga. 387
Clinard, William, Forsyth Co. N. C. 362
Cloud, N. B. Ala. 366
Clowney, S. B., Fairfield, S. C. 387
Coats, John R., Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Cobb, Joseph, Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Coggins, Dumas, Stanley Co. N. C. 361
Cole, C. B., Bibb Co. Ga. 388
Cole, John P., Moore Co. N. C. 363
Coleman, Daniel, Senior, N. C. 365
Coleman, J. M., Ga. 388
Coleman, Walter L., Ala. 366
Collins, M. J., Whitfield Co. Ga. 387
Colton, R. C., Chatham Co. N. C. 364
Comans, Joseph, Ala. 366
Conner, Joseph P., Ala. 366
Conoley, J. F., Ala. 365
Cook, Benjamin E., Warren Co. N. C. 365
Cook, John, Cleaveland Co. N. C. 362
Cooke, Thompson H., Orangeburg Co. S. C. 436
Cooper, Jesse, Houston Co. Ga 367
Cope, A., Jackson Co. N. C. 363
Copeland, C. S., McDowell Co. N. C. 364
Corbett, J. A., Sevier Co. Ark. 389
Corbit, N., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Corbitt, A., Ga. 388
Corker, J. R., Burke Co. Ga. 367
Corker, S. A., Burke, Ga. 387
Corley, Simeon, S. C. 403
Costin, Albert, Talbot Co. Ga. 367
Costin, J. T., Talbot Co. Ga. 367

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Cotting, David G., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Council, R. C., Chatham Co. N. C. 364
Council, W. C., Chatham Co. N. C. 364
Cowles, Calvin J., Wilkes Co. N. C. 362
Cowles, Henry C., Iredell Co. N. C. 363
Cox, Calvin, Pitt Co. N. C. 361
Cox, Nathan B., Perquinans Co. N. C. 363
Cox, Thomas, Greenville, S. C. 387
Craig, Hugh, S. C. 387
Credle, George V., Hyde Co. N. C. 362
Crisp, M. B., Cherokee Co. N. C. 365
Croder, James, Madison Co. N. C. 363
Crook, W. P., Ala 366
Crossland, Edward, Graves Co. Ky. 388
Crudup, E. A., Franklin Co. N. C. 361
Cullum, E. North, Marksville, La. 388
Cuney, Richard H., East Baton Rouge, La. 403
Cunningham, James, Macon Co. Ga. 387
Cunningham, J. D., Ala. 366
Dalton, Jackson, N. C. 365
Daniel, M. A., Madison Co. Ga. 367
Daniels, Charles, Coffee Co. Ga. 388
Danner, J. L. C., Richmond, Va. 389
Davidson, George F., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Davidson, H., Charlotte, N. C. 388
Davis, Anthony, Lenoir Co. N. C. 364
Davis, Dolphin A., Rowan Co. N. C. 388
Davis, Emory, Davidson Co. N. C. 361
Davis, Evander, Davidson Co. N. C. 361
Davis, L. W., Ala. 366
Davis, Malvin J., Carteret Co. N. C. 362
Davis, Nicholas, Ala. 366
Davis, Richard W., Goliad, Texas 387
Davis, W. M., Clay Co. N. C. 388
Day, David, Ala. 366
Deadwyler, V. H., Madison Co. Ga. 367
De Armond, R. L., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 388
Deaton, Joseph, Burke Co. N. C. 363
Deaver, O. S., Madison Co. N. C. 363
Deck, L. L., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
De Graffenreid, Marshall, Bibb Co. Ga. 367
De Graffenreid, W. K., Bibb Co. Ga. 367
Delony, William G., Ala. 366
Devers, J., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Dial, Lewis, Laurens, S. C. 387
Dick, Robert P., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Dick, Robert P., Guilford Co. N. C. 365
Dickey, B. K., Cherokee Co. N. C. 364
Dickey, John, Ga. 388
Dillard, James R., Ala. 366
Dinsdale, Nesbid, Polk Co. N. C. 364
Dixon, Joseph H., Greene Co. N. C. 364
Dixon, William T., Greene Co. N. C. 364
Dixson, William B., Randolph Co. Ga. 367
Dobbs, Silas C., Ala. 366
Dockery, Alfred, Richmond Co. N. C. 365
Dockery, Oliver H., Richmond Co. N. C. 363
Donnelly, Samuel, Hinds, Miss. 389
Donnss, Lewis, Cleaveland Co. N. C. 362
Dooman, W. L., Ala. 366
Doughty, W. J., Carteret Co. N. C. 362
Douglas, W. W., Richmond, Va. 389
Doyle, William, Richmond Co. Ga. 367
Drouet, Theodore, New Orleans, La. 388
Duckwoth, J. C., Transylvania Co. N. C. 362
Dudley, C. W., Bennettsville, S. C. 387
Dudley, Thomas E., Bennettsville, S. C. 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Dula, Thomas J., Alexander Co. N. C. ... 362
Duncan, James H., McDowell Co. N. C. ... 364
Duncan Thomas, Carteret Co. N. C. ... 365
Duncan, William B., Carteret Co. N. C. ... 365
Dunmegan, Benjamin, Hall, Ga. ... 387
Dunn, A. C., Richmond, Va. ... 389
Dunn, Walter A., Lenoir Co. N. C. ... 364
Durisol, W. F., S. C. ... 387
Duvall, John R., Drew Co. Ark. ... 389
Dyer, B. L., Ala. ... 366
Earle, William E., Greenville Co. S. C. 436
Eastlan, J. R., Ala. ... 366
Eborn, William C., Martin Co. N. C. ... 364
Edgerton, Thomas, Johnston Co. N. C. ... 364
Edmonson, W. C., Chattooga Co. Ga. 366
Edmunds, R. H., Fairfield Co. N. C. ... 436
Edney, G. P., Henderson Co. N. C. ... 362
Edward, W. L., Fairfax, Va. ... 389
Edwards, John, Ala. ... 366
Edwards, Leonidas C., Oxford, Granby Co. N. C. ... 388
Edwards, Micajah P., Edgecombe Co. N. C. ... 362
Edwards, William P., Taylor Co. Ga. 367
Eliot, Jacob, Navarro Co. Texas ... 387
Elkin, N. G., Monroe Co. Miss. ... 389
Ellar, James P., Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Ellington, David S., Rockingham Co. N. C. ... 365
Elliott, James T., Onachite Co. Ark. ... 389
Elliott, John, Ala. ... 366
Elliott, John, McDowell Co. N. C. ... 364
Ells, James N., Richmond Co. Ga. ... 367
Enniss, James H., Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Ensby, Wilson, Jackson Co. N. C. ... 363
Epes, B. J., Dinwiddie, Va. ... 389
Evans, John R., Thomas Co. Ga. ... 367
Evans, J. T., Halifax Co. N. C. ... 361
Evans, W. S., Haywood Co. N. C. ... 363
Fagan, Elbert, Houston Co. Ga. ... 367
Fannin, Isham, Morgan Co. Ga. ... 388
Farmer, Charles B., Colleton Co. S. C. ... 436
Farmer, William D., Wilson Co. N. C. ... 361
Farrell, John P., Arkansas Co. Ark. ... 389
Farrow, Henry P., Macon Co. Ga. ... 387
Felder, Adam C., Ala. ... 366
Fentress, Frederick, Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Ferguson, George W., Cherokee Co. N. C. ... 364
Fickler, I. F., Danville, Va. ... 389
Figures, W. B., Ala. ... 366
Files, Andrew J., Ala. ... 366
Fincher, Benjamin F., Union Co. N. C. ... 363
Fish, George W., Macon Co. Ga. ... 388
Fister, Thomas D., Ala. ... 366
Fitzgerald, Samuel, Haywood, N. C. ... 363
Fleming, Winston, Yadkin Co. N. C. ... 363
Fletcher, Dix, Cobb Co. Ga. ... 388
Flournoy, George W., Cobb, Ga. ... 367
Flourney, Robert, Clark Co. Ga. ... 366
Flournoy, Robert W., Pontotoc Co. Miss. ... 389
Flowers, Joseph P., Hyde Co. N. C. ... 362
Flythe, Jesse, Northampton Co. N. C. 363
Fontaine, Sydney L., Galveston, Texas 387
Forbes, John, Nacogdoches, Texas ... 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Forbes, John M., Camden Co. N. C. ... 362
Ford, D. B., Haywood Co. N. C. ... 363
Forsyth, C. D., Paulding Co. Ga. ... 367
Foster, John T., Ala. ... 366
Foster, John W., Rockingham Co. N. C. ... 365
Foster, W. W., Towns, Ga. ... 387
Foutz, John, Dawson Co. Ga. ... 366
Fowler, Daniel, Dawson Co. Ga. ... 366
Fowler, Samuel M., Dawson Co. Ga. ... 366
Fox, James T., Randolph Co. N. C. ... 364
Fraley, Benjamin F., Rowan Co. N. C. ... 388
Franklin, Henry, Haywood Co. N. C. ... 363
Freeman, D. E., Madison Co. N. C. ... 363
Freeman, W. B., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Frink, Lorenzo, Brunswick Co. N. C. ... 364
Frohock, Whitson, Glynn Co. Ga. ... 367
Frudeau, John E., Jefferson Parish, La. ... 388
Fryer, John, Henry Co. Ga. ... 367
Fulenwider, Eli H., Cleaveland Co. N. C. ... 365
Fuller, J. W., N. C. ... 365
Fulton, R. L., Galveston, Texas ... 387
Gaither, Ephraim, Davie Co. N. C. ... 388
Galloway, Lewis, Brunswick Co. N. C. 364
Galloway, William R., Transylvania Co. N. C. ... 362
Gamble, Robert H., Tallahassee, Fla. ... 388
Garner, Robert, Granville Co. N. C. ... 364
Gatling, Henry, Northampton Co. N. C. ... 388
Gavity, James, Ala. ... 366
Gay, J. D., Montgomery, Texas ... 387
Gay, Jeremiah, Surry Co. N. C. ... 364
Geddes, Charles W., Charleston Co. S. C. ... 346
Gentry, Christopher, Cherokee Co. N. C. ... 364
Gentry, Ira, Stokes Co. N. C. ... 363
Gibbs, C. D., Whitfield, Co. Ga. ... 387
Gibbs, John, N. C. ... 365
Gibson, James R., Washington, Va. ... 389
Gibson, J. W., Rutherford Co. N. C. ... 364
Gibson, William, Richmond Co. Ga. ... 367
Gibson, W. U., Twiggs Co. Ga. ... 367
Gilbert, M. V. B., Currituck Co. N. C. 362
Gilbert, W. W., McDowell Co. N. C. ... 365
Gillespie, W. B., Banks Co. Ga. ... 388
Gilmore, W. J., Ala. ... 366
Glascock, Thomas O., Ala. ... 366
Glenn, James, Whitfield Co. Ga. ... 387
Glenn, Jesse A., Whitfield Co. Ga. ... 388
Glover, Henry I., Jasper Co. Ga. ... 387
Gober, N. N., Cobb Co. Ga. ... 366
Godfrey, F. M., Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Golden, William, N. C. ... 365
Goldthaite, G., Ala. ... 366
Goodlett, S. D., S. C. ... 387
Goodlett, Spartan D., Pickens Co. S. C. ... 436
Goodwin, John H., Greenville Co. S. C. 435
Goodwin, Willis, Henry Co. Ga. ... 367
Gordon, William M., Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Gove, Samuel F., Twiggs Co. Ga. ... 367
Gowen, F. C., Greenville, S. C. ... 387
Gowins, A. W., Cleaveland Co. N. C. ... 362
Granly, C. W. Jr., Pasquotank Co. N. C. ... 363
Grant, Jesse W., Northampton Co. N. C. ... 363
Grant, Walter H., Ala. ... 365

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Graybeal, Eli, Ashe Co. N. C..... 365
Greeley, J. Clark, Jacksonville, Fla... 388
Green, A. J., Whitfield Co. Ga..... 387
Green, Daniel A., Vienna, Ga..... 387
Green, John S., Sumter, S. C..... 387
Green, Lafayette, Stanley Co. N. C... 361
Green, Lafayette, Stanley Co. N. C... 388
Greene, George N., Bertie Co. N. C... 364
Greene, Jackson, Union Co. N. C..... 363
Greenleaf, L. H., Ware Co. Ga..... 367
Greer, John F., Ashe Co N. C..... 365
Greeson, David, Guilford Co. N. C... 362
Gregory, John T., Halifax Co. N. C. 361
Gregory, John T., McDowell Co. N. C. 364
Grier, William W., Mecklenburg Co. N. C..... 388
Griffin, J. C., Henry Co. Ga..... 367
Griffin, Joel R., Houston Co. Ga..... 367
Griffin, Joshua, Lowndes Co. Ga..... 367
Griffin, Thomas W., Union Co. N. C. 363
Griffin, William, Wilkinson Co. Ga... 367
Griffin, William, Chatham Co. N. C.. 364
Grimsly, William P., Greene Co. N. C. 364
Grimsley, W. P., N. C..... 365
Grisson, Eugene, Granville Co. N. C.. 364
Gross, Moses, Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Grupton, Green H., Franklin Co. N. C. 361
Gulick, John C., Henderson Co. N. C. 362
Gunn, J. L., Talbot Co. Ga..... 367
Gunnels, Joel D., Banks Co. Ga..... 388
Gurley, William P., Bertie Co. N. C.. 365
Guthrie, H. B., Orange Co. N. C..... 364
Guthrie, Joseph, Whitfield Co. Ga.... 387
Hagood, James E., Pickens Co. S. C.. 436
Hahn, Michael, New Orleans, La..... 403
Hales, R. C., Greene Co. Ga..... 367
Haley, W. M., Copiah, Miss..... 389
Hall, Amos N., Sampson Co. N. C.... 362
Hall, David, Cleaveland Co. N. C.... 362
Hall, George W., Cherokee Co. N. C. 364
Hall, James H., Burke Co. N. C..... 363
Hall, John H., Chowan Co. N. C 365
Hall, J. P., Ala..... 366
Hall, Lorenzo D., Sampson Co. N. C. 362
Hambleton, Martin, Polk Co. N. C... 364
Hamilton, J. M., N. C..... 365
Hamilton, Robert, Transylvania Co. N. C..... 362
Hamilton, W. D., Scriven Co. Ga.... 367
Hamlin, Chesley, Person Co. N. C.... 364
Hammond, Ferdinand L., Ala..... 366
Hammond, H P., Greenville, S. C... 387
Hampton, Ephraim, Davidson Co. N. C..... 361
Hampton, J. W., Polk Co. N. C..... 364
Hampton, N. B., N. C..... 365
Handlin, W. W., Marksville, La..... 388
Hanes, Thomas, Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Hanks, Hugh, Alleghany Co. N. C.... 362
Haralson, William J., Ala..... 366
Harbin, J. W., Haywood Co. N. C... 363
Harden, Edward R., Randolph Co. Ga..... 367
Hardin, J. F., Newtown, Ga..... 387
Harland, Joshua, Whitfield Co. Ga... 387
Harper, P. O., Ala..... 366
Harrell, David B., Stewart Co. Ga.... 367
Harrington, James S., Harnett Co. N. C..... 363
Harrington, John, Harnett Co. N. C.. 363
Harris, B. F., Ala..... 366
Harris, Cebern L., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 365

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Harris, C. L., Wake Co. N. C..... 361
Harris, Isaac, Transylvania Co. N. C. 362
Harris, J., Newtown, Ga..... 387
Harris, James, Stokes Co. N. C..... 363
Harris, J. G., Ala..... 365
Harris, J. O., Fulton, Ga..... 387
Harris, John, Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Harris, W. S., Franklin Co. N. C..... 361
Harrison, James, Greenville Co. S. C. 435
Harrison, James A., Franklin Co. Ga. 366
Harrison, J. H., Franklin Co. Ga..... 367
Harrison, Stewart, S. C..... 387
Harrison, William H., Wake Co. N. C. 361
Harrison, W. M., Drew Co. Ark..... 367
Harrold, Emanuel, Wilkes Co. N. C.. 362
Harrold, Llewellen, Edgecombe Co. N. C..... 362
Harvey, John, Greene Co. N. C..... 364
Haskins, Joseph, Guilford Co. N. C... 362
Hausard, G. W., Gwinett Co. Ga..... 388
Hawkins, Edward, Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
Hawkins, J. A., Rowan Co. N. C..... 363
Haynes, Eli K., Drew Co. Ark..... 389
Hays, Harold, Wilkes Co. N. C..... 362
Hays, James H., Wilkes Co. N. C.... 362
Heart, John, Richland Co. S. C..... 436
Hefflin, Robert S., Ala..... 366
Henderson, Berry, Pierce Co. Ga..... 388
Henderson, Hezekiah, Chatham Co. N. C..... 364
Henderson, John, Ala..... 366
Henry, R. M., Macon Co. N. C..... 364
Herbert, Walter W., Fairfield, S. C... 387
Heriot, R. L., Sumter Co. S. C..... 436
Herren, A. L., Haywood Co. N. C.... 365
Herring, Thomas S., Powhattan, Va.. 389
Hewiotz, W. L., Sumter Co. S. C.... 435
Hicks, James H., Ark..... 403
Higby, E. J., Ga..... 388
Higdon, John, Decatur Co. Ga..... 366
Higdon, W. H., Macon Co. N. C..... 364
Higgins, Goldman, Alleghany Co. N. C..... 362
Hildebran, James, Burke Co. N. C... 363
Hildebrand, Helter, N. C..... 365
Hill, James, Gordon, Ga..... 387
Hill, Joshua, Madison, Ga..... 387
Hill, William, Abbeville Co. S. C..... 436
Hill, William E., Duplin Co. N. C... 362
Hilliard, Lewis, Pitt Co. N. C..... 361
Hines, R. S., Richmond, Va..... 389
Hinnant, B. R., Johnson Co. N. C.... 365
Hinnent, B. L., Johnston Co. N. C... 364
Hodge, Benjamin I., Chatham Co. N. C..... 364
Hodge, James, Harnett Co. N. C..... 363
Hodges, Edmund, Beaufort Co N. C.. 361
Hodges, Henry, Beaufort Co. N. C... 361
Hodges, William, Surry Co. N. C.... 364
Hogan, James, Ala..... 366
Hogshead, W. H., Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Holcomb, John D., Yadkin Co. N. C... 363
Holcomb, Thomas, Iredell Co. N. C... 363
Holcombe, R. E., Pickens Co. S. C... 436
Holden, Joseph W., Wake Co. N. C.. 365
Holden, W. F., Chamfordville, Ga.... 387
Holden, William F., Taliaferro Co. Ga. 367
Holden, William W., Wake Co. N. C. 365
Holland, D. P., Apalachicola, Fla..... 388
Holley, Jeff., Ala..... 366
Holloman, George, Northampton Co. N. C..... 363

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Hollowell, C. W., Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Hollofield, A., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Holt, W. D., Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Holt, Willie, Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Hooper, George, New Hanover Co. N. C. 361
Hooper, J. J., Jackson Co. N. C. 363
Hooper, L. C., Jackson Co. N. C. 363
Hopkins, Francis M. D., Miller Co. Ga. 367
Hopkins, Thomas S., Thomas Co. Ga. 367
Hopper, H. H., Rutherford Co. N. C. .. 364
Horner, Elijah U., Edgefield, S. C. 387
Hose, John H., Houston Co. Ga. 367
Hough, Wade H., Marksville, La. 388
Houseal, W. W., Newberry Co. S. C. .. 387
Houston, Harry D., Ala. 366
Houston, James H., Ala. 366
Howard, A., Ala. 366
Howard, Averett, Ala. 366
Howard, Henry B., Davie Co. N. C. .. 388
Howel, Rufus King, New Orleans, La. 388
Howell, Benjamin A., Robeson Co. N. C. 364
Howell, R. K., New Orleans, La. 389
Hoyt, Edward S., Beaufort Co. N. C. .. 361
Hubbard, J. B., Ala. 366
Hudson, C. D., Ala. 366
Huffaker, James, Whitfield Co. Ga. 367
Hughes, Haywood, Macon Co. Ga. 387
Hughes, J. W., Ala. 366
Hulbert, R., Greene Co. Ga. 367
Humphreys, David C., Ala. 366
Humphreys, F. C., Pensacola, Fla. 388
Humphries, Robert, Brooks Co. Ga. 367
Hungerford, McWhorter, Burke Co. Ga. 366
Hunt, Joel, Madison Co. Ga. 367
Hunter, D. E., Wilcox Co. Ga. 387
Hunter, R. . M., Ala. 366
Hurtz, Joel, Surry Co. N. C. 364
Hutcheson, Peter W., Clark Co. Ga. .. 367
Hutchins, David, Yadkin Co. N. C. .. 363
Hutchins, J. O., Jones Co. Ga. 388
Hyatt, John, Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Ingle, A. J., Ala. 366
Ingram, Jesse, Ala. 366
Irammel, William, Ala. 366
Israel, Abraham, Clay Co. N. C. 388
Israel, P. J., Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Jackson, Asa M., Clark Co Ga. 366
Jackson, James, Polk Co. N. C. 364
Jackson, Jerre, Rutherford Co. N. C. .. 364
Jackson, John W. A., Ala. 366
Jackson, Thomas J., Ala. 366
Jacobs, Edmund, Northampton Co. N. C. 364
Jaris, George A., Surry Co. N. C. 364
Jenkins, D. A., Gaston Co. N. C. 363
Jenkins, Jesse, N. C. 365
Jenks, William, Wake Co. N. C. 365
Jennings, Alson, Randolph Co. N. C. .. 364
Jessup, Ambrose, Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Jewett, J. R., Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Jine, Burrell, Habersham Co. Ga. 388
Johnson, Albert, Wake Co. N. C. 361
Johnson, A. W., Forsythe Co. Ga. 388
Johnson, D., Murray Co. Ga. 387
Johnson, G. W., Hall Co. Ga. 388
Johnson, James, S. C. 387
Johnson, James M., Davie Co. N. C. .. 388
Johnson, John C., Clark Co. Ga. 366

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Johnson, John Calvin, Clark, Ga. 387
Johnson, John D., Ala. 366
Johnson, John W., Clark Co. Ga. 366
Johnson, John W., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Johnson, John W., Washington, Va. .. 389
Johnson, W. H., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Johnson, William B., Richland, S. C. 387
Jones, Calvin, Bladen Co. N. C. 362
Jones, Frederick J., Craven Co. N. C. 364
Jones, J. B., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Jones, J. Hiliard, Houston, Texas. 387
Jones, John A., Alleghany Co. N. C. .. 362
Jones, J. S., Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Jones, Lloyd T., Caldwell Co. N. C. .. 361
Jones, Nathaniel R. Warren Co. N. C. 363
Jones, Sexton, Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Jones, W. B., Ala. 366
Jones, W. B., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Jones, Willie D., Wake Co. N. C. 361
Jordan, Duncan, Randolph Co. Ga. 367
Jordan, J. Parker, Norfolk, Va. 389
Jordan, Reuben, Jasper Co. Ga. 387
Jordan, Thomas, Fairfield, S. C. 387
Jordan, W. F., Jasper Co. Ga. 387
Joyce, A. H., Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Julian, Alfred, Randolph Co. N. C. .. 364
Justice, James M., Henderson Co. N. C. 362
Justice, D. M., Henderson Co. N. C. .. 362
Justus, W. D., Henderson Co. N. C. .. 365
Justus, W. D., N. C. 365
Keichler, Jacob, San Antonio, Texas. 387
Keizer, William J., Milton, Fla. 388
Kelley, C. C., Twiggs Co. Ga. 387
Kelly, Absolom, N. C. 365
Kepp, C. H., Surry Co. N. C. 364
Kibler, Jacob, Newberry Co. S. C. 387
Kidder, Edward, New Hanover Co. N. C. 361
Killebrew, John J., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Kilpatrick, R. P., Transylvania Co. N. C. 362
Kinard, John P., Newberry Co. S. C. .. 387
King, Caleb, Ala. 366
King, William J., Moore Co. N. C. .. 363
Kingsbury, Robert B., Brownsville Texas. 387
Kinnard, A. P., Newberry, S. C. 387
Kinnard, H. H., Newberry, S. C. 387
Kirby, A. J., Ala. 366
Kirby, William C., Ala. 366
Kirkman, John W., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Kitching, Miles, Twiggs Co. Ga. 387
Klein, J. J., Colleton Co. S. C. 436
Knapp, A. H., Surry Co. N C. 364
Knight, John L, Martin Co. N. C. 364
Knight, William H., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Knox, Johnson J., Sumter Co. S. C. .. 435
Lablauve, Zenon, Jefferson Parish, La. 388
Lackey, Jesse, Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Lafton, Franklin A., Stanley Co. N. C. 361
Lake, E. P., Newberry Co. S. C. 387
Lance, M. B., Henderson Co. N. C. .. 362
Laney, William, Chatham Co. N. C. .. 364
Langley, James C., Pitt Co. N. C. 361
Langston, W. H., Laurens Co. S. C. .. 436
Lassiter, R. W., Granville Co. N. C. .. 364
Latham, Jonathan, Ala. 366

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Lathan, James, Randolph Co. N. C.. 364
Latimer, C. H., Thomas Co. Ga..... 367
Lawson, F. M., Madison Co. N. C.... 363
Lawson, H. W., Abbeville, S. C..... 387
Lawton, W. J., Bibb Co. Ga..... 367
Leadbetter, William K., Henderson Co. N. C..... 362
Lebby, Doctor Robert, Charleston, S. C..... 387
Ledford, L. S., Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Ledford, W. C., Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Ledyard, J. T., Ala..... 366
Lee, Allen, Ala..... 366
Lee, Augustus H., Newton Co Ga... 367
Lee, Green H., Davidson Co. N. C... 361
Lee, Josiah E., Sumterville, Fla..... 388
Lemons, Milos A., Union Co. N. C... 363
Letten, John A., New Orleans, La.... 388
Lewis, Charles H., Rockingham, Va.. 389
Lewis, David P., Ala..... 366
Lewis, George N., Nash Co. N. C.... 363
Ligon, James M., Ala..... 366
Liles, A. J., Lowndes Co. Ga..... 367
Lindsay, M. D., Currituck Co. N. C.. 362
Lindsey, Samuel, Macon Co. Ga..... 367
Litzeman, Jackson, Ashe Co. N. C... 365
Locke, M. W., Sevier Co. Ark..... 389
Lofflin, John K., Montgomery Co. N. C. 363
Loftin, David, Davidson Co. N. C.... 361
Logan, George W., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 365
Logan, G. W., Rutherford Co. N. C.. 364
Logan, John W., Cleaveland Co. N. C. 365
Long, Elisha T., Richmond Co. N. C. 363
Long, George, Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Long, George W., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Long, John A., Richmond Co., N. C.. 363
Long, S. K., Twiggs Co. Ga..... 387
Long, Thomas T., Lake City, Fla.... 388
Longstreet, James, Ala..... 366
Louett, Fortune, Worth Co. Ga..... 388
Loughbridge, Benjamin, Murray Co. Ga..... 387
Love, James W., Houston Co. Ga.... 367
Lovelady, William, Ala..... 366
Ludbetter, Thomas, McDowell Co. N. C..... 364
Lusk, L. D., Ala..... 366
Lyon, Ed. B., N. C..... 365
Lyons, E. B., Granville Co. N. C.... 364
Mackey, Thomas J., S. C..... 367
Magbee, James T., Tallahassee, Fla.. 388
Malden, James E., Stanley Co. N. C. 361
Malone, George W., Ala..... 366
Malone, George W., DeKalb Co. Ala. 389
Manning, H. A., Ala..... 366
Manson, John C., Carteret Co. N. C.. 362
Maples, Moses, Ala..... 366
March, William B., Davie Co. N. C.. 363
Markley, H. C., Greenville, S. C..... 387
Marsh, E. A., Twiggs Co. Ga..... 387
Marshall, Gabriel, Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Marshall, George W., Lafayette, Tenn. 388
Marshall, Joseph, Stanley Co. N. C... 361
Martin, A. C., Rutherford Co. N. C.. 364
Martin, James, Bibb Co. Ga..... 366
Martin, James, S. C..... 387
Martin, J. J., Stokes Co. N. C..... 363
Martin, Joseph J., Martin Co. N. C... 364
Martin, Robert M., Mecklenburg Co. N. C..... 362
Martin, Silas N., New Hanover Co. N. C..... 361

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Martin, Thomas, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Martin, Thomas F., Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Martin, Thomas W., Ala..... 366
Martin, William T., Banks Co. Ga.. 387
Mason, A. C., Putnam Co. Ga..... 367
Mason, William S., Wake Co. N. C.. 388
Massey, Joseph, Person Co. N. C.... 364
Massey, P. P., Johnston Co. N. C.... 364
Masterson, Thomas, Ala..... 366
Masterton, A. B., Ala..... 366
Masterton, E. S., Ala..... 366
Mathews, J., Gwinett Co. Ga..... 388
Mathews, W. A., Houston Co. Ga.... 388
Matthews, H. W., Ala..... 366
Matthews, John M., Madison Co. Ga. 367
Matthews, William A., Houston Co. Ga..... 367
Matthews, W. J., Ala..... 366
Maurice, S. W., Williamsburg, S. C.. 387
Maxwell, James A., Henry Co. Ga... 367
May, L. F., Ala..... 366
McArthur, Eleazer, Rutherford Co. N. C..... 365
McBee, Alexander, Greenville, S. C.. 387
McBee, Alexander, Greenville Co. S. C..... 436
McCall, James A., McDowell Co. N. C..... 364
McCall, Samuel, Caldwell Co. N. C.. 361
McCall, S. B. O., Henderson Co. N. C..... 362
McCarrey, Smith, Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
McCaslan, A. L., Abbeville Co. S. C.. 436
McCay, Henry K., Sumter Co. Ga.... 387
McCloud, John, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
McCloud, Murdock, Brooks Co. Ga.. 367
McCole, Peter, S. C..... 387
McCombs, T. R., Cherokee Co. N. C... 364
McConnell, Riley, Clay Co. N. C..... 388
McCormick, Duncan G., Cumberland Co. N. C..... 362
McCormick, J. T., Troup Co. Ga..... 367
McCown, George W., Columbia Co. Ark..... 389
McCraw, B. B., Ala..... 366
McCraw, R. J., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
McDaniel, William P., Alamance Co. N. C..... 362
McDaniels, William A., Greenville Co. S. C..... 435
McDonald, A. R., Carthage, Moore Co. N. C..... 388
McDonald, D. W., Moore Co. N. C.. 363
McDonald, James H., Ala..... 366
McDonald, J. H., Ala..... 366
McDonald, John A., Chatham Co. N. C..... 365
McDonald, Matthew, Abbeville, S. C. 387
McDonald, William, Ala..... 366
McElvaine, Robert, Ala..... 366
McEwen, Robert, Mecklenburg Co. N. C..... 362
McFadden, C. W., Chester Co. S. C.. 436
McFarland, James, Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
McFarland, J. E., Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
McGee, Drury, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
McGee, James, Clay Co. N. C..... 388
McGee, William, Randolph Co. N. C. 364
McGowan, Sylvester, Hyde Co. N. C. 362
McGraw, John C., Warren Co. N. C.. 363

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
McGuyre, William, Cherokee Co. N. C. 364
McIntyre, A. T., Thomas, Ga. 387
McIver, Alex., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 362
McKay, Neal, Harnett, N. C. 388
McKinnon, George, Richmond Co. N. C. 363
McKinnon, George W., N. C. 365
McKinnon, John, Brooks Co. Ga. 367
McLemore, J. J., Ala. 366
McLeod, Neil, Harnett Co. N. C. 363
McMickle, C. C., Surry Co. N. C. 364
McNeil, Alexander H., Moore Co. N. C. 363
McNeily, James, Union Co. N. C. 363
McRae, John, Kemper, Miss. 389
McWhorter, James H., Oglethorpe Co. Ga. 367
McWhorter, R. L., Greene Co. Ga. 367
McWhorter, W. H., Jr., Greene Co. Ga. 367
Meadows, J. C., Ala. 365
Mebane, William M., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Medford, R. E., Haywood Co. N. C. 363
Melson, James A., Washington Co. N. C. 363
Mercer, Jesse, Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Merrill, George W., Carroll Co. Ga. 366
Merrill, W. W., Carroll Co. Ga. 366
Messengale, Robert, Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Milledge, J., Richmond, Ga. 387
Milledge, John, Augusta, Ga. 403
Miller, D. B., Columbia, S. C. 387
Miller, E. B., Richland, S. C. 387
Miller, J. C., Charleston, S. C. 387
Miller, John B., Glynn Co. Ga. 367
Miller, Mark, Houston, Texas. 387
Miller, Thomas C., Troup Co. Ga. 367
Mills, J. G. W., Fulton Co. Ga. 387
Mimms, John, Ala. 366
Minot, S. F. W., Fayette Co. Ga. 366
Mitchell, Anderson, Iredell Co. N. C. .. 365
Mitchell, John, Greene Co. Ga. 367
Mitchell Robert, Cumberland Co. N. C. 362
Mitchell, Robert G., Chowan Co. N. C. 365
Mixson, Wm. J., Barnwell Co. S. C. .. 435
Modar, John M., Ala. 366
Mode, J. W., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Mode, W. G., Rutherford Co. N. C. .. 364
Monox, Alexander, Ala. 366
Montgomery, John N., Madison Co. Ga. 367
Montgomery, T. A., Warren Co. N. C. 365
Moon, J. G., Valdosta, Ga. 387
Moore, Aquilla, Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Moore, Bartholomew F., Wake Co. N. C. 365
Moore, Daniel, Alexander Co. N. C. .. 362
Moore, D. H. C., Napoleon, Ark. 389
Moore, Elihu, Lancaster, S. C. 387
Moore, Exum L., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Moore, James I., Granville Co. N. C. .. 365
Moore, James M., Ala. 366
Moore, James W., Ala. 366
Moore, John C., Ala. 366
Moore, Washington, Caldwell Co. N. C. 361
Moore, William M., Yancey, N. C. 388
Morgan, Elijah, McDowell Co. N. C. .. 364

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Morris, John S., Claiborne, Miss. 388
Morriset, Isaac, Camden Co. N. C. 362
Morse, Joshua F., Ala. 365
Morton, John A., Stanley Co. N. C. .. 361
Mosby, Thomas Y., Bedford, Va. 389
Moses, Barnett, Ala. 366
Moses, F. J., Jr., S. C. 367
Moses, Franklin J., S. C. 435
Moses, Israel, Forsyth Co. N. C. 362
Moss, Warren R. D., Newton Co. Ga. 388
Mott, James, Catawba Co. N. C. 365
Moulton, Cleaveland F., Ala. 366
Mount, William N., Orangeburg Co. S. C. 436
Mudd, William S., Ala. 366
Muier, S. T. W., Macon Co. Ga. 387
Mull, Asley, Burke Co. N. C. 363
Muller, Frederick, Bertie Co. N. C. .. 364
Munroe, Armistead P., Houston, Texas 387
Murdock, J. N., Wellsville, Va. 389
Murphy, Thomas K., Duplin Co. N. C. 362
Murray, A. J., Haywood Co. N. C. 363
Murrow, Andrew C., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Myers, Barnett C., Yadkin Co. N. C. .. 363
Myers, James H., Yadkin Co. N. C. .. 363
Myers, William R., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 362
Nabers, Benjamin D., Tishomingo, Miss. 388
Nash, Gabriel, Madison Co. Ga. 367
Nations, James, Surry Co. N. C. 364
Neagle, John L., Columbia, S. C. 387
Neal, Benjamin, Marianna, Fla. 388
Neil, G. C., Transylvania Co. N. C. .. 362
Neill, J. R., Yancey Co. N. C. 388
Nelson, Richard, Wilkinson Co. Ga. .. 387
Nelson Thomas L., Norfolk, Va. 389
Nesbitt, I. B., Gordon Co. Ga. 387
Nesmith, John R., Ala. 366
Nesmith, Thomas H., Ala. 366
Nettles, J. H., Ala. 366
Newsom, D. A., Greene Co. Ga. 367
Newsom, James W., Northampton Co. N. C. 364
Newsom, T. W., Ala. 366
Nicholdson, Thomas A., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Nichols, John, Surry Co. N. C. 364
Nichols, John C., Montgomery Co. N. C. 363
Nichols, W. B., Ala. 366
Nicholson, David L., Ala. 366
Nicholson, D. L., Ala. 366
Nicks, George, N. C. 365
Nix, George, Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Noble, William H., Wilkinson, Miss. . 389
Nolan, George M., Henry Co. Ga. 388
Norden, Robert A., Harnett Co. N. C. 363
Norfleet, John, Edgecombe Co. N. C. .. 362
Norfleet, Robert, Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Norfleet, Thomas, Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Norwood, George W., Person Co. N. C. 364
Nunnally, G. W., Clark Co. Ga. 367
Nunnally, John C., Clark Co. Ga. 366
Nunnelly, I., Gwinett Co. Ga. 388
O'Brien, John, Halifax Co. N. C. 361
O'Brien, John, McDowell Co. N. C. .. 364
Ochiltree, Thomas P., Matagorda, Texas 387
Odom, Henry E., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Odom, John B., Northampton Co. N.C. 363
Odom, Noah R., Northampton Co. N. C. 363
O'Hagan, Charles J., Pitt Co. N. C. 361
Orgain, George C., Lunenburg, Va. 389
Orr, James L., S. C. 387
Orr, Perry, Transylvannia Co. N. C. 362
Orrell, Robert, Cumberland Co. N. C. 362
Osborn, James W., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 388
Osborne, Jeremiah, Transylvania Co. N. C. 362
Osman, John J., Greene Co. N. C. 364
Osteen, Thomas, Henderson Co. N. C. 362
Owen, Henry, Prince Edward, Va. 389
Owen, R. L., Lynchburg, Va. 389
Owenby, M., Henderson Co. N. C. 362
Owens, George W., Halifax Co. N. C. 361
Owens, Newett D., Wilson Co. N. C. 361
Owens, R. S., Haywood Co. N. C. 363
Pace, Leander, Henderson, Co. N. C. 362
Padgett, Miles, N. C. 365
Page, George F., Lee Co. Ga. 367
Page, Samuel M., Richmond, Va. 389
Paine, George, Wilkinson Co. Ga. 387
Paine, Thomas S., Thomas Co. Ga. 367
Pane, Barnabas, Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Parish, R. C., Ala. 366
Parker, Andrew, Cleaveland Co. N. C. 362
Parker, William W., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Parlier, John F., Wilkes Co. N. C. 362
Parrot, James M., Lenoir Co. N. C. 364
Parsons, John, Alleghany Co. N. C. 362
Parton, A. L., Macon Co. N. C. 364
Passmore, Marion, Clay Co. N. C. 388
Patille, John W., Warren Co. N. C. 363
Patterson, Turner W., Rockingham Co. N. C. 365
Patterson, William W., Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Patton, J. M., Haywood Co. N. C. 363
Paulk, Thomas, Berrien Co. Ga. 366
Payne, Martin, Surry Co. N. C. 364
Payton, Edward A., Hinds, Miss. 389
Pearson, Richmond M., Yadkin Co. N. C. 365
Pearson, R. M., Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Peck, J. P., Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Pedigre, J. S., Surry Co. N. C. 364
Peed, Josephus, N. C. 365
Pelham, Charles, Ala. 366
Penland, Levi, Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Perkins, Newton I., Newton Co. Ga. 388
Perry, Theophilus P., Thomas Co. Ga. 367
Perry, Thomas I., Newton Co. Ga. 388
Perry, Thomas J., Floyd Co. Ga. 366
Peters, Thomas M., Ala. 366
Petway, Redden S., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Phelps, Uriah H., Davie Co. N. C. 363
Phillips, Everett, N. C. 365
Phillips, Franklin, Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Phillips, Ray, Johnston Co. N. C. 364
Phillips, Samuel F., N. C. 437
Phipps, Joseph S., Forsyth Co. N. C. 362
Pierce, A. L., Halifax Co. N. C. 365
Pool, George D., Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Pool, John, Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Pool, W. G., Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Pope, John, Randolph Co. N. C. 364
Pope, Wiley H., Ala. 366

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Porteous, John F., Beaufort Co. S. C. 436
Porter, Andrew, Wilkes Co. N. C. 362
Porter, Benjamin F., Ala. 365
Posey, S. C., Ala. 366
Potts, M. A., Monroe Co. Ga. 367
Potts, M. B., Monroe Co. Ga. 367
Powell, B. F., Decatur Co. Ga. 366
Powell, R. J., N. C. 365
Pressnell, Henry, Randolph Co. N. C. 364
Preston, Alexander R., Washington, Va. 389
Price, Caleb, Ala. 366
Price, John V., Sumter Co. Ga. 388
Printup, Daniel S., Floyd, Ga. 387
Priolian, P., Brunswick Co. N. C. 364
Pritchard, H. W., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 362
Proctor, Edward K., Robeson Co. N. C. 364
Proctor, John M., Ala. 366
Proctor, R. W., Edgecombe Co. N. C. 362
Prudden, S. C., Putnam Co. Ga. 367
Purvear, William H., N. C. 365
Quillian, M. P., Whitfield Co. Ga. 388
Ragland, Thomas A., Rockingham Co. N. C. 363
Ragsdale, J. B., Ala. 366
Ragsdale, Wyatt, Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Raiford, Elijah G., Chattahoochie, Ga. 387
Rainey, W. H., Glynn Co. Ga. 367
Rains, James, N. C. 365
Ramsey, Andrew, Edgefield Co. S. C. 435
Ramsey, Isaac, Carteret Co. N. C. 365
Ramsey, James, Madison Co. N. C. 363
Ray, Robert, New Orleans, La. 403
Reade, Edwin G., Person Co. N. C. 365
Reece, F. D., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Reed, James, Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Reed, James E., Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Reed, Jeremiah S., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 362
Reed, John A., Halifax Co. N. C. 361
Reed, Samuel, Transylvania Co. N. C. 362
Reed, S. W., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 388
Reith, Samuel, Richmond, Va. 389
Reives, Jesse, Yadkin Co. N. C. 363
Rennington, G. W., Munroe Co. Miss. 389
Respass, John B., Beaufort Co. N. C. 361
Ressas, James W., Montgomery Co. N. C. 363
Reynolds, William E., Wilkes Co. N. C. 362
Rhodes, John C., Wayne Co. N. C. 363
Richardson, John C., Dawson Co. Ga. 366
Richardson, William B., Moore Co. N. C. 388
Richardson, W. F., Union Co. Ark. 403
Richardson, William H., Dawson Co. Ga. 366
Richardson, W. R., Wake Co. N. C. 361
Richey, Daniel, Stanley Co. N. C. 361
Risk, Harvey, Stanton, Va. 389
Ritter, John, N. C. 365
Ritter, John S., Moore Co. N. C. 363
Ritter, Thomas W., Moore Co. N. C. 363
Robason, Jesse, Beaufort Co. N. C. 361
Robbins, L. N., Pickens Co. S. C. 436
Roberts, A. J., Yancey Co. N. C. 388
Roberts, Amasa, Buncombe Co. N. C. 363
Roberts, John, Clay Co. N. C. 388
Roberts, Lewis H., Echols Co. Ga. 388
Roberts, L. H., Echols Co. Ga. 366
Robertson, A. Sidney, New Orleans, La. 388

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Robinson, Charles E., Chowan Co N. C.... 363
Robinson, F. J., Oglethorpe Co. Ga.. 367
Rodgers, Calvin J., N. C..... 365
Rodgers, C. T., Macon Co. N. C..... 364
Rodman, William B., Beaufort Co. N. C..... 361
Rodwell, John J., Warren Co. N. C... 365
Rodwell, William H., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Rogers, John W., Warren Co. N. C.. 365
Rogers, W. G. B., Union Co. Ga..... 387
Ronaldson, Andrew J., Sumter Co. Ga..... 388
Ross, F. M., Mecklenburg Co. N. C... 388
Ross, Z. C., Ark..... 403
Roundtree, Charles, Pitt Co. N. C.... 361
Rouse, Joshua, Lenoir Co. N. C..... 364
Ruff, Luther, Beaufort Co N. C..... 361
Russell, Daniel L., Jr., Brunswick Co. N. C..... 365
Russell, D. L., Brunswick Co. N. C... 364
Russell, James T., Warren Co. N. C.. 363
Rust, William M., Guadalupe, Texas. 387
Rutland, C. R., York, S. C..... 387
Ryers, J. C., Cleaveland Co. N. C..... 362
Saffold, Benjamin F., Ala..... 366
Saffold, Milton J., Ala..... 366
Saffold, Thomas B., Morgan Co. Ga.. 388
Sanders, H. T., Madison Co. Ga..... 367
Sanders, J., Twiggs Co. Ga..... 387
Sanford, H. C., Ala..... 366
Sanford, Lemuel, Ala..... 366
Sappe, James, Ashe Co. N. C..... 365
Saunders, Peter, Sr., Franklin, Va... 389
Saxon, L. P., Montgomery Co. Ala.. 389
Saxon, Sydall P., Ala..... 389
Schmitz, Jacob, Comal Co. Texas.... 387
Schrimsher, A. J., Ala..... 365
Scoggins, A. A., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Scott, B. F., Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Scroggins, A. J., N. C..... 365
Seawell, Samuel W., Moore Co. N. C. 363
Secrest, John C., Lancaster Co. S. C. 436
Seibles, Horace, Quitman Co. Ga..... 388
Self, Majors, Ala..... 366
Sellars, B. A., Randolph Co. N. C.... 364
Senter, DeWitt C., Granger Co. Tenn. 436
Sergeant, James T., Person Co. N. C. 364
Sessions, N. M., Pierce, Ga..... 387
Settle, Thomas, Rockingham Co. N. C. 363
Settle, Thomas, Rockingham Co. N. C. 365
Seward, James L., Thomas Co. Ga... 387
Shackleford, Charles C., Madison, Miss. 388
Shackleford, Henry, Culpepper Co. Va. 389
Shaffer, John J., Stokes Co. N. C.... 363
Shanklin, Julius L., Oconee Co. S. C. 436
Shannon, Hugh, Murray Co. Ga..... 387
Sharpe, Alexander P., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Shaver, John I., Rowan Co. N. C..... 388
Shaw, John F., Harnett Co N. C.... 363
Shearrer, James, Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Sheats, C. C., Ala..... 365
Shelton, William V., Stokes Co. N. C. 363
Shepperd, John S., Bertie Co. N. C... 365
Sherrod, William C., Ala..... 366
Short, Richard, Pitt Co. N. C..... 365
Shoumate, Toliver, Wilkes Co. N. C.. 362
Shumaker, Lindsey M., Danville, Va. 389
Sibley, Horace, Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Sibley, J. D., Huntersville, Ala..... 389
Sides, John G., Forsyth Co. N. C..... 362
Simpson, James B., Galveston, Texas. 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Sinclair, James, Robeson Co. N. C.... 364
Singleton, John W., Pickens Co. S. C. 436
Skinner, William R., Chowan Co. N. C..... 365
Sluar, Jordan, Moore Co. N. C..... 363
Smith, A. E., Spartanburg Co. S. C.. 436
Smith, A. Marion, Alleghany Co. N. C..... 362
Smith, Bluford D., Fulton Co. Ga.... 366
Smith, D. B., Hanover, Va..... 389
Smith, Dr. E. H., Richmond, Va..... 389
Smith, E. H, Jr., Richmond, Va..... 389
Smith, F. M., Macon Co. Ga..... 387
Smith, Hilliard J., Wake Co. N. C... 361
Smith, H. M., Greenville Co. S. C.... 436
Smith, J. Botton, York, S. C..... 387
Smith, Jeremiah, Burke Co. N. C..... 363
Smith, M. C., Thomas Co. Ga..... 367
Smith, R. M, Wilkes Co. N. C..... 362
Smith, Samuel P., Sr., Wilkes Co. N. C..... 362
Smith, William A., Johnston Co. N.C. 364
Snead, Thomas D., Johnston Co. N.C. 364
Sorrell, Jacob, Wake Co. N. C..... 361
Sorrels, Israel P., Rutherford Co. N. C.. 364
Spach, Allen, Forsyth Co. N. C..... 362
Spady, Edgar, Northampton, Va..... 389
Spann, James, Henderson Co. N. C... 362
Sparks, C. J., Rutherford Co. N. C... 364
Sparks, Reuben, Alleghany Co. N. C. 362
Speer, Aquilla, Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Speere, S., Yadkin Co N. C..... 363
Spencer, George W., Camden Co. N. C. 362
Spencer, W. G., Lumpkin Co. Ga.... 388
Spivey, Benjamin, Moore Co. N. C... 363
Spivey, D. A. Greene Co. N. C..... 364
Spruill, Eli, Washington Co. N. C.... 363
Srygley, Joseph W., Ala..... 366
Stafford, Robert M., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Stafford, W. W., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Stamper, Solomon, Alleghany Co. N.C. 362
Stancill, S. R, Henderson Co. N. C.. 362
Stanley, Edward R, Craven Co. N. C.. 364
Staten, Joseph, Pitt Co. N. C..... 361
Steed, Alexander S., Warren Co. N. C. 365
Stewart, James D., Jackson, Miss.... 389
Stigall, Arthur, Union Co. N. C..... 363
Stilley, H. E., N. C..... 365
Stilley, Hiram E, Beaufort Co. N. C.. 361
Stimpson, E. B., Iredell Co. N. C.... 363
Stipe, William B., Forsyth Co. N. C.. 362
Stokes, John G., Ala..... 436
Stokes, M. C., Ala..... 366
Stolts, John M., Forsyth Co. N. C.... 362
Stone, Andrew T., Rocky Comfort, Ark..... 403
Stout, Nathaniel, Alamance Co. N. C. 362
Stovall, George, Carroll, Miss..... 389
Stradley, David, Henderson Co. N. C. 362
Stratton, Asa E., Jr., Matagorda, Texas..... 387
Strickland, A., Ala..... 366
Strickland, Abraham, Brooks Co Ga. 367
Strickland, S. F., Paulding Co. Ga... 367
Strother, John R., Baldwin Co. Ga... 367
Stubblefield, Thomas, Ala..... 366
Sullivan, G. C., Oktibbeha, Miss..... 389
Summers, Charles L., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Sumner, Henry, Newberry Co. S. C.. 387
Sykes, F. W., Ala..... 366
Sykes, W. A., Monroe Co. Miss..... 389
Talley, John B., Ala..... 366
Tally, William H., Richland Co. S. C. 436

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Tarlton, Richard, Union Co. N. C.... 363
Taylor, Francis W., Wilson Co. N. C. 361
Taylor, Horace, Mecas, Texas..... 387
Taylor, Jonathan, Bertie Co. N. C.... 364
Taylor, Joseph, N. C..... 365
Taylor, Kinchen, Houston Co. Ga.... 367
Taylor, R. P., Granville Co. N. C.... 365
Taylor, W. L., Ala..... 366
Teague, James J., Alexander Co. N. C. 362
Teague, William S., Alexander Co. N. C..... 362
Terrel, Galen, Ala..... 366
Terrell, Eaton B., Stokes Co. N. C.... 363
Terrill, John D., Ala..... 366
Terry, W. R., Richmond Co. N. C.... 388
Thomas, Charles R., Craven Co. N. C. 364
Thomas, Charles R., Craven Co. N. C. 365
Thomas, D. L., Beaufort, S. C..... 387
Thomas, George S., Fulton Co. Ga... 366
Thomas, William M., Greenville, S. C. 387
Thomason, H., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Thompson, A. C., Houston Co. Ga... 367
Thompson, Benjamin, N. C..... 365
Thompson, G. H., Greene Co. Ga.... 367
Thompson, John C., Surry Co. N. C.. 364
Thompson, Joseph C., Alamance Co. N. C..... 362
Thorn, Ephraim, Newton Co. Ga..... 388
Thorn, J. A., N. C..... 365
Thornton, A. G., Cumberland Co. N. C..... 362
Thornton, Henry I., Ala..... 366
Thurston, L. D., Brunswick Co. N. C. 364
Tift, Nelson, Albany, Ga..... 427
Timberlake, A. M., Franklin Co. N. C..... 361
Timberlake, J. P., Ala..... 366
Tolleson, J. B., Spartanburg, S. C.... 387
Tompkins, C. C., Ala..... 366
Tooke, Henry H., Thomas Co. Ga.... 367
Tooley, W. B., Hyde Co. N. C..... 362
Torry, John T., Ala..... 366
Traywick, James M., Pulaski Co. Ga. 388
Trexler, Levi, Rowan Co. N. C..... 363
Tucke, Edward P., Ala..... 366
Tucker, William T., Anson Co. N. C. 365
Tudington, A. J., Harnett Co. N. C... 363
Tugman, James F., Wilkes Co. N. C.. 362
Tulbert, T. L., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Turner, James M., Harnett Co. N. C.. 363
Turner, John M., Iredell Co. N. C.... 388
Tweedy, Ephraim, Richmond Co. Ga. 367
Twitly, John, Lancaster, S. C..... 387
Upson, F. L., Oglethorpe Co. Ga..... 367
Vail, Thomas L., Mecklenburg Co. N. C..... 388
Valiant, Frank, Washington, Miss.... 389
Valiant, L. B., Washington, Miss.... 389
Vance, J. W., De Soto Co. Miss..... 389
Vasser, E. J., Monroe Co. Miss..... 389
Vaughan, William E., Pasquotank Co. N. C..... 388
Vaughn, A., Macon Co. N. C..... 364
Vaughn, Frank, Pasquotank Co. N. C. 363
Vaughn, W. B., Stokes Co. N. C..... 363
Veneble, James, Surry Co. N. C..... 364
Vestal, J. N., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Vestle, Simpson, Alamance Co. N. C.. 362
Vining, A. S., Murray Co. Ga..... 387
Volgar, E. A., Forsyth Co. N. C..... 362
Waggoner, Jonathan, Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Walker, Dawson A., Whitfield Co. Ga. 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Walker, Martin, Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Wall, Perry G., Apalachicola, Fla.... 388
Wall, W. S., Taylor Co. Ga..... 388
Wallace, W. O., Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Wallace, R. M., S. C..... 367
Walton, J. N., Monroe Co. Miss..... 389
Walton, William A., Rowan Co. N. C. 388
Ward, B. K., Henderson Co. N. C.... 388
Ward, Clifton, Sampson Co. N. C.... 362
Ward, John M., Ala..... 366
Ward, Robertson, Sampson Co. N. C.. 362
Ward, W. H., Ogletthorpe Co. Ga..... 367
Ward, W. W., Washington Co. N. C. 363
Warner, Hiram, Merriwether Co. Ga.. 388
Warnock, J. G. M., Brooks Co. Ga... 367
Warren, B. H., Richmond, Ga..... 387
Warren, Edward J., Beaufort Co. N. C..... 361
Wasson, William F., Iredell Co. N. C. 388
Waters, R. A., Twiggs Co. Ga..... 387
Watson, George W., Ala..... 366
Watson, Theodore, Ala..... 366
Watts, Andrew C., Alexander Co. N. C..... 362
Watts, John, Martin Co. N. C..... 364
Watts, Samuel W., Martin Co. N. C.. 364
Weaver, Nathan, Alleghany Co. N. C. 362
Webb, Charles H., McDowell Co. N. C..... 364
Webb, Charles N., Halifax Co. N. C... 361
Webster, G. A., Simpson, Miss..... 389
Wech, Samuel C., Yadkin Co. N. C... 363
Weisiger, Samuel S., Amelia, Va.... 389
West, Edwin M., Tallahassee, Fla..... 388
West, T. C., Clay Co. N. C..... 388
Whaley, William, Wayne Co. Ga..... 388
Wheaton, Francis J., Apalachicola, Fla. 388
Whelchel, Davis, Hall Co. Ga..... 367
Whisnant, Eli, Rutherford Co N. C... 364
Whistler, William, Shenandoah, Va... 389
White, James C., Portsmouth, Va..... 389
White, R. M., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 388
White, Robert J., Perquinans Co. N. C..... 363
White, Seymour, Jasper, Texas..... 387
White, William A., Warren Co. N. C. 363
White, William W., Warren Co. N. C. 363
Whitehead, W. H., Macon Co. Ga.... 387
Whitely, Richard H., Decatur Co. Ga. 366
Whitney, Elijah, Randolph Co. N. C.. 364
Whitted, William D., Henderson Co. N. C..... 362
Wiles, Ambrose, Wilkes Co. N. C.... 362
Wiley, J. McCaleb, Ala..... 365
Wilkerson, John D., Person Co. N. C. 361
Wilkeson, Moses, Rutherford Co. N. C..... 364
Wilkins, Hardy, Ala..... 366
Wilkinson, Henry, Lincoln Co. N. C.. 362
Wilkinson, John, Wilson Co. N. C.... 361
Williams, Benjamin, Appling Co Ga. 388
Williams, Benjamin, Henderson Co. N. C..... 362
Williams, Bryan, Johnston Co. N. C.. 364
Williams, Charles, N. C..... 365
Williams, George D., Yadkin Co. N. C..... 363
Williams, G. W., York, S. C..... 387
Williams, James, Ala..... 366
Williams, James K., Duplin Co. N. C. 365
Williams, John, Ashe Co. N. C..... 362
Williams, John R., Davie Co. N. C... 363
Williams, Metts, York, S. C..... 387

Disabilities, Removal of, (continued.)
Williams, Richard J., Greene Co. N. C. ... 364
Williams, Rufus, Rutherford Co. N. C. 364
Williams, T. J., Surry Co. N. C. ... 364
Williamson, Peter, Rowan Co. N. C. .. 363
Willis, Larkin, Ala. ... 366
Wilse, Solomon G., Granville Co. N. C. ... 364
Wilson, Burr W., Ala. ... 366
Wilson, W. G., Rutherford Co. N. C. . 364
Wimberly, James L., Stewart Co. Ga. 388
Wimberly, Jesse, Burke Co. Ga. ... 366
Wimpley, J. A., Lumpkin, Ga. ... 387
Windley, George L., Beaufort Co. N. C. ... 361
Windley, Samuel, Beaufort Co. N. C. . 361
Winstead, C. S., Person Co. N. C. ... 364
Winston, G. N. Ala. ... 366
Winston, William O., Ala. ... 366
Wiswall, Howard, Beaufort Co. N. C. . 361
Wofford, J. L., Tishoningo, Miss. ... 388
Wofford, William T., Barton Co. Ga. . 388
Wombley, Charles, Ala. ... 366
Wood, J. S., Cobb Co. Ga ... 388
Wood, R. P., Murray Co. Ga. ... 387
Wood, W. H., Ala. ... 365
Wood, William, Ala. ... 366
Woodard, James A., Chowan Co. N. C. ... 365
Woodey, Samuel, Johnston Co. N. C. . 364
Woods, W., Morgan Co. Ga. ... 367
Woods, William, Morgan, Ga. ... 387
Woodside, Robert W., Brunswick Co. N. C. ... 364
Woodson, Obadiah, Rowan Co. N. C. . 388
Woody, Newton D., Guilford Co. N. C. 362
Woolf, T. J., Marengo Co. Ala. ... 389
Worrell, E. H., Troup Co. Ga. ... 367
Wortman, Henry, Cleaveland Co. N. C. ... 362
Wright, David, Montgomery Co. N. C. 363
Wright, J. W., Lynchburg, Va ... 389
Wyatt, George M., Henry Co. Ga. ... 367
Wynne, R. W., Wake Co. N. C. ... 365
Yarborough, Nathan, Floyd Co. Ga. . . 366
Yielding, John, Ala. ... 366
Young, J. B., Stokes Co. N. C. ... 363
Young, John, Iredell Co. N. C. ... 388
Young, P. M. B., Ga. ... 403
Zackey, Mordecia, Jackson Co. N. C. . 363
Disbursement of Public Moneys,
appropriations for extension of treasury building, by whom to be disbursed ... 305
for the construction of public buildings in any district, who to make. 306
extra pay for disbursing moneys appropriated for the construction of public buildings, not to exceed, &c. ... 312
Discharged Soldiers and Sailors,
preference to be given to, in the appointment of certain clerks ... 43
Discharge in Bankruptcy,
not to be granted in proceedings commenced after January 1, 1869, to debtors whose assets do not pay fifty cents, unless, &c. ... 228
Discharge. See *Bounty.*
of a soldier, stated to be by reason of "expiration of term of service" to entitle to bounty ... 334
Dismal Swamp Canal Company,
sale of certain stock in, owned by the United States, adjourned ... 246
Distillation of Spirits,
definition of ... 126
prohibited within six hundred feet of rectifying establishment ... 129
further prohibited ... 130
account of, to be kept by storekeeper ... 134
officer to examine progress of, at any time ... 139
prohibited on Sundays ... 140
illicit (see *Penalty*) ... 142, 143
Distilled Spirits,
act to prevent frauds in the collection of the tax on ... 34
provisions as to construction of ... 78, 256
not to be taken from warehouse for any purpose until full tax is paid ... 34, 78, 256
definition of ... 126
proof defined ... 125
tax on, proof gallon, fifty cents ... 125
tax on wine gallon, fifty cents, if below proof ... 125
tax on fractional part of a gallon same as one gallon ... 125
sales of, by proof gallon ... 125
use of, prohibited unless tax paid ... 126
to be drawn off every third day in presence of storekeeper ... 131
removed to distillery warehouse ... 131
number of gallons of, distilled, sold, or placed in warehouse, to be accounted for ... 133
manner of drawing off, prescribed ... 135
to be entered for deposit in distillery warehouse ... 135
may be withdrawn from warehouse on payment of tax ... 136
manner of delivery of, from warehouse, prescribed ... 136
to be forfeited if not removed according to law ... 140
if seized, burden of proof to be on claimant ... 140
twenty gallons only of, purchased from other than authorized dealer ... 144
small packages of, not less than ten gallons, to be inspected, gauged, marked, and branded ... 144
when exported, drawback allowed ... 147
Secretary of Treasury to prescribe rules for exportation of ... 148
quantity of, for exportation, limited ... 148
in warehouse to be withdrawn, tax paid, in nine months, or forfeited ... 149
stock of, on hand, return of, made to collector ... 149
stock of, on hand, if not stamped within thirty days, forfeited ... 150
forfeited, to be sold subject to tax ... 150
in warehouse, owners of, to pay, as special tax, four dollars per barrel ... 150
importation and use of in Alaska may be prohibited ... 241
penalty ... 241
commission authorized to examine and report on meters for ... 246, 247
certain, used in testing meters to be delivered to surgeon-general for army hospitals ... 254
to be paid for, and proceeds, how applied ... 254
Distillers,
penalty upon, for defrauding, or attempting to defraud the United States of the tax on spirits distilled by him ... 59

Distillers, (continued.)
forfeiture, fine, and imprisonment..59, 60
definition of..... 150
liable for tax on spirits..... 125
of brandy, from apples, peaches, and grapes, exempt from certain provisions of law..... 125
at their own expense, to furnish and attach meter..... 125
to give notice of intention to distil..126, 127
form of notice..... 127
to give bond, to be approved by assessor. 127
amount of bond, condition, &c..... 127
to furnish, in triplicate, plan of distillery..... 128
to pay for locks and seals for distillery... 131
to pay tax, two dollars per day, during suspension of work..... 130
to furnish to officer necessary keys of distillery..... 132
not required to pay special tax as a wholesale dealer..... 151
to give notice of any change in ownership, firm, place of business, &c..... 127
to keep account..... 132
when deemed to have commenced work.. 134
may suspend work on notice..... 134
to give notice to resume work..... 134
to give bond to pay tax on spirits warehoused..... 136
to give notice to reduce working capacity 138, 139
to furnish ladders, &c..... 140
special tax of..... 150
to make monthly return of number of barrels of spirits distilled..... 150
of mineral oil, to pay tax as manufacturer..... 168
Distillery,
still or distilling apparatus, set up, to be registered..... 126
registration of, account of, to be preserved 126
to be forfeited if not registered..... 126
plan of, to be conspicuously displayed in distillery..... 129
plan of, changed only by consent of assessor in writing..... 129
construction and arrangement of, prescribed..... 131
at all times to be accessible to officer having keys, &c..... 133
and apparatus liable for tax on all spirits produced thereby..... 125
change of ownership, superintendent, &c. of, notice to be given..... 127
not less than eighty per cent of producing capacity of, to be taxed..... 134
storekeeper to have charge of..... 134
when work to be resumed in..... 134
to reduce working capacity of.....138, 139
officer may enter at all times..... 139
officer may break open..... 139
or distilling apparatus seized; when released..... 142
to procure and keep sign, form of..... 132
Distillery Inspectors,
provision for the pay of certain..... 283
Distillery Warehouse,
to be provided at expense of distiller.... 130
entry for deposit, and entry for withdrawal of spirits in.....135, 136
Distilling Apparatus,
to be set up only on permit of assessor.. 130
to be destroyed in case of forfeiture..... 142
District Attorney,
for the district of Nebraska, appointment, duty, and pay of..... 5
District Attorneys,
appropriations for salaries of....109, 110, 301
salary of, for Nevada, established....109, 110
appointment, &c. of, in Wyoming Territory..... 181
law authorizing Attorney-General to employ counsel to assist, repealed..... 294
no part of appropriation for expenses of courts to be paid to retain counsel to assist..... 312
District Courts of the United States,
times and places of holding and jurisdiction of, in the district of Nebraska.... 5
terms of, in Tennessee..... 80
time of holding in the Southern district in Illinois..... 82
times and places of holding for the northern district of Florida..... 239
terms of, at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola discontinued..... 239
of California, or Oregon, or Washington Territory, to have jurisdiction over offences under the act establishing the Alaska collection district..... 241
in Utah Territory, time and place of holding, and assignment of judges..... 242
term of, established in Burlington, Vt... 274
may be held in court-house to be there built..... 274
appropriations for expenses of.....101, 294
for judges and officers of the....109, 301
for jurors and witnesses in.....101, 294
District Judge,
one to be appointed for the district of Nebraska..... 5
his jurisdiction and salary..... 5
of Iowa, to act as judge in Nebraska, until, &c..... 5
District Judges of the United States,
appropriations for salaries of.....109, 301
District Marshals of the United States,
appropriation for the.....110, 301
District of Columbia,
deeds for the conveyance of real estate in, how may be acknowledged..... 6
existing rights not affected..... 6
appropriation for relief of freedmen, or destitute colored people in..... 20
how to be expended..... 20
certain statistics respecting public schools in, to be obtained, and reported to Congress at its next regular session..... 26
See *Commissioner of Education*.
payment of expenses incurred by judges of election in Washington and Georgetown, resolution relative to..... 27
commissioners of election in each voting precinct in those cities..... 27
residents of, may change their names.... 33
mode of procedure..... 33
temporary relief for the destitute in appropriation for.....41, 269, 309
how to be expended..... 41
jurisdiction of supreme court of, in cases of contested elections in Washington, D. C.....81, 294
expenses of courts, &c. in.....101, 301
appropriations for judges of courts in, &c.....109, 301
fitting office of registry of deeds of..... 118

District of Columbia, (continued.)
for the care, &c. of the deaf and dumb of 309
for insane of the army and navy, &c. in 310
for indigent insane in 310
for sixty transient paupers in 310
act for the execution in the, of commissions issued by courts of other States, &c. and for taking depositions to be used in such courts 324, 325
act relating to proof of wills in the 340
"register of deeds" to be called "recorder," &c. 341
legal fees of recorder 341
deeds, conveyances, leases, &c. recorded by William G. Flood declared legally recorded 341, 442
Flood declared entitled to fees, &c. .. 342
warden of jail in, appointment, power, &c. 342
Dixon, Beals and
accounts of, to be adjusted and paid 430
Documents, Public. See *Public Documents.*
appropriations for exchange of 95
for distribution of 100
provisions concerning 285, 292
Dodge, William O.,
pension to 426
Dollar,
equivalent of the United States in converting currency into sterling 548
Dome of Capitol,
appropriations for repairing, &c. 115, 306
Domicile,
right of, secured, &c. by treaty with Madagascar 491
with Nicaragua 557
Dominican Republic,
treaty with, of February 8, 1867, of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals 473
provision in case of war 474
exemption from compulsory military service, forced loans, &c. 474
right of residence, to do business, &c. 475
liberty of conscience and religious worship 475
disposition of property 476
imports, tonnage, and other duties 477
coasting trade reserved for citizens 477
discharge of vessels 477, 478
what to be deemed Dominican vessels ... 478
no higher or other duties on imports 478
on exports than, &c. 478
no prohibition that does not apply to all other countries 478, 479
discriminating duties 479
wrecks and cargoes of stranded vessels .. 479
trading from or to enemies' ports 480
blockaded ports 480
contraband of war 480, 481
declaration of principles 481
free ships make free goods 481
neutral property and persons on board enemies' vessels 481, 482
merchant vessels in time of war bound to an enemy's port to exhibit passports and certificates 482
provision when ships have not passports and certificates to be examined 483
in case of master's death 483
visiting and examining vessels and cargoes on the high seas 483, 484
Dominican Republic, (continued.)
rules to apply only to ships sailing without convoy 484
provisions in cases of capture and detention 484, 485
courts for prize causes 485
no duty, &c. on prize ships, &c. 486
prizes entering ports not to be seized 486
lawfulness thereof not to be questioned 486
privateers of hostile powers 486
further provisions as to 486, 487
consuls, vice-consuls, &c. 487
residence and duties of 487, 488
deserters from vessels 488
extradition of criminals 488, 489
crimes for which surrender is to be made 489
surrender, how to be made 489
expenses 489
no surrender for political offences ... 489
this convention to last for eight years 490
Donahue, Ryan, and Secor,
to be paid for losses incurred in construction of the monitor Camanche 353
Donnelly, Eliza,
pension to 414
Doty, George W.,
name of, to be placed on navy register, &c. 430, 432
Doty, Julia L.,
pension to 418
Drafted Men,
claims for the refunding of amounts paid by, who furnished substitutes, &c. when not liable to personal service or draft, to be presented within two years 282
Drawback, Internal Revenue,
of internal taxes paid on, on manufactures, not to be allowed after June 1, 1868, on exportation of articles on which there is no tax at time of exportation 59
nor in any case, unless, &c. 59
claim for, must be presented before Oct. 1, 1868 59
on exported spirits 147
when fraudulently claimed 147
Secretary of Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations for 147
appropriation for superintendents of .. 99, 290
Drawbacks, Exports, and
internal revenue, appropriations for superintendents of 99, 290
Drawbridge
may be erected over the Connecticut River by the New Haven, Middletown, &c. Railroad Company 272
to be a post-road, &c. 272
assent of Congress may be withdrawn 272
may be erected over the Connecticut River by the Shore Line Railway Company. 273
to be a post-road, &c. 273
assent of Congress may be withdrawn 273
Drawkeepers of Potomac Bridges,
appropriations for 96, 286, 287
Dredge Boats,
two, to be built and operated to keep open the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi 25
Dreutzer, Orlaf E.,
payment to 355

Dreyer, Katharine,
pension to, and for her minor children... 444
Druggists and Chemists,
no internal tax on certain stills used by.. 150
Dryer, Alice A.,
pension to..... 405
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad,
time for completing extended to Jan 1, 1872..... 38
route of road, and rate of completion.... 38
road to be one line..... 38
limitation as to disposal of lands..... 38
Duhigg, David,
pension to..... 407
Du Luth,
road from, to Bois-fort Indian reservation, appropriation for..... 318
Duplicate Checks,
assistant treasurer at New York and San Francisco to pay certain, &c..... 43
Durding, Ann D.,
patent for land in Dubuque, Iowa, to issue to..... 415
Duryea, Wright,
may apply for renewal of patent..... 455
Duties,
on exports and imports under treaty with Madagascar..... 492
with Nicaragua.....551, 552
import, export, and tonnage, provisions respecting, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic..... ...477–479
Duties, Customs,
upon umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades. 22
wire spiral furniture springs..... 22
objects of art imported for presentation and steam ploughs to be free of duty.. 23
steam agricultural machinery..... 260
a certain marble statue of victory.. 260
the words "unmixed with silk" stricken out of provision concerning tariff on webbings, beltings, &c..... 24
repeal of duty on lastings not to apply to certain lastings..... 24
cotton imported after November 1, 1868, to be free..... 34
on cigars..... 160
on copper and copper ores..... 274
increased, not to apply to, &c..... 274
machinery imported for repair only, to be free..... 271
Duties, Discriminating,
exacted upon merchandise imported in Hawaiian vessels, to be refunded..... 21
Duties, Tonnage,
on certain Spanish vessels, provisions concerning..... 239
D' Wamish Indians,
appropriations for the..... 207
Dycher, Anne,
pension to..... 439

E.

East Pascagoula River,
bridge may be built across by the New Orleans, &c. R. R. Co..... 38
drawbridge to be maintained..... 38
East River. See *Bridge.*
act to establish a bridge across, between the cities of New York and Brooklyn. 336, 337
Eckhardt, Catharine,
increase of pension to..... 386
Eclipse of the Sun,
in August, appropriation for the observation of..... 278
Edenton, North Carolina,
made a port of entry..... 227
Education,
appropriation for salary of commissioner of, and his clerks..... 8
appropriations for department of..... 106
department of, abolished..... 106
office of, established..... 106
commissioner of..... 106
treaty provisions for, among the
Sacs and Foxes..... 497, 500
Quapaws..... 516
Ottawas..... 518
Miamies..... 522
Pottawatomies..... 534
Kiowas and Comanches..... 583
Cheyennes and Arapahoes..... 595
Utes..... 621
Crows..... 651
Cheyennes..... 656
Navajoes..... 669
Sioux.....687, 688
Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
Nez Percés..... 694
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Education, Department of,
appropriation for salary of commissioner 36
abolished..... 106
Education, Office of,
appropriations for the..... 291
Educational Statistics,
certain, in the District of Columbia, to be obtained and reported to Congress.... 26
See *Commissioner of Education.*
Edwards, Bartlet,
pension to..... 361
Edwards, Carrie,
pension to..... 361
Edwards, David W.,
pension to children of..... 361
Edwards, William B.,
pension to..... 412
Eichholtz, Hugo,
pension to..... 416
Eight Hours,
to constitute a day's work for laborers, workmen, and mechanics, employed by the United States..... 77
Eighth Street,
city of Washington to pave western half of, between, &c..... 307
cost to be assessed, &c..... 307
Elections. See *Rebel States.*
of delegates to conventions to establish constitutions in certain rebel States, provisions concerning.....3, 15
as to the ratification of the constitutions formed by the conventions..... 3
all to be by ballot..... 4
in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, payment of expenses incurred by the judges of..... 27
certificate of judges as to correctness of an account to make it a legal debt against the city..... 27
commissioners of, to be appointed in each voting precinct..... 27
term of office, pay, powers, and duties of..... 27
falsely swearing in certain matters before, to be perjury..... 27

Elections, (continued.)
in States lately in rebellion, to be determined by a majority of the votes cast.. 41
who may vote..... 41
representatives to Congress, and elective officers provided for by the constitution, may be voted for at the election held for voting upon the ratification of the constitution..... 41
act relating to contested, in Washington, D. C..... 81
See *Washington, D. C.*
in Washington and Idaho Territories, act to regulate..... 339
Elective Franchise,
in Washington, D. C., certain provisions concerning..... 62
Electoral College,
States lately in rebellion excluded from the, unless, &c..... 257
Electoral Votes,
appropriation for messengers for conveying, to seat of government..... 111
Electrician of the Capitol,
appropriations for the.....96, 286
Ellis, Captain Dan,
payment to..... 376
Ellis, Major John H.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 356
Embezzlement,
refusing or neglecting to pay over proceeds of sales of captured, &c. property for, &c. to be deemed, and how punished..... 251
the wilful neglect by consular officers to make returns, or the neglect to pay over moneys due the United States, to constitute..... 322
penalty therefor..... 322
of the funds, &c. of national banking associations by their officers, accessories to the, how punished..... 339
Emigrant Passenger Steamships,
act to establish an American line of mail and, between New York and one or more European ports.....229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line.*
Emigrants,
treaty with Bavaria concerning the citizenship of..... 661
with Mexico..... 687
with Prussia..... 615
See *Bavaria, Mexico, Prussia.*
"*Emperor*," *The Schooner*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Engineer Department,
no new appointments, and no promotions in, until otherwise decided by law... 318
Engineers,
appropriation for office of chief of...35, 103, 294
of certain railroads, to make reports to Secretary of Interior, and when..... 79
Engraving,
transfer of appropriation for paper, &c. to.....343, 344
Engraving and Lithographing,
appropriations for.....95, 285
Engraving Bureau,
no work to be done in, for private parties 312
Enlisted Apprentices,
law authorizing the selection of ten, annually as midshipmen, repealed..... 280
Enlisted Persons in Navy,
number of, limited to 8,500..... 72
Enlistments, Army,
to be for term of five years..... 318
no new, in infantry regiments, until the whole number of such regiments is reduced to twenty-five..... 318
of chief musician in each regiment..... 318
Enrolment and License,
of certain foreign-built vessels, act for the 122
tax to be paid on each vessel equal to internal revenue tax upon materials of similar vessels of American build..... 122
Entry of Spirits,
for deposit in warehouse, form of..... 135
for withdrawal of spirits from warehouse, form of..... 136
for export, form of..... 148
Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers, &c.
appropriations for salaries of.....56, 319
not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c.....58, 321
Equipment and Recruiting,
appropriations for bureau of 69, 104, 277, 296
Erie, Pennsylvania,
term of circuit court of the United States, to be held at..... 42
Error,
in proclamation of August 20, 1866, corrected..... 701
Eugene City,
time for completing military road from, to eastern boundary of Oregon, extended..... 338
Evans, Morris Rice,
may be examined for admission to the naval academy..... 30
Evening Star Newspaper Company,
of Washington, D. C., act to incorporate 225
Evidence,
testimony of witnesses and disclosures of parties, in judicial proceedings, not to be used against them in criminal cases, &c. in the United States courts.. 37
burden of proof to be on claimants, in certain cases of seizure of distillery... 140
to be on those asserting the loyalty of any person, to prove the same affirmatively..... 75
absence of proper revenue stamp to be prima facie evidence in certain cases that the tax has not been paid....156, 163
certified copies of returns of postmasters and papers to be, in criminal prosecutions, as they are now in civil cases... 197
what to prove demand, in suits against postmasters to recover balances..... 197
copies of papers, &c. in the office of consuls, &c. of the United States, duly certified, to be admissible in evidence in the courts of the United States..... 266
Examiner of Claims,
in State Department, office of, abolished 96
Examiners,
in Patent Office, additional principal and assistant may be appointed.....10, 11
Examiners in Chief
of patent office, provision as to the appointment of..... 294
Exchange of Public Documents,
appropriations for expense of..... 95
additional copies of public documents to be printed and delivered to joint committee on the library for exchange.260, 261

Execution
of judgments in capital cases, in the United States courts, act providing for 338
Executive Departments,
appropriations for the.....96-106, 287-300
act authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in..... 168
in case of the death, absence, &c. of head of, who to perform the duties..... 168
no appointment to be made, except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate..... 168
head of other, may be directed to perform duties 168
but not for more than ten days..... 168
in case of death, &c. of commissioner of patents, who to perform duties..... 168
not to make contracts for stationery and supplies for longer term than one year 246
pay of messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen in, established 287
heads of, to report at next December session of Congress, number of desks, clerks, discharges, pay, &c. and what reduction, if any, in number of clerks can be made..... 301
Executive, &c. Expenses. See *Legislative, &c. Expenses.*
appropriations for.... ....92-110, 283-300
Executive Proclamations,
provision for publication of, in newspapers, in the District of Columbia, and in several States..... 8
Exemption,
from internal tax, wrapping-paper and wooden ladders..... 6
certain manufactures.....58, 59
mineral oil, &c..... 167
naval machinery..... 336
from customs duty, objects of art, imported for presentation to the United States, &c..... 23
a certain marble statue..... 260
steam agricultural machinery....23, 260
certain cotton..... 34
Exhibition. See *Universal Exhibition.*
Universal, at Paris, provisions concerning the United States commissioner at...19, 20
Expatriation,
the right of, declared to be natural and inherent 223, 224
right of, recognized in the treaty with Bavaria 664
Experimental Garden,
appropriations for the..... 298
Exploring Expedition,
certain volumes of the narrative of, to be delivered to the British Government... 248
on Colorado river, supplies to..... 253
and survey of line of fortieth parallel, report of results of, to be published..... 318
cost, how defrayed..... 318
letter-press work to be done at public printing office..... 318
appropriations for preservation of collections of..... 307
Exportation of Spirits,
bond for, conditions of..... 148
quantity limited..... 148
Export Bonded Warehouses,
may be established for storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff, in bond..... 157
Exporters. See *Rum.*
certain, of rum, act for relief of...34, 78, 256
Exports,
prohibited in the treaty with Madagascar 492
with Nicaragua..... 551
provision respecting duties on, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic 477, 478
Exports and Drawbacks,
internal revenue, appropriations for superintendents of.....99, 290
Extension of Treasury Department Building,
appropriation for.....99, 291
Extra Copies
of public documents, costing over five hundred dollars, not to be printed until, &c..... 285
Extradition of Criminals,
act giving effect to treaty stipulations with foreign governments for the.....337, 338
persons accused of crime and delivered by foreign governments to an agent of the United States, to be brought within the United States and tried, to be safely transported and kept until after trial, &c. 337
the President may employ land and naval forces for the safe-keeping and protection of the accused..... 338
the agent to receive the person accused, vested with the powers of a marshal of the United States 338
penalty for knowingly obstructing, &c. such agent in the discharge of his duties, or for rescuing, &c. such prisoner..... 338
treaty provisions with the Dominican Republic concerning.....488, 489
convention, concerning, with Mexico, to remain in force..... 688
provisions of former treaty with Prussia concerning, extended to all the states of the North German Confederation... 616
convention for the, with Bavaria, to remain in force without change..... 662
convention for the, with Italy..... 629
See *Italy.*

F.

Falardo, Mary A.,
and children, pension to..... 423
False Entry
made in books of account of distiller, penalty for..... 133
False Returns,
of gauger..... 147
False Weights and Measures,
penalty for knowingly using..... 141
Farmers', &c. Bank of Williamsburg, N. Y.,
appointment of receiver of, may be revoked 248, 249
Farragut, Admiral. See *Captures.*
act relating to captures made by fleet of, in May, 1862..... 336
Fence,
around distillery premises, height of, limited..... 132
Fendall, Philip R.
payment to the representatives of..... 356
Ferguson, Malinda,
and children, pension to..... 422
Fermented Liquors,
not to be considered distilled spirits..... 126
Fermenting Tubs,
description of, and how located..... 131
must remain emptied for 24 hours..... 133

Fetty, Fannie,
and children, pension to..... 389
Fetty, John P.,
pension to widow and children of..... 389
Fictitious Proof,
of spirits prohibited..... 141
Fifteenth Amendment,
to the Constitution of the United States, resolution proposing..... 346
Fifth Auditor,
appropriations for the office of....98, 173, 289
Filler, Mary A.,
may receive back pay due Henry Drenning..... 456
Filson, Margaret,
pension to..... 406
Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures,
incurred in Alaska, provision concerning the remission of..... 242
Finlay, John H.,
pension to..... 394
Fire-Arms,
importation of, into, or use in, Alaska, may be forbidden..... 241
penalty..... 241
First Auditor,
appropriations for the office of...97, 173, 288
to audit accounts for appropriations by Congress for charities and charitable institutions..... 234
First Comptroller of the Treasury,
appropriations for the office of.....97, 288
First Presbyterian Church of Washington,
act to incorporate the congregation of the..... 84
Fisher, Julia A.,
pension to..... 450
Fisk, Esther,
pension to..... 426
Fitch, Louisa,
pension to..... 382
Flatheads,
appropriations for the.....207, 208
Flood, William G.,
deeds, conveyances, &c. recorded by, in the District of Columbia, declared to be legally recorded..... 342
entitled to fees for recording..... 342
Florida,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed 3
admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c..... 73
fundamental conditions..... 73
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
post-roads established in.....45, 327
for surveyor-general and surveying public lands in.....117, 293
times and places for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the northern district of, established. 239
terms at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola, discontinued..... 239
law for disbanding militia forces repealed as to..... 266
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
Florida, Southern District. See *Prize Cases.*
act to facilitate settlement of certain prize cases in..... 120
Flour,
manufacture of, permitted at distillery only for distillation of spirits..... 130
Floyd, Rachel C.,
pension to..... 448
Flynn, John M.,
pension to..... 451
Fog-Signals and Bells,
and buildings connected therewith, appropriations for.....112, 113, 304
experiments with new illuminating apparatus and fog-signals..... 113
Fon du Lac,
grant for railroad from, &c. not abridged by..... 307
Forage,
appropriations for.....64, 316
Ford, Mrs. Lydia W.,
pension to..... 460
Ford, Robert,
payment to..... 391
Foreign-built Vessels,
certificates of registry, &c. to issue to.... 122
Foreign Intercourse,
appropriation for contingent expenses of.....56, 139
to be expended only for what purposes 56
Foreign Mails,
appointment of superintendent of, authorized..... 196
salary, clerks, and expenses..... 196
appropriation for superintendent of..... 297
for transportation of..... 323
pay of superintendent of..... 314
Forfeitures,
of pay, bounties, pensions, and allowances by soldiers and sailors from certain acts not remitted..... 14
Forfeitures, &c.,
incurred in Alaska, provision concerning the remission of..... 242
Form,
of oath to distiller's return..... 133
stamp for warehousing spirits..... 135
entry for deposit of spirits in distillery warehouse..... 135
entry for withdrawal of spirits from distillery warehouse..... 136
entry for export of spirits..... 148
tax-paid stamps on spirits..... 136
stamp for stock of spirits on hand... 149
stamp for rectified spirits..... 137
stamp for wholesale liquor dealer.... 137
stamp for tobacco..... 156
Fort Abercrombie,
mail service from, to Helena, changed to post-coach service..... 254
Fort Covington, Md.,
site of, to be sold..... 254
proceeds of sales, how to be applied. 254
Fort Gratiot Military Reservation,
may be sold.....123, 124
fort to be divided into blocks, and sold by lots at public auction..... 124
notice of sale, &c..... 124
remainder to be sold when and how..... 124
proceeds of sales..... 124
Fort Howard Military Reserve,
patent for eighty acres of, to issue to Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company..... 252
Fortieth Parallel,
appropriation for publishing report of results of survey of line of..... 318

Fortifications,
and works of defence, appropriation for repairs and preservation of....66, 174, 318
on territory ceded by Russia to the United States, treaty provisions concerning 542
Fort Leavenworth,
Leavenworth Coal Company may purchase part of military reserve at..... 392
Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation,
right of way across given to certain railroads 122
right of way across granted to the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company..... 238
to Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railroad Company, if, &c. 238
portion of, set apart for a public road.238, 239
road to be free to the United States. 239
Fort Monroe Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
Fort Monroe, Va.
milltary storehouse at, may be rebuilt... 250
Fort Ontario,
New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to have right of way through public lands at..... 345
Forty-first Congress,
time of first regular meeting of the House of Representatives of the..... 346
Foster and Tower,
allowance to, for difference in cost of crucibles..... 452
Fountains, &c.
appropriations for, in Capitol grounds... 309
Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution,
proclaimed as ratified by the legislature of
Alabama..... 705
Georgia..... 708
Louisiana..... 704
North Carolina..... 703
South Carolina..... 704
declared to be adopted, if, &c..... 706
dates of ratification of, by the several States..... 710
certified, to be adopted and declared valid 710
Fourth Auditor,
appropriations for the office of...98, 173, 289
Fowler, DeGrasse,
administrators of the estate of, may apply for extension of patent..... 462
Fowler, George,
may apply for extension of patent..... 462
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers,
time for completion of improvement of, extended..... 20
Foxes,
appropriations for the.....214, 223
Foxes, Sacs and. See *Sacs and Foxes.*
treaty with of October 1, 1859..... 469
of February 18, 1867..... 495
Frankford Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
for paving and curbing Taconey Street, opposite..... 318
Franking Privilege,
letters to and from congressional printer, on business of office, to be free from postage..... 40
act to restrict and regulate..... 280
to be exercised only by the written autograph signature upon the matter franked..... 280
other mail matter to be charged with postage.....280, 281
Frauds,
against the United States, appropriation for detection and punishment of..111, 173, 302
Freedmen,
appropriation for the relief of, in the District of Columbia..... 20
how to be expended..... 20
Freedmen and Refugees. See *Bureau, &c.*
bureau for relief of, continued for one year and re-established where discontinued..... 83
to be discontinued in any State, when, &c..... 83
educational division, school buildings, &c..... 83
officers of veteran reserve corps, and of volunteers..... 83
appropriation for late bureau of..... 302
Freedmen's Bureau,
act relating to and providing for its discontinuance..... 193
power, &c. of commissioner of, to be performed by whom..... 193
vacancy in office of commissioner, how filled..... 193
happening in recess of Senate, duties to be discharged by whom..... 193
army officer not to be detailed for such service, unless, &c..... 193
to be withdrawn from the several States, January 1, 1869..... 193
educational department, and collection and payment of moneys due soldiers, &c. continued.....193, 194
assistant commissioners, agents, clerks, &c. to be appointed by Secretary of War 193
duty of the commissioner and officers and agents of, in the collection and payment of moneys, &c. due to certain colored soldiers, sailors, and marines...26, 27
in distributing relief to the destitute of the southern and southwestern States..... 28
(See *Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.*)
Freeman, Mahala M.,
pension to..... 451
Free of Duty, Customs,
objects of art, imported for presentation to the United States, &c..... 23
certain cotton..... 34
a certain marble statue of Victory may be admitted..... 260
steam agricultural machinery.....23, 260
Free of Postage,
certain medals to soldiers may be sent.... 248
Freer, Garret W.,
pension to minor children of..... 418
French, Benjamin B.,
payment to..... 381
Friction Matches,
may be carried on board passenger steamers, and how..... 22
Fry, Joseph A.,
pension to..... 417
Fuel,
used at distillery, to be accounted for.... 132
Fur-bearing Animals,
the killing of, in Alaska, prohibited..... 241
penalty for..... 241
may be authorized by Secretary of Treasury, except..... 241
Furnace Door,
of distillery, how constructed, &c..... 131

Furniture
for either house of Congress, to be purchased only how..... 284
Furniture and Repairs
for bureaus of Treasury Department, how to be bought, &c..... 311
statement of disposition of old, to be made to Congress..... 311
Furs and Peltries,
no person to trade for, within limits of lands of Sissiton, &c. Indians..... 510
Fur Seal,
act to protect the, in Alaska..... 348

G.

Gaither, Mary,
payment of pension to..... 384
Gallahue, Alpheus C.,
may apply for extension of patent..... 461
"Gallon,"
to be what..... 125
Gardner, Emily H.,
pension to..... 454
Gate-Keepers
at the Capitol, to be appointed by the sergeant-at-arms of Senate and House of Representatives.....11, 12
their compensation, and how payable 12
Gates, Seth M.,
allowance to be made to, in the settlement of his accounts..... 465
Gauger,
instruments of, prescribed by commissioner..... 125
to affix tax-paid stamps on spirits withdrawn from warehouse..... 136
to make daily report of stamps used by him..... 138
to return book of stubs to collector..... 138
may be transferred or suspended by supervisor..... 145
to give bonds, to be approved by commissioner..... 147
to be under the charge of the collector... 147
to be paid by collector..... 147
to make daily returns in duplicate..... 147
penalty for fraudulent return of..... 147
to gauge spirits manufactured prior to passage of act..... 149
duties of..... 147
appointed by Secretary of Treasury.... 147
to have charge of cistern-room..... 131
to draw off spirits in presence of storekeepers..... 131
Gauging,
labor and expenses of, to be borne by whom..... 147
Gause, Mary D.,
widow of Solomon, pension to..... 426
General Land Office,
appropriations for the.....100, 101, 172, 291
General of the Army,
power of disapproval of acts of commanders of military districts..... 14
invested with power to suspend, remove, appoint, &c. any civil or military officer in rebel States.....14, 15
Secretary of War to employ counsel for the defence of, in certain cases..... 248
and admiral of the navy, to inquire into and report upon the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications..... 346
Generals Commanding. See *Rebel States.*
in the military districts, duties of, in regard to registration.....2, 3, 14, 15, 16
Gensler, Catherine,
pension to..... 410
Geological Explorations
of public lands in Nebraska, to be continued..... 119
Geological Survey
of the Territories, by Professor Hayden, appropriation to continue the..... 306
"George Henry," The Schooner,
certificate of registry or, &c. to issue to 122
Georgetown, D. C.,
provisions concerning elections in..... 27
city of, to contribute its proportion to the maintenance of the metropolitan police.....116, 307
to levy special tax therefor.....116, 307
to levy special tax for public schools and school-houses.....120, 307
Georgia,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued.. 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed.. 3
admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c..... 73
fundamental conditions.....73, 74
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
fourteenth amendment of Constitution proclaimed to be adopted by..... 708
Germania National Bank of New Orleans,
to take debts, &c. of the City National Bank of New Orleans..... 281
German States,
provisions of postal convention with the North German Union may be extended to other..... 580
Gestiger, John,
pension to..... 453
Gibbons, Henry S.,
allowance to be made to, in settlement of accounts..... 464
Gift Concerts, Enterprises, &c.
letters and circulars concerning, not to be deposited in any post-office to be sent by mail..... 196
Gillaud, M.,
may purchase certain unallotted lands of the Pottawatomies.....534, 536, 537
Gittings, Lavinia A.,
pension to..... 425
Globe, Daily. See *Congressional Globe, &c.*
reporting, &c. proceedings of Congress in.....93, 171, 175, 312
Godman, Second Lieutenant J. W.,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
Gokey, Antoine,
may select one hundred and sixty acres of land..... 497
Gold Medal,
to be given George Peabody in the name of the people of the United States.... 20
Goddell, John,
grant of half a section of land to..... 497
Goodell, Julia A.,
grant of a quarter-section of land to..... 497
Gorham, George F.,
pension to..... 396
to be paid to his guardian..... 396

Goulding, Capt. Charles N.,
allowance to, in settlement of accounts.. 375
Gouler, Charles,
pension to children of..... 394
Gouler, Emerance,
act granting pension to, repealed..... 394
Government Agent,
on each mail steamer between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China.... 195
annual salary..... 195
Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia,
appropriations for the support of.....233, 310
for the purchase of additional land for..... 310
Government Printing Office,
letter-press printing and book binding, in all the departments and bureaus, except, &c. to be done at..... 111
to do printing connected with revision, &c. of statutes..... 111
law regulating price of printing at, repealed..... 120
price, how to be determined..... 120
letter-press work of publishing report of results of exploring expedition, &c. to be done at..... 318
Governor's Island, New York,
ordinance stores to be kept at..... 248
"*Governor,*" *The Schooner,*
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to. 122
Grading
public grounds, appropriations for..... 13
by whom to be expended..... 13
Graham, Mary,
pension to..... 369
Grain,
used in distilling, to be accounted for.... 132
"*Grand Island*" *Land District,*
in Nebraska, established, and general provisions concerning..... 224
Grand River Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Grant, Albert,
payment to, for debts due A. Grant and Company..... 374
Grant, Clarissa K.,
pension to..... 453
Graves, Esther,
pension to..... 420
Great Britain,
government of, to be requested to put an end to that part of the treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade which requires the keeping up of mixed courts..... 321
Great Britain and Ireland,
postal convention with, of June 18, 1867 545
exchange of correspondence..... 545
to include what..... 545
each office to despatch mails..... 545
rates of postage..... 545
weight of single letter, &c..... 545
letters insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, subject to fine..... 545
fines, how disposed of..... 545
postage on newspapers, &c..... 545
to be prepaid..... 545
book packets..... 545
prohibited papers not to be delivered.... 546
customs duty in the United States..... 546
certain postages collected in the two countries, to be equally divided..... 546
Great Britain and Ireland, (continued.)
postage on transit letters, newspapers, &c..... 546
registered letters or packets..... 546
postage thereon..... 546
registration fee..... 546
postages to be accounted for by each office..... 546
transit of closed mails through each country.....546, 547
account to be rendered of contents.. 547
rates of postage for territorial transit of letters and newspapers..... 547
certain transfers of closed mails not to be deemed territorial transit..... 547
rates of postage for sea conveyance of closed mails..... 547
combined territorial and sea rates..... 547
United States postage on single letter... 547
British postage..... 547
exchange of correspondence between the United States and Bermuda..... 547
and St. Thomas and San Juan..... 547
British Post-Office to prepare quarterly separate accounts..... 547
accounts to be incorporated in general accounts.....547, 548
equivalent of the United States dollar... 548
official communications between the offices not to be accounted..... 548
regulations to be made, and how terminable..... 548
existing conventions to cease when this act takes effect..... 548
this convention, when to take effect and how terminable..... 548
postal convention with, of July 28, 1868. 691
exchange of mails, between what offices and to include what..... 691
mails, how to be conveyed..... 691
rates of postage and weight of letters... 691
delivery of correspondence..... 691
unpaid letters..... 691
each office to keep postage it collects.... 691
letters, &c. how stamped..... 691
dead letters, newspapers, &c..... 692
detailed regulations may be made..... 692
when to terminate..... 692
convention, when to commence and how to terminate..... 692
Greathouse, Henry,
claim of, for carrying the mails, to be settled..... 357
Great Miami River,
occupants of islands in, and of lands adjacent thereto, not disposed of, may have the preference to enter them at $2.50 per acre..... 39
mode of entry, and time of payment 39
patents to issue therefor..... 39
Green, Ellen,
pension to..... 446
Greenhouses,
appropriations for.....95, 286, 309
Gridley, John,
pension to..... 410
Griffin, Owen,
pension to..... 425
Griswold, Matthew C.,
pension to..... 407
Gros Ventres,
appropriations for the..... 199
Grounds, Public,
appropriations for.....96, 117, 118, 172, 176

"G" Street, Washington, D. C.,
appropriations for improving.....115, 307
city of Washington to pave north half of, between, &c..... 307
cost to be assessed against private property..... 307
Gulf Coast,
appropriations for survey of.....112, 302
Gunnery Experiments,
officer in charge of, at Washington navy yard, to receive no greater pay than, &c. 279
Guthrie, James A.,
pension to..... 360
Guthrie, Madge K.,
pension to..... 457
Guthrie, Robert B.,
pension to..... 457
Guyamas,
salary of consul at, established..... 57

H.

Hackleman, Sarah,
pension to..... 427
former pension discontinued..... 427
Haines, Sarah E.,
pension to..... 459
Hakodadi,
salary of consul at, established..... 320
Hall, Cyrus,
pension to..... 453
Hall, Hinman L.,
pension to..... 415
Hall, Juliet E.,
pension to..... 451
Hall, Z. M.,
amount of tonnage tax to be refunded to 433
Hallett, Jeremiah S.,
pension to..... 396
Hamel, Edward,
pension to..... 382
Hamilton, Ann E.,
pension to..... 413
Hamstead, Charles,
pension to..... 407
Hannibal, Missouri,
made a port of delivery..... 42
Harbors, &c.
lighthouse board may place warnings over obstructions in..... 249
Harbors and Rivers,
repair, &c. of public works on..... 174
Harlan and Hollingsworth,
payment to..... 380
Harmon, Malinda,
name to be placed on pension roll..... 352
Harmon, Matilda,
act granting pension to, repealed..... 352
Harper's Ferry,
lands, &c. of the United States at, to be sold..... 265
terms of sale..... 265
Secretary of War to execute deeds..... 265
advertisements in newspapers..... 265
proceeds of sale, how to be applied..... 265
surplus to go to West Virginia, for school fund..... 265
portions of the property to be conveyed to Storer College..... 266
other parts to other persons..... 266
suit respecting property at, pending in circuit court of Jefferson Co., West Virginia, to be removed to circuit court of the United States..... 253
Harris, John W.,
pension to..... 386
Hartt, Celestia P.,
payment to, for use of a patent.....461, 462
Hauser, Daniel,
pension to..... 439
Hawaiian Vessels,
discriminating duties exacted upon merchandise imported in, to be refunded.. 21
Hay and Straw,
in the District of Columbia, when sold by weight, to be sold by the net hundred 225
twenty hundred pounds to make a ton.. 225
Hayden, Professor,
appropriation for continuing the geological survey of the Territories of the United States, by..... 306
Hayes, Bridget,
pension to..... 449
Hayti,
salary of minister resident and consul-general to.....58, 321
Heads of Departments,
to furnish Attorney-General, &c. information in reference to matters in court of claims previously passed upon by such department..... 76
may send certain cases to court of claims, &c..... 76
but only such as can be commenced in such court..... 77
such claims how to be proceeded on 76
to report, at next December session of Congress, number of desks, clerks, &c. 301
Heatherly, James,
pension to children of..... 394
Heating and Cooking Stoves,
appropriation for, for army.....66, 317
Heating and Ventilation,
of Senate, appropriations for.....93, 284
of library of Congress and Supreme Court rooms..... 96
Heating Apparatus,
appropriations for..... 114
Helena, Montana Territory,
mail service between, and Fort Abercrombie, to be changed to post-coach service..... 254
Hennessy, Michael,
pension to..... 372
Henry, Violet,
pension to..... 399
Hibben, Elizabeth G.,
pension to..... 414
Hibben, John G.,
pension to..... 414
Higgins, Kate,
pension to..... 420
"Highland Mary," The Brig,
American register to issue to..... 258
Hitchcock, Hiram,
pension to widow and children of..... 405
Hitchcock, Jane E.,
and children, pension to..... 405
Hoag, Edwin B.,
payment to..... 454
Hobart, Mrs. Ella E.,
payment to be made to..... 465
"Hochelega," The Barge,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Holcomb, Asa F.,
pension to..... 410
Hollister, Rufus M.,
payment to..... 437

Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Co.,
in Michigan, may have subscriptions to capital stock stamped..... 272
mode of proceeding, &c..... 272
Holman, Andrew,
pension to widow and children..... 397
Holman, Kezia,
and children, pension to..... 397
Hong Kong, China,
postal convention with the colonial government of, August 10, 1867..... 563
offices of exchange established..... 356
correspondence to be exchanged..... 563
rates of exchange upon letters, newspapers, &c..... 563
no postal accounts to be kept..... 563
letters, &c. to be stamped "paid all".... 563
letters, &c. not delivered, to be returned monthly.....563, 564
exchange of mails between Japan and Hong Kong..... 564
letters from Hong Kong to the United States *via* San Francisco..... 564
detailed regulations may be made..... 564
how terminable..... 564
Honorary Commissioners
of the United States at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, provisions concerning..... 19
Hoopa Valley,
appropriation for settlers of..... 221
Hooper, James,
payment to, for loss of the General Berry 380
Horses,
appropriation for purchase of, for artillery and cavalry.....35, 314, 317
Hospital Department. See *Medical, &c. Department.*
of the army, appropriations for.....64, 316
Hospitals. See *Asylums.*
certain to be closed after present year.... 302
Houlton, Me.,
to be port of entry of Aroostook collection district..... 273
House of Representatives,
appropriation for stationery, for newspapers, and miscellaneous..... 8
power of sergeant-at-arms of, as to appointments of watchmen, gate-keeper, &c.....11, 12
as to making rules and regulations to secure the Capitol from defacement, &c..... 12
contingent fund of, payment into, of moneys appropriated for pay and uniform of watchman, &c..... 12
appropriation for deficiency in contingent expenses of..... 35
members of, limited in newspapers and stationery..... 35
appropriations for expenses of.....63, 284
for pay, &c. of members of.....93, 284
for contingent expenses of.....94, 285
salary of reading clerks of, established... 285
clerk of, to pay contestants for seats in, a certain sum for expenses..... 310
deficiency appropriation for..... 312
folding documents, laborers..... 312
joint committee on retrenchment.... 312
how to be disbursed..... 312
Congressional Globe and Appendix 312
reporting, &c. debates..... 312
time of first meeting of, of the 41st Congress..... 346
Howard, Anna M.,
pension to..... 384
Howard, Mark,
accounts of, how to be adjusted..... 421
Howe, David,
pension to..... 358
Howland, Prescott Y.,
pension to..... 411
Hudson, Joseph M.,
pension to..... 442
Hudson River West Shore R. R. Co.,
right of way granted to, over government property at West Point, N. Y..... 33
Huggins, Jacob,
pension to..... 449
Hughes, Commander Aaron K.,
to be restored to active list of the navy .. 433
Hughes, John W.,
pension to..... 395
Hunter, Captain Charles,
payment to..... 455
Hunter, Henry H.,
pension to..... 393
Huston, Margaret,
pension to..... 372
Hutton, Mary J.,
pension to..... 445
Hydration
of senate chamber, appropriation for.... 64
Hydrometers,
to be provided by commissioner 125
Hygeia Hotel,
Henry Clark may enlarge..... 431

I.

Ice,
used in distilling, provision concerning.. 132
Idaho Territory,
post-roads established in.....46, 188, 333
appropriations for government of..109, 300, 313
for office of surveyor-general of 101, 115, 292, 306
for surveys of public lands in ...116, 308
for Indian service in 220, 222
assay office established at Boise City in.. 270
See *Assay Office.*
commissioners of Ada County may select a site for a territorial prison for 282
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial 300
election for delegate to the Forty-second Congress, when to be held..... 339
for other officers..... 339
subsequent elections..... 339
Illinois,
post-roads established in.....46, 188, 328
terms of district court, in southern district of..... 82
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company,
may build bridge across the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis..... 123
rights and privileges of the company.... 123
bridge to have one span of at least five hundred feet 123
to be a post-road 123
tolls and fares..... 123
may execute mortgage and issue bonds.. 123
suits by and against the corporation..... 123
directors and meetings of the corporation 123
Illinois Iron and Bolt Company,
part of judgment obtained against, to be refunded to..... 456

Illuminating Apparatus,
experiments with new, &c. 113
appropriations for new 304
Immigration,
the act to encourage, repealed 58
Impeachment Trial,
appropriations for expenses of 60, 118
Imported Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff,
certain, to be placed in bonded warehouse and not withdrawn, until, &c. 158
if imported after, &c. to pay internal revenue tax in addition 158
Imports,
declaration as to truth of invoices of, to whom to be made 226
certain, prohibited in the treaty with Madagascar 492
with Nicaragua 551
provisions respecting duties on, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic 477
of machinery for repair only, to be free 271
See *Duties.*
Impost Duty.
on cigars imported 160
Improvements, Public,
none to be paid for by the United States, to be made in Washington, until after appropriation therefor 177
no contract to be made for any, for larger sum than appropriated 177
penalty for knowingly exceeding, &c. 177
"Independent School District,"
title to certain public lands in Burlington, Iowa, confirmed to 82
Independent Treasury,
appropriations for the 107, 299
Indiana,
commission to be appointed to ascertain the amount of money spent by, in raising, &c. State forces during the rebellion 9
commissioners to do what, and their pay 9, 10
certain disbursements to be allowed 9
others not to be 9
in stating the account, certain items of expenditure to be given separately 9
rates of compensation to be allowed 9
commissioners to make written report to Secretary of Treasury 9
accounts to be audited, and sums found due to be paid 9
post-roads established in 46, 189, 328
Indian Affairs,
the supervisory and appellate powers as to, now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, to be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior 228
Indian Bureau,
appropriation for temporary clerks in 234
Indian Commission,
appropriation for expenses of 80
Indian Country,
appropriation for expenses of commissioners sent by President to 1
Indian Delegations,
appropriations to pay expenses of certain, visiting Washington, to negotiate treaties, &c. 8
Indian Department,
appropriation for current and contingent expenses of, and for fulfilling treaty stipulation with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1869 198-223
superintendents, agents, sub-agents clerks, interpreters, &c. 198, 199
Indian Department, (continued.)
salary of superintendent for Montana and Idaho to be $3,000 per annum 198
services of agents to be dispensed with when practicable 199
same person, when possible, to perform duties of two agencies for one salary 199
vaccination and vaccine matter 198
buildings, and agencies, and repairs 199
contingencies 199
fulfilling treaty stipulations with the
Apaches 199
Arapahoes 200
Arickarees 199
Assinaboines 199
Bannocks 222
Blackfeet Indians 215, 217
Bois Fortes 201
Calapooias 200, 218
Cayuses 218
Chastas 200
Cherokees 222, 223
Cheyennes 200
Chickasaws 223
Chippewas 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 211
Choctaws 205, 223
Clackamas 200
Comanches 199
Creeks 205, 206
Crows 207
Dakotas 215, 216, 217
Delawares 207
D'Wamish 207
Flatheads 207, 208
Foxes 214, 223
Gros Ventres 199
Iowas 208
Kansas 208
Kickapoos 208
Kiowas 199
Klamaths 208
Kootenays 208
Lake Winnebagoshish 203, 204
Lower Brulés 215, 216, 217
Makahs 208, 209
Mandans 199
Medawakantons 221
Menomenees 209
Miamies 209
Middle Oregons 205
Minneconjous 216, 217
Missourias 211
Modocs 208
Molallas 200
Molels 209
Navajoes 221
Nez Perces 210, 211
Nisqually 210
O'Gallalas 216, 217
Omahas 211
Onk-pah-pahs 216, 217
Osages 211
Ottawas 211
Ottoes 211
Pawnees 211, 212, 222
Pembinas 204
Pillager Bands 203, 204
Poncas 212, 222
Pottawatomies 212, 213, 221
Puyallups 210
Quapaws 213
Quil-leh-utes 213, 214

Indian Department, (continued.)
fulfilling treaty stipulations with the
Qui-nai-elts....213, 214
Red Lake.... 204
Rogue Rivers.... 214
Sacs....214, 223
Sans Arcs....216, 217
Scotons.... 200
Seminoles.... 214
Senecas....214, 215
Shawnees.... 215
Shoshones....215, 222
Sioux.....215, 216, 217, 219, 221, 222
Sissetons....217, 221
Six Nations.... 217
S'Klallams.... 217
Snake....218, 219
Tabeguache Bands....217, 218
Texas.... 220
Two Kettles....216, 217
Umatillas.... 218
Umpquas....200, 218
Upper Pend d'Oreilles.... 208
Upper Yanctonais....216, 217
Utahs.... 217
Wahpetons....217, 221
Walla-Wallas.... 218
Waupakoota.... 221
Wichitas....220, 221
Winnebagoes....218, 221
Yakamas.... 219
Yanctons....219, 222
Yanctonais....216, 217
Indian service in Arizona Territory..219, 222
in California....219, 221
in Colorado Territory.... 219
in Dakota Territory.... 220
in Idaho Territory.... 220
in Montana.... 220
in Nevada.... 220
in New Mexico.... 220
in Oregon....220, 221
in Utah Territory.... 220
in Washington Territory. 220
removal of scattering bands of Chippewas in Minnesota, to reservation, near White Earth lake.... 204
money and rations.... 204
mill at Red lake.... 204
removal of certain refugee Creek Indians from the Red river to the Creek country.... 206
census and claims of loyal Creeks, refugees, &c.... 206
no part to be paid until, &c.... 206
in delivering annuities to the bands of Sioux, if any persons of the bands are permanently absent, their shares may be withheld.... 217
if any are hostile, their shares go to the rest of the bands.... 217
removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories.. 221
settlers of Hoopa Valley.... 221
Smith river reservation discontinued.... 221
interest on non-paying stock....221, 222
on abstracted bonds for Cherokee school fund.... 222
delivery of annuities in Minnesota and Michigan.... 222
canal on Colorado reservation in Arizona 222
rescue of prisoners from Indians.... 222
arrest of persons charged with crimes against the Indians.... 222

Indian Department, (continued.)
settlement of Shoshones and Bannocks on Fort Hall reservation.... 222
treaty stipulations under treaties not ratified.... 222
to be expended under direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman.... 222
mode of delivery of goods, &c. to Indians 222, 223
to be in presence of military officer.. 223
appropriation for toll-bridge for Sacs and Foxes over Great Nemaha river, to be applied to what purpose.... 223
expenses of Cherokee delegation to Washington.... 223
claim of Choctaws and Chickasaws to be examined.... 223
Mendocino Indian reservation in California to be restored to public lands and offered for sale.... 223
improvements, provided for.... 223
appropriation, in part, for expenses of, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations... 275
for Yancton Sioux tribe.... 275
to be considered as an offset to claims of these Indians for services, &c.... 275

Indian Hostilities,
claimants for property lost in the suppression of, in Oregon and Washington, to be paid judgments in their favor.... 24
in California, appropriation for expense of suppressing.... 175

Indian Office,
appropriations for the.... 100, 291

Indian Reservations,
appropriations for survey of the Osage.. 118
in Utah Territory.... 119
the Omaha and Winnebago.... 119

Indians,
districts to be selected for permanent home for certain, by commissioners... 17
members of tribes only to enter thereon.... 17
not to interfere with travel on highways nor with certain railroad routes.... 17
appropriations for feeding destitute friendly 176
accounts for, to be investigated.... 176
commission to investigate.... 176
goods, groceries, &c. not to be delivered to the Sisseton, &c. Sioux, unless in payment for labor or for produce delivered 510
to be improved in civilization, &c.... 510

Indian Tribes,
act to establish peace with certain hostile 17
the President to appoint a commission .. 17
commission to consist of whom.... 17
powers and duties of....17, 18
transportation and subsistence of... 17
permanent home for certain, to be selected 17
services of mounted volunteers may be accepted to suppress hostilities with... 17
pay, subsistence, &c. of.... 17
appropriation for expenses under this act 17
appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with....80, 198–223

Indictments,
time for finding, in courts of the United States, in the late rebel States, for certain crimes, extended for two years from, &c.... 340
but not for treason or other political offences.... 340

Infantry Regiments,
to be consolidated as rapidly as, &c..... 318
no new commissions, promotions, nor enlistments in the, until the whole number is reduced to twenty-five..... 318
Inland Mails,
appropriations for transportation of..... 323
no part for transportation between Fort Abercrombie and Helena..55, 323
Insane,
appropriation for the support of the, in the District of Columbia..... 233
of the army and navy, revenue-cutter and volunteer service, appropriation for... 310
appropriation for the indigent, in the District of Columbia..... 310
to purchase additional land for the government hospital for..... 310
Inspector-General's Department,
no new appointment and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law.... 318
Inspectors of Distillery,
certain, to receive pay..... 283
Inspectors of Internal Revenue,
appropriations for.....99, 290
Inspectors of Steamboats,
appropriations for pay, &c. of supervising and local.....111, 175, 301
limit of amount to be received for travel in any year, by supervising 111
by local inspectors.....111, 301
annual meeting of supervising, when and where to be held.....111
special agent..... 301
printing manual and report..... 302
furniture, repair, &c. of instruments 302
Insurrectionary Districts,
employment of persons for the collection of direct taxes in, to be discontinued when, &c..... 23
Insurrectionary States,
collection of direct tax in, suspended until January 1, 1869..... 260
Internal Revenue,
appropriations for commissioners, deputy commissioners.....98, 99, 290
for solicitor, heads of divisions, &c. 98, 99, 290
no part to be applied to solicitor, until one is appointed according to law..... 99
salaries of collectors, assessors, &c. 99, 290
incidental expenses of.....99, 290
detection and punishment of violations of, laws relating to.....98, 290
special commissioner of, to act as director of bureau of statistics..... 99
act imposing tax on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes 125
tax upon distilled spirits..... 125
when to attach 126
to be paid by whom and when..... 125
to be collected on what..... 125
part of gallon to be taxed as whole.. 125
who jointly and severally liable for 125
to be a lien from what time and on what..... 125
proof spirit to be what..... 125
weighing and gauging instruments and meters 125
rules for inspection, &c. of spirits..... 125
"gallon" to be what..... 125
tax on brandy from grapes..... 125
Internal Revenue, (continued.)
distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, &c. may be exempted from tax 125
owners, &c. of distillery, to pay for meters, &c. and connections 125, 126
changes in, or addition to, apparatus, locks, or seals..... 126
definition of distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, &c..... 126
tax, when to attach..... 126
no mash, wort, or wash for distillation, &c. to be made in any building, unless, &c 126
nor be sold, &c. before, &c..... 126
spirits not to be separated from mash, &c. except by, &c..... 126
spirits or vapor, &c. not to be used in manufacture, unless, &c..... 126
penalty for so using 126
this not to apply to fermented liquors 126
persons having any still or distilling apparatus set up, to register the same ... 126
mode of registering..... 126
duplicate statements..... 126
stills, &c. when to be registered..... 126
if not registered, to be forfeited with all personal property..... 126
penalty for having still, &c. not registered..... 126
distillers and rectifiers to give notice in writing to assessor.....126, 127
notice to state what..... 127
for a distiller..... 127
for a rectifier..... 127
notice of any changes to be given in writing to assessor..... 127
form of..... 127
penalty for failing or refusing to give notice 127
distiller on filing notice, and annually afterwards, to give bond with sureties 127
bond, form of, penal sum and conditions 127
assessor may refuse to approve, when, &c 128
new, may be required..... 128
not to be approved until, &c 131
penalty for refusing to give or renew bond, or giving false bond..... 128
of distiller, not to be approved unless, &c 128
when owner of distillery, heretofore erected, has an estate for term of years only in land, on which, &c. he may give bond 128
form, penal sum, and conditions 128
before bond is approved, to make plans, &c. of distillery and apparatus in triplicate 128
plans and descriptions to show what 128, 129
where to be kept..... 129
how to be verified..... 129
not to be altered without, &c... 129
supplemental plans, &c..... 129
assessor with competent aid, at the expense of the United States to make surveys of distilleries and estimate their capacity..... 129
report in triplicate..... 129
other surveys and reports to be made, if, &c..... 129
special tax on distiller not to be assessed or collected until bond is given, &c.... 129

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
nor for distilling on premises less than six hundred feet distant from premises used for rectifying, or from distillery, where, &c. 129
distillation and rectification not to be carried on within six hundred feet 129
persons carrying on both may discontinue either, and have part of tax refunded .. 129
penalty upon assessors and collectors for violation hereof 129, 130
stills, boilers, &c. not to be used for distilling in certain places 130
penalty for so using, or aiding in the use 130
proviso as to manufacture of saleratus and grinding of meal and flour ... 130
certain daily tax on authorized distillers, to be assessed and collected monthly .. 130
rate of tax 130
manufacturers of stills, &c. for distilling, to notify assessor before still is removed 130
such stills, &c. not to be set up without, &c. 130
penalty for so doing 130
distiller to provide warehouse to store only spirits distilled by himself 130
what not to be used for 130
to be bonded warehouse and called distillery warehouse 130, 131
tax on spirits therein to be paid before removal 131
receiving cisterns to be erected by owners, &c. of distilleries 131
how to be constructed and used, and of what capacity 131
to be under whose charge 131
when spirits may be drawn off 131
locks, seals, and keys 131
keys to be in whose charge 131
doors of furnaces of stills, how made 131
fermenting tubs 131
doublers and warm tanks 131
fixed pipes to be painted 131
penalty for not painting 131
bond of distiller not to be approved, until, &c. 131
penalty upon assessor for violating certain provisions as to distilleries 131
distillers, rectifiers, and compounders of liquors to have conspicuous signs of, outside of place of business 132
signs to have what on them 132
no fence above five feet high 132
keys to gates and doors 132
distillery to be always accessible 132
penalty for violating foregoing provisions 132
for putting up sign without payment of special tax 132
for working in a distillery in which there is no sign 132
for knowingly receiving at, or carrying to or from such place, spirits, or material for making 132
distillers to make from day to day certain entries in books 132
form of books and nature of entries 132, 133
fermenting-tubs, when to be emptied and how long to remain empty 133
accounts in duplicate from books to be rendered to assistant assessor trimonthly, and on what days 133

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
oath to such return 133
books to be kept at distillery and open to inspection, and presented after being filled up 133
penalty for false entries, or omitting to make entries 133
for omitting or refusing to provide books or destroying them, or any entry therein, with intent to defraud 133
for not producing books when required 133
assessor to determine each month whether distiller has accounted for all spirits produced by him 133
how determined 133, 134
what amount of mash, or beer, to represent one bushel of grain ... 133, 134
what, one gallon of molasses ... 134
if return is deficient, distiller to be assessed for the deficiency, and at what rate 134
returns not to be for less than eighty per cent of producing capacity of distillery 134
storekeeper of distillery warehouse to have charge of distillery 134
his duties 134
daily account and of what 134
penalty upon distiller and persons employed in distillery for using material, or removing spirits in absence of storekeeper 134
distillers, when deemed to have commenced producing distilled spirits 134
desiring to suspend work, to give notice 134
assistant assessor to fasten doors of furnace 134
locks, seals, and keys, by whom to be furnished 134
report to be made to assessor and transmitted to commissioner 134
distiller not to carry on business in that place again, until after notice to assistant assessor, who shall remove fastenings, &c. and report to assessor 134, 135
penalties upon, for carrying on business after time stated in notice as to suspending 135
distilled spirits to be drawn from cisterns into casks, &c. and gauged, &c. 135
capacity of casks 135
to be removed to distillery warehouse 135
engraved stamp on head of cask 135
form of stamp 135
serial numbers of casks 135
to begin with number one 135
spirits to be entered for deposit tri-monthly, and on what days 135
entry to be in triplicate 135
how disposed of 136
form of, and to specify what 135
to be verified by oath 135
bond of distiller, &c. for payment of tax 136
conditions 136
distilled spirits may be withdrawn from warehouse on payment of tax 136
entry for withdrawal to be in duplicate, and specify what 136
form of 136

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
tax-paid stamp to be placed on each cask of distilled spirits, before removal from warehouse..... 136
form of stamp..... 136
gauger to make certain cuts, &c. on full casks..... 136
cuts, &c. to be cancelled when cask is emptied 137
stamp for rectified spirits..... 137
for wholesale liquor dealers..... 137
stamps to be fastened securely to cask, and protected from removal, &c..... 137
commissioner to prescribe mode..... 137
stamps for distilled spirits to be engraved in book form, and how issued..... 137
each to have an engraved stub, with a number thereon, corresponding with the number engraved on the stamp.... 137
to have words and figures representing decimal number of gallons.....137, 138
coupons for intervening numbers, and how used..... 138
tax-paid stamps, with coupons, to denote what numbers of gallons..... 138
books of tax-paid stamps to be charged to collector at the full value of tax, &c... 138
book to be returned, with marginal stubs, when all the stamps are used..... 138
collectors to make returns monthly.. 138
additional commission of one half of one per cent to be divided between assessor and collector..... 138
other stamps at twenty-five cents each... 138
gaugers to report daily to collector and assessor the number of stamps used... 138
amount to be collected from persons using..... 138
penalty upon revenue officers for affixing or cancelling or issuing stamps for spirits, except as allowed by law..... 138
distillers desiring to reduce producing capacity of distillery, to give notice. 138, 139
assessor to place covers upon tubs, &c... 139
penalty for breaking, &c. any lock, &c. or opening tub, &c..... 139
water to be drawn off from worm tub and worm cleansed, when required..... 139
penalty for refusal or neglect..... 139
revenue officers may at any time enter distilleries, &c. and make inspections, and take account..... 139
after demand and refusal, they may break into distilleries..... 139
penalty for obstructing or hindering revenue officer 139
distillers, rectifiers, &c. on demand, to furnish ladders, lights, &c. and open doors.....139, 140
penalty for refusal, &c..... 140
revenue officers, &c. may break up ground on premises of distillers, &c. to search for pipes, &c..... 140
finding pipe, they may break up house, wall, &c. 140
no material to be mashed, nor beer, &c. made, nor still used between 11 o'clock P. M. Saturday, and the next Monday. 140
penalty 140
distilled spirits found not in distillery, &c. not legally removed, to be forfeited 140
in cases of seizure of, in other places, burden of proof to be on claimants, to show that no fraud has been committed..... 140
penalty for illegally removing distilled spirits, or concealing those removed..... 140
distilled spirits not to be removed from, &c. in a cask containing over ten gallons, unless between sunrise and sunset 141
penalty, forfeiture of vehicle, spirits, &c. 141
penalty for adding any substance to distilled spirits to create fictitious proof.. 141
for evading, or attempting to evade, payment of tax..... 141
for changing stamps, brands, or marks..... 141
for putting into casks spirits of greater strength than inspection-mark shows 141
for fraudulently using casks, &c..... 141
for knowingly using false weights or measures..... 141
for breaking or tampering with any lock or seal..... 141
for gaining access to contents of cisterns in absence of proper officer.. 141
for using any substance to produce spirits before an account of them is registered..... 141
revenue officers may detain and hold packages, &c. containing spirits, if, &c..... 141
detention not to continue longer than forty-eight hours, &c. without process of law..... 141
distilleries, &c. seized, not to be released before judgment, except, &c..... 142
in case of release, bond to be given.. 142
after judgment of forfeiture, stills, &c. to be destroyed, and materials to be sold..... 142
persons drawing off spirits from casks stamped, &c. to efface stamps, &c..... 142
empty casks, with stamps not effaced, to be seized..... 142
penalty for carrying empty casks with stamps not effaced..... 142
for not effacing stamps, &c. at time of emptying cask..... 142
for removing stamps from casks without then effacing them..... 142
for having in possession such stamps, or any cancelled stamps..... 142
upon distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, &c. for carrying on business, without having paid the special tax...142, 143
upon distillers for doing business without giving bond, or with intent to defraud..... 143
forfeiture of distilled spirits, wines, and all stills, &c. 143
of all interest in the land on which distillery is situated... 143
of all personal property in, &c.. 143
rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, and compounders of liquors, to keep books, and enter therein all spirits received, &c. on the day they are received..... 143
to make like entry of spirits sent out 143
books to be kept in public place on the premises for inspection..... 143
when filled up, to be preserved two years, and produced on demand.. 143

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
penalty for not keeping such books, and making entries, or making false entries, &c. 143
for not preserving or producing books 143
rectifiers, liquor dealers, &c. not to purchase or receive more than twenty gallons, except from authorized distillers. 144
penalty 144
this not to apply to judicial sales, nor to sales at public auction, &c. 144
certain distilled spirits drawn from one cask and put into another of not less than ten gallons, to be again inspected and gauged, and cocks new branded and marked 144
absence of stamp to be cause of forfeiture 144
tax upon wines, or compounds known as wine, not from grapes grown in the United States 144
persons making them, to return amounts made semi-monthly, and on what days 144
if makers neglect or refuse to make returns, assessors to assess the tax and add penalty of fifty per cent. 144
penalty for fraudulently evading, or attempting to evade, payment of tax 144
twenty-five supervisors of internal revenue authorized 144
appointment, districts, salaries. 144, 145
duties and powers 145
twenty-five detectives may be employed and assigned to duty 145
no general or special agent, or inspector of internal revenue, except, &c. to be employed 145
employment of those now authorized to cease 145
assessors and collectors not to do duty of other assessors or collectors 145
may be suspended for cause 145
internal revenue storekeepers authorized. 145
their appointment, pay, and duties. 145, 146
to be engaged in no other business. 146
to take oath and give bond 146
to have charge of warehouse 146
to keep warehouse book, and have it open for inspection 146
what entries to be made therein 146
daily returns, monthly reports 146
may be transferred from one warehouse to another 146
provision in case of absence of 146
penalty upon, for removing, &c. casks without permit, &c. 147
internal revenue gaugers authorized 147
appointment, oath, bond 147
gaugers, duties and fees of 147
monthly fees not to exceed, &c. 147
to make daily returns in duplicate 147
penalty upon, for false returns 147
drawback on alcohol and rum exported 147
to include what, and when due and payable 147
rules and regulations 147
penalty for fraudulently claiming 147, 148
upon owners, &c. of vessels for knowingly aiding in fraudulent attempt to collect 148

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
vessel to be forfeited 148
proceedings in admiralty therefor 148
alcohol and rum may be exported with privilege of drawback, in what quantities and packages and under what rules 148
none to be allowed before this act takes effect 149
entry for such exportation 148
form of, and to specify what 148
amount of tax, how verified 148
bond, penalty of, and how discharged 148
bill of lading 148
lading on vessel to be only after receipt of order, &c. 148
casks to be branded, inspected, &c. 148
who to superintend shipment 148
gauger to make returns, and inspector to indorse them 148, 149
distilled spirits in bonded warehouse to be withdrawn in nine months, and taxes paid 149
casks to be marked, &c. 149
spirits not withdrawn within nine months to be sold 149
if distillery or warehouse becomes unsafe, &c. it may be discontinued and merchandise transferred 149
transfer how made, and at whose expense 149
merchandise may be seized and sold, if, &c. 149
proceedings in such case 149
persons owning or possessing over fifty gallons of distilled spirits for sale when act takes effect, to make return to collector of district 149
return to state what 149
spirits to be gauged and proved, and casks marked and stamped 149
form of stamp for stock on hand 149
stamps how prepared, affixed, and cancelled 150
all spirits held by any person to be included in same return, and gauged continuously 150
but not in any cistern 150
penalty for neglecting or refusing to make such return 150
for wrongfully gauging, marking, &c. 150
distilled spirits forfeited, &c. to be sold subject to tax 150
purchaser to pay tax before he takes possession of spirits 150
tax-paid stamps to be obliterated 150
special taxes upon distillers 150
to be in proportion to amount produced 150
monthly returns 150
who to be regarded as distillers 150
tax on distilled spirits in bonded warehouse when this act takes effect 150
no tax on certain stills, &c. used by druggists and chemists 150
special tax upon rectifiers 150, 151
who to be regarded as rectifiers 151
returns to be made monthly 151
special tax upon compounders of liquors, and who regarded as such 151
upon retail dealers, and who regarded as such 151

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
upon wholesale liquor dealers, and who regarded as such..... 151
upon manufacturers of stills, and who regarded as such 151
certain distillers and brewers not required to pay tax of wholesale dealer..... 151
payment of special tax not to exempt from penalty under State laws, nor authorize a trade, &c. prohibited by State laws, nor prevent a State from imposing an additional tax 151

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.

special tax upon dealers in leaf tobacco, and who regarded as such 151
payment of certain other taxes not to exempt from this..... 151
farmers or planters not to pay on certain.....151, 152
upon dealers in tobacco, and who regarded as such..... 152
payment of certain other taxes, not to exempt..... 152
upon manufacturers of tobacco, and who regarded as such 152
not to pay special tax as dealers, for selling products of his own manufacture..... 152
upon manufacturers of cigars, and who so regarded 152
special tax receipt not to be issued, until bond is given 152
who to be deemed cigar makers 152
to have names and residences registered 152
penalty for neglect or refusal... 152
amounts of annual or monthly sales by persons on whom special tax is imposed, how ascertained and returned .. 152
if tax is increased, persons, except, &c. to be again assessed 152
if amount is understated 152
tax upon tobacco and snuff, manufactured and sold, &c.....152, 153
on snuff, snuff flour, &c..... 153
on chewing tobacco..... 153
on smoking tobacco, refuse scraps, and sweepings 153
manufactured tobacco, how to be put up and prepared for sale..... 153
snuff in packages or jars..... 153
fine-cut chewing tobacco..... 153
smoking tobacco 153
cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco.. 153
wooden packages to be how marked 153
limitations and descriptions of packages not to apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported 153
manufacturers of tobacco or snuff before commencing, or, if commenced, before continuing, to make a statement in duplicate to assessor 153
statement to be under oath and contain what 153, 154
to give bond and in what sums for different machines or presses..... 154
conditions of bond 154
penal sum of, may be increased, and additional sureties required 154
certificate for what bond has been given to be posted, &c..... 154

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
penalty for not obtaining and posting such certificate..... 134
for manufacturing without first giving bond 154
what to be deemed manufacturing 154
manufacturers of tobacco and snuff to place sign on building 154
kind of sign 154
penalty for not so doing..... 154
assistant assessor to keep record of manufacturers of tobacco or snuff in his division..... 154
record to state what..... 154
assessors to keep such records for their district..... 154
manufacturers to be numbered consecutively..... 154
numbers not to be changed 154
manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to give inventory to assistant assessor..... 155
form of inventory, and when to be given 155
inventory to contain what 155
to be verified by oath 155
its correctness to be ascertained 155
books to be kept by, and entries therein made daily 155
what entries to be made..... 155
abstracts of, to be furnished to assistant assessor monthly, and on what day and how verified..... 155
penalty for refusal or wilful neglect to make..... 155
dealers in leaf tobacco, &c. to make statements under oath, on demand, &c..... 155
assessor to examine books, &c. if, &c..... 155
revenue stamps for tax on tobacco and snuff 155
to indicate what, and how to be affixed and cancelled 155
warehouse stamps, how furnished to collectors and sold by them..... 155
collectors to keep account of stamps sold 155
manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to print or affix label on each package..... 156
form of label 156
penalty for neglect or refusal to affix 156
for removing..... 156
for removing, or selling tobacco or snuff without, &c..... 156
for making false entries 156
for affixing false stamps..... 156
absence of proper stamp upon package to be *prima facie* evidence that tax is not paid 156
tobacco or snuff to be forfeited..... 156
penalty for removing manufactured tobacco or snuff without, &c..... 156
for using, selling, &c. except, &c. without, &c..... 156
for affixing false stamps, &c..... 156
when stamped boxes, &c. containing tobacco or snuff are emptied, stamped part to be destroyed.....156, 157
penalty for neglect, &c 157
for selling or giving away such empty stamp box..... 157
for putting tobacco or snuff therein. 157
export bonded warehouse for storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff in bond 157
to be under whose charge..... 157

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
tobacco or snuff not to be withdrawn therefrom without, &c. 157
may be withdrawn once only for export to 157
must be warehoused on arrival. 157
tobacco and snuff may be removed in bond from manufactory to export bonded warehouse 157
regulations therefor, bonds, &c. 157
tobacco, &c. intended for exportation, to have stamp affixed before removal 157
payment to collector 157, 158
time for tobacco or snuff to remain in bond 158
when tobacco and snuff are made on shares, stamps to be affixed when and by whom 158
fraud therein to cause forfeiture 158
penalty therefor 158
dealers in leaf tobacco to make certain entries daily in books 158
books to be kept open, &c. 158
penalty for refusal or neglect 158
imported manufactured tobacco and snuff to be placed in bonded warehouse and not withdrawn until October 1, 1868 158
to pay, if imported after October 1, 1868, internal revenue tax in addition to import duties 158
stamps to be affixed, &c. 158
to be put up in packages 158
owners, &c. liable to penalties 158
where to be taken for repacking, &c. 158
penalty upon officers of customs for, &c. 159
dealers in manufactured tobacco and snuff, having certain amounts on hand, to make inventory under oath, and deposit it with assistant assessor, &c. 159
like inventory to be made monthly afterwards, &c. 159
manufactured tobacco not to be sold after January 1, 1869, unless put up in packages and stamped, except, &c. 159
penalty for so selling or offering for sale 159
for selling or offering on sale after, &c. tobacco or snuff as manufactured before, &c. when, &c. 159
tobacco and snuff made before the passage of this act, and then in bond, may be sold, &c. with proper stamps thereon 159
but after January 1, 1869, not to be sold from bonded warehouse, unless put up in packages 159, 160
tax upon cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots 160
rules for inspection, &c. of 160
manufacturers of cigars to make statement in duplicate to assistant assessor. 160
manufacturers of cigars, statement of, to be under oath and contain what 160
to give bond, and in what sums 160
conditions of 160
penal sum of bond may be increased and additional sureties required 160
certificate for what bond has been given to be posted, &c. 160
penalty for not obtaining and posting 160
for manufacturing, without first giving bond 162
to place sign on building, &c. 160
kind of signs 160, 161

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
cigarettes and cheroots to be treated as cigars 160
assistant assessor to keep record of manufacturers of cigars in his division 161
record to contain what 161
assessor to keep such record for his district 161
cigars, how to be packed 161
sales of, by retail dealers, not affected by this 161
manufacturers of cigars to give inventory to assistant assessors on, &c. 161
inventory to contain what, and be verified by oath 161
its correctness to be ascertained 161
books to be kept and entries to be made therein daily 161
abstract thereof to be forwarded to assistant assessor monthly, and on what day and how verified 161
penalty for refusal or wilful neglect. 161
dealers in materials for cigars to make statements under oath on demand 162
assessors to examine books, &c. if, &c. 162
revenue stamps for cigars 162
to be sold only to cigar manufacturers and importers 162
account of sales to be kept 162
duty on imported cigars 162
manufacturers of cigars to affix label on each box 162
form of label 162
penalty for neglect or refusal 162
for removing such label 162
for removing or selling cigars without, &c. 162
for packing cigars in box with false stamps 162
for removing, &c. stamps 162, 163
for removing cigars not properly boxed and stamped 163
absence of proper stamp to be prima facie evidence that tax is not paid 163
when cigars are made on shares, by whom stamps are to be affixed, and when 163
fraud to work forfeiture 163
penalties 163
penalty for removing or selling cigars, without, &c. 163
for making false entries 163
for affixing false stamps 163
cigars imported after the passage of this act to pay internal revenue tax in addition to import duties 163
stamps to be affixed 163
cigars to be put up in boxes 163
owner liable to penalties of this act 163
where to be taken for repacking, &c. 163, 164
penalty upon officers of customs, for, &c. 164
dealers in cigars, having a certain amount on hand, to make inventory under oath, and deposit with assistant treasurer 164
like inventory, &c. to be made monthly afterwards 164
penalty for selling, &c. cigars, after, &c. unless in packages and stamped 164
for selling, &c. after, &c. cigars as manufactured before the passage of this act, when not so made 164

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
upon distillers, rectifiers, &c. for wilfully neglecting or refusing to do what this act requires, or for doing what it prohibits, where there is no other specific penalty..... 164
fine and forfeiture..... 164
internal revenue officers interested in the manufacture of tobacco, &c. or in distilled spirits, to be dismissed from office.....164, 165
to be fined upon conviction..... 165
penalty upon revenue officers for extortion or wilful oppression..... 165
for neglect and various acts..... 165
dismissal from office, fine, and imprisonment..... 165
one half of fine to go to informer... 165
court to render judgment for damages to party injured..... 165
penalty for simulating, &c. any bond, &c. or aiding therein..... 165
property to which instrument relates to be forfeited..... 165
collectors having charge of warehouse to render accounts monthly to commissioner..... 165
account to be adjusted monthly..... 165
mode of adjusting..... 165
form, devices, &c. of stamps and labels may be altered.....165, 166
general character to be retained, and stamps, &c. kept in book form..... 166
commissioner may compromise suits with consent of Secretary of Treasury and Attorney-General..... 166
proceedings in such cases..... 166
cases in any stage may be continued on motion of district attorney..... 166
may provide for assessment, &c. of tax, when one is imposed, and no mode of assessment, &c. specially provided..... 166
may make necessary regulations.... 166
construction of the words "person," "state," "county"..... 166
repeal of inconsistent provisions..... 166
saving clauses.....166, 167
certain duties to continue..... 167
lien of the United States for tax on real estate may be enforced in chancery, when, &c..... 167
who to be made parties to the bill... 167
courts to have jurisdiction, and when to determine matters..... 167
to decree a sale, when, &c. 167
taxes on spirits, tobacco, and cigars to apply to such articles produced within the United States..... 167
when this act shall take effect..... 167
proviso as to stamps..... 167
tax on mineral oil, &c. and all provisions as to returns, &c. repealed..... 167
imposed by existing laws, not to be collected.....167, 168
distillers and refiners of mineral oil to be deemed manufacturers, and subject to tax..... 168
deputy collectors of, acting as collectors, to receive pay of collector, when, &c... 282
but not when collector is entitled to his pay as collector for the same time.....282, 283

Internal Revenue, (continued.)
certain distillery inspectors to receive pay, &c..... 283
appropriations for expenses of collecting. 290
report of expenditures in detail, to be made to Congress by commissioner.... 290
estimate of assessing and collecting to be made in detail, by collection districts..... 290
detection and punishment of violations of internal revenue laws..... 290
all taxes upon certain naval machinery remitted..... 336
Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal, subscriptions to.....99, 290
Internal Tax,
wrapping-paper to be exempt from..... 6
ladders made wholly of wood to be exempt from..... 6
national banking associations, banks, bankers, &c. to pay ten per cent upon amount of notes of cities, towns, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867... 6
tax how to be collected..... 6
certain manufacturers exempted from, after April 1, 1868.....58, 59
drawback not to be allowed after June 1, 1868, on exportation of articles on which there is no tax at time of exportation..... 59
nor in any case, unless, &c..... 59
claim for, to be presented before October 1, 1868..... 59
manufacturers, &c. of articles not specifically taxed, except, &c. whose annual sales exceed $5,000, to pay tax on excess..... 59
rate of tax, returns, &c..... 59
first assessment to be, July, 1868.... 59
penalty upon distiller for defrauding, or attempting to defraud, the United States of the tax on spirits distilled by him..... 59
upon revenue officers or agents, for gross neglect of duty..... 60
for conspiring, or making opportunity to defraud..... 60
for signing false certificates or returns..... 60
for failing to report frauds within his knowledge..... 60
prosecutions under act, not to be discontinued, &c. without, &c..... 60
International Maritime Exhibition at Havre,
United States may be represented at, by naval officers..... 249
no expenditure to be made therefor..... 249
nor mileage, &c. allowed..... 249
nor public vessel employed to carry them..... 249
Interpreters,
at consulate at Bankok, appropriation for 174
salary of, at Bankok, Siam..... 322
to legations to China, Turkey, and Japan, appropriations for salaries of ..56, 319, 321
to consulates in China.....58, 321
Invalid Pensions. See *Pensions*.
appropriations for, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.170, 268
Invalid Soldiers,
one complete suit of clothing to be furnished to, when inmates of a regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home"..... 1
how to be delivered..... 2

Inventory,
of cigar manufacturer, to be made yearly 161
of tobacco manufacturer, to be made yearly 155
of cigars on hand, made monthly, until April 1, 1869 164
Invoices,
of imported goods, declarations as to truth of, in certain cases may be made to whom 226
fees for verification of, by consular officers, to cover what 321
penalty for illegal charges 321
Iowa,
district judge of, to act in Nebraska until a judge is appointed 6
post-roads established in 45, 189, 328
appropriations for office of surveyor-general of 101, 115, 293, 306
appropriations for reimbursing to the State of, expenses incurred, and payments made during the rebellion 310
claim to be reviewed on its merits, by the accounting officers of the treasury 310
Iowa River, Iowa,
bridge across, near Wapello, authorized .. 257
Iowas,
appropriations for the 208
Iron-clad Vessels of the Navy,
sale of certain, authorized 247
notice and mode of sale 247
proceeds of sale 247
Italy,
postal convention with, November 8, 1867 601
exchange of correspondence 601
to embrace what 601
offices for exchange of mails, in each country 601
arrangements for despatch of mails 601
cost of transportation 601
weight for single rate of postage, and rule of progression 601
rates of postage 601, 602
prepayment optional on ordinary letters .. 602
required on registered letters, &c. ... 602
registered correspondence 602
basis for settlement of accounts 602
regulations for despatch of correspondence 602
customs dues may be collected 602, 603
exchange of correspondence by open mails 603
transit of closed mails through either country 603
postal accounts, when to be stated, &c. .. 603
transfer of closed mails, without expense. 603
correspondence relating to postal service, to be free 603
missent letters, articles, &c. 603
postal money orders 603
detailed regulations 603, 604
when convention takes effect, and how may be terminated 604
when to be ratified 604
convention with, of February 8, 1868, defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls 605
consuls-general, consuls, &c. to be received by each power in all its places, except, &c. 605
reservation to apply alike to every other power 605
consular officers to receive exequatur free of charge, and effect thereof 606
Italy, (continued.)
to be exempt from arrest, &c. except, &c. 606
if citizens, &c. of the state where they reside, they are liable to same charges as other citizens 606
not to be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts 606
their testimony, how to be obtained. 606
in criminal cases 606, 607
may place over their doors the arms of their nation and raise its flag, except, &c. 607
consular offices and dwellings to be inviolate 607
not to be used as places of asylum .. 607
papers of consulate to be kept separate, if consular officers are engaged in other business 607
who to exercise their functions, in case of the absence or death of consular officers 607
consuls-general and consuls may appoint vice-consuls 608
who may be vice-consuls 608
their commissions and privileges 608
consular officers may complain to the authorities of infractions of treaties or conventions 608
may take depositions, &c. 608
copies of papers authenticated by official seals, to be received as legal documents 609
consular officers to have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, &c. 609
courts of the country not to interfere 609
crews of vessels may be arrested, and how, and how released ...609, 610
disputes between the officers of vessels and their passengers, to be determined in the circuit and district courts of the United States 610
consular officers may arrest deserters from ships of war, or merchant vessels 610
mode of procedure 610, 611
aid and protection to be furnished .. 611
deserters not to be detained beyond three months 611
damages suffered at sea by vessels, to be settled by consular officers, if, &c. 611
salvage 611, 612
no custom-house charges on saved merchandise, unless, &c. 612
death of citizens of either country in the territory of the other 612
this convention to be in force ten years .. 612
and one year longer, if neither party gives notice, &c. 612
convention between the United States and, for the surrender of criminals, March 23, 1868 629
certain persons convicted or charged with certain crimes, to be delivered up ..629, 630
evidence of criminality to be what .. 630
enumerated crimes 630
murder and attempt to commit 630
rape, arson, piracy, mutiny 630
burglary, robbery, embezzlement ... 630
forgery, counterfeiting 630
political offences not included in treaty .. 631
persons surrendered, not to be tried for old ordinary offences 631

Italy, (continued.)
extradition of those under arrest for local offences may be deferred..... 631
requisitions for extradition, how to be made 631
in cases of those convicted of crime.. 631
of those charged with crime. 631, 632
expenses of arrest, &c. to be borne by the government in whose name the requisition is made..... 632
this convention to last for how long..... 632
when to be ratified, &c..... 632

J.

Jackman, Betsey S.,
pension to..... 452
Jail in the District of Columbia,
appropriation for warden of..... 96
work on, to be suspended for forty days from January 11, 1868..... 245
appointment, removal, &c. of warden of.. 342
Jameson, Eveline,
and her children, pension to..... 380
Jameson, John W.,
act for the relief of the widow and children of..... 380
Japan,
mail steamship service between the United States and, to be improved and extended, if, &c.....30, 31
appropriation for steamship service between San Francisco and.....55, 323
six persons designated by the government of, may be received at the Naval Academy..... 261
prohibition as to Coolie trade, extended to subjects, &c. of..... 269
exchange of mails between Hong Kong and..... 564
See *Hong Kong*.
Jessup, Jonathan,
allowance to, in settlement of accounts.. 369
"John Breden," The Bark,
certificate of registry or, &c. to issue to.. 122
John Palemon,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 409
Johnson, C. P.,
payment to..... 355
Johnson, Lucinda R.,
pension to..... 383
Johnson, Sarah K.,
pension to..... 416
Johnson, William H.,
pension of, increased..... 444
Joint Committee on Library,
additional copies of public documents to, for exchange.....260, 261
fifty copies of any publication printed, &c. to be at disposal of..... 261
Joint Committee on Ordnance,
expenses of..... 118
Joint Committee on Retrenchment,
appropriations for expenses of..... 312
how to be disbursed..... 312
Jones, Henry,
land granted to..... 501
Jones, J. T.,
claim of, to be paid him..... 518
Jones, Martha M.,
extension of patent to, made valid...375, 376
Judge Advocate,
salary of solicitor and, of Navy Department..... 313
Judges of Election,
in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., expenses incurred by, how to be paid.. 27
certificates of, as to correctness of an account, effect of..... 27
may administer oaths..... 27
wilfully false statements before, to be perjury..... 27
Judges of Supreme Court,
in the District of Columbia, to appoint commissioners of election for each voting precinct in Washington and Georgetown..... 27
Judgments,
in court of claims, certain, may be stayed on motion of the United States..... 75
recovered against individuals in the court of claims for certain acts done, not to be paid by the United States, unless amount received by the defendants, as the proceeds of the transaction which was the foundation of the suit, has been paid into the treasury..... 243
Judgments in Capital Cases,
in United States courts, act to provide for the execution of..... 338
Judicial Departments,
pay of messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen established... 287
Judicial, &c. Expenses,
appropriations for.....92 – 110, 283 – 301
See *Legislative, &c. Expenses*.
Judicial Sales,
of spirits exempt from certain provisions of law..... 144
Judiciary,
appropriations for the.....109, 300, 301
judges, attorneys, marshals.....109, 110, 300, 301
Jurors,
in United States courts, expenses of..101, 294

K.

Kaiser, George,
payment to..... 454
Kaneday, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 376
Kansas,
post-roads established in....47, 189, 328, 329
appropriation for surveyor-general of, &c.....101, 115, 292, 306
for surveys of public lands in....116, 308
Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company,
may build bridge across Missouri river, on or near military reservation of Fort Leavenworth.....121, 122
height, spans, piers, &c..... 122
what trains may cross, when completed..... 121
in case of litigation, where causes may be tried.....121, 122
Kansas Indians,
appropriation to pay expenses of delegations of..... 8
appropriations for the..... 208
Kansas Pacific Railway Company,
name of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, changed to... 348
Kaskaskias. See *Confederated Peorias, &c.*
treaty with the, of February 23, 1867....513, 518
Kaw Indians,
appropriations for..... 315

Kearney, Major-General Philip,
condemned iron cannon granted to complete a monument to, and to other Union soldiers at Tivoli, New York... 343
Keck, John Q. A.,
pension to..... 377
Kelly, Ann,
pension to..... 386
Kelly, John,
pension to..... 371
Kelly, Michael,
pension to..... 361
Kelly, Samuel,
claim of, for carrying the mails, to be settled..... 357
Kennamer, Captain John B.,
payment to his company of scouts and guides..... 457
Kennebec Arsenal,
appropriation for..... 66
Kentucky,
post-roads established in....47, 189, 329, 347
Kickapoos,
appropriations for the..... 208
Kimberly, William H.,
may rebuild military storehouse at Fort Monroe, Va..... 250
King, Charles H. B.,
pension to..... 450
King Martha E.,
payment and pension to..... 434
Kinsel, Rebecca Jane,
pension to..... 377
Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Indians,
treaty with the, of October 21, 1867..... 581
war to cease and peace to be kept..... 581
offenders against the Indians to be arrested 581
wrong-doers against the whites to be punished..... 581
damages, how ascertained..... 582
reservation boundaries..... 582
certain persons not to enter or reside on..... 582
additional arable land to be added, if, &c..... 582
buildings on reservation..... 582
agent's residence, office, and duties..... 583
heads of families may select land for farming..... 583
others may select land for cultivation.... 583
surveys of reservations..... 583
alienation and descent of property..... 583
education..... 583
children to attend school..... 583
school-houses and teachers..... 583
seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished to whom..... 583
instruction in farming to be given..... 584
blacksmith to be provided..... 584
physician, farmer, &c. may be withdrawn 584
additional appropriation in such case 584
delivery of goods in lieu of annuities... 584
clothing, other necessary articles.... 584
army officers to attend the delivery..... 584
census to be taken..... 584
right to occupy territory outside of reservation surrendered..... 584
right to hunt reserved..... 584
agreements as to railroads..... 585
emigrants and emigrant travellers.. 585
women and children..... 585
Pacific Railroad, wagon roads, &c.. 585
damages for crossing these reservations..... 585
Kiowa and Comanche Indians, (continued.)
military posts..... 585
no treaty for cession of reservation to be valid, unless, &c..... 585
in employing farmer, &c. preference to be given to the Indians, if, &c..... 585
United States to furnish physicians, teachers, &c..... 585
house for Tosh-e-wa..... 585
presents for best crops..... 585
reservation to be permanent home of tribes..... 585
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians,
treaty with the, October 21, 1867..... 589
the Apaches agree to become incorporated with the Kiowas and Comanches. 590
advantages of former treaty to be shared by the Apaches..... 590
annuities, &c. to be shared by the Apaches 590
annuities to be based on census..... 590
annual appropriation increased..... 590
census to be taken..... 590
Apaches to observe stipulations of original treaty..... 590
to keep the peace..... 590
to give up certain rights..... 590
Kiowas,
appropriations for the..... 199
Klamaths,
appropriations for the..... 208
Knapp, Zephaniah,
pension to..... 371
Kock, Bernard,
proclamation cancelling contract with.... 697

L.

Labels,
for cigars, how affixed, form of..... 162
for tobacco, how affixed, form of..... 156
Laborers,
in executive or judicial departments, pay of, established..... 287
Ladders,
made wholly of wood, exempted from internal tax.....6, 11
Lakes Erie
and Ontario, surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for ship canal to connect.... 21
Lake Traverse,
agent for Sissiton, &c. Sioux Indians, to be located at..... 509
Lake Winnebagoshish Indians,
appropriations for the.....203, 204
Lamar, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 410
La Marsh, John,
pension to..... 412
Lamplighters, &c.
appropriations for.....118, 309
Land,
provisions respecting the right of citizens of either country to hold, &c. in treaty with Madagascar..... 492
with Nicaragua.....553, 554
Land Claims,
act to confirm certain private, in the Territory of New Mexico..... 342
Land District,
portions of Nevada and California, to constitute a..... 68
office to be at Aurora..... 68
boundaries of district and location of land office may be changed..... 68

Land District, (continued.)
new one authorized in Minnesota..... 184
construction of limits of..... 343
new, established in Nebraska..... 224
to be called "Grand Island"..... 224
boundaries, &c..... 224
register and receiver, powers, pay, &c..... 224
location of land office..... 224
lands therein not reserved to be exposed to sale..... 224
Land Office,
at Pontotoc, Mississippi, records, &c. of, to be transferred to Jackson..... 101
Land Offices,
appropriations for registers and receivers of.....116, 307
for incidental expenses of.....116, 307
Landsmen,
additional pay to, on board vessels of war, when acting as firemen or coal-heavers 280
Lands, Public,
even numbered sections along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches, wherever definitely located, restored to homestead pre-emption and settlement..... 39
right of actual settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota..... 39
inhabitants of towns located on, may enter those occupied as town sites, at minimum price, &c. if town authorities so elect to do..... 67
patents may issue to those making entries under existing laws..... 67
no title given by former act to any valid mining claim..... 67
costs of survey, &c. to be paid..... 67
time for completing sales of certain, granted to Michigan and Wisconsin, extended..... 67
act giving effect to various grants of, to Nevada.....67, 68
those taken at minimum price of $2.50 an acre to equal two acres at a minimum price at $1.25 per acre.....67, 68
agricultural college lands, how selected.. 68
how selected by California..... 68
land district created from parts of Nevada and California..... 68
title of the United States to certain, in Burlington, Iowa, confirmed to the "Independent School District"..... 82
in Utah Territory, to constitute the Utah land district..... 91
surveyor-general, register, and receiver, &c..... 91
homestead and pre-emption laws to apply..... 92
expenses of collecting revenue from sales of..... 116
surveys of, in the several States and Territories.....116, 117
grant of, to Minnesota, to aid to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river..... 169
See *Minnesota*.
act to confirm title to certain, in the State of Nebraska..... 186
title to certain, in Omaha City confirmed. 186
Grand Island land district established in Nebraska..... 224
lands therein, not reserved, to be exposed to sale..... 224
Lands, Public, (continued.)
not over three sections of, in any one township, to be entered by agricultural college scrip..... 228
certain, granted to Wisconsin for railroad, may be disposed of for benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company..... 238
grants of, to Michigan and Wisconsin, not to be forfeited, &c..... 252
patent to issue to Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for eighty acres of Fort Howard military reserve..... 252
act concerning certain land claims of Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain, in New Mexico.....275, 276
See *New Mexico*.
grant of, to Oregon, to aid in construction of military wagon road from Coos Bay to Roseburg.....340, 341
act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico..... 342
New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. to have right of way through, at Fort Ontario..... 345
Land Warrants,
legal representatives of deceased claimants of, may perfect claims filed prior to decease of claimant..... 336
Lane, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 413
Lane, George W.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts, for money stolen..... 463
Lanty, First Lieutenant H. H.,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
Lastings, &c.
tariff provisions concerning..... 24
Laws of the United States,
provisions respecting the publication of, in newspapers in the District of Columbia and the several States..... 8
act in relation to the promulgation of the..... 40
Secretary of State to furnish congressional printer with copy of acts and joint resolutions..... 40
duty of congressional printer..... 40
number of copies, and additional copies. 40
list of newspapers authorized to publish laws, to be furnished printer, who shall send to printer copy of public laws and resolutions..... 40
Secretary of State to designate such laws as are of a private character..... 40
letters to and from congressional printer to be free of postage..... 40
provisions of act to apply to treaties and postal conventions..... 40
repeal of inconsistent laws..... 40
appropriations for publishing, &c.....97, 287
Laws, Private,
Secretary of State to designate..... 40
Lay, John D.,
pension to..... 397
League Island,
survey for site for proposed navy yard... 302
Leasehold,
used by distiller under the internal revenue law to be appraised..... 128
Lea, Seth,
pension to..... 400

Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company,
right of way across Fort Leavenworth, military reservation granted to..... 238
Leavenworth Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railway Company,
right of way across Fort Leavenworth, military reservation granted to, if, &c.. 238
Leavenworth Coal Company,
may purchase part of military reserve at Fort Leavenworth..... 392
lease extended to..... 392
Lee, John J.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 432
Legislative Assemblies,
of the Territories of the United States, sessions of, to be biennial..... 300
members of, to be elected for two years.. 300
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses,
appropriations for, for years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....92 – 111, 283 – 301
act not to be so construed as to reduce the compensation of any employee of government below the amount allowed in the last or present appropriation bill.. 298
pay and mileage of senators 92, 283
of officers, &c. of Senate.....92, 283
contingencies, stationery, and newspapers 92, 284
Congressional Globe and Appendix..... 92
additional compensation to reporters 93
publishers of Globe..... 93
clerks to committees.....93, 284
heating and ventilation.....93, 284
improvements, additions, repairs, &c. of Capitol building, to be made under whose supervision..... 284
to be paid for, from what appropriation 284
furniture and carpets, how to be purchased 284
pay and mileage of representatives and delegates.....93, 284
of officers, &c. of House.....93, 284
salary of reading clerks 285
contingent expenses 94, 285
clerks to committees.....94, 285
Globe and Appendix..... 94
additional compensation to reporters.... 94
stationery and newspapers.....94, 285
pages and mail-bags 94, 285
folding documents, fuel, lights, &c....94, 285
horses, carriages, and laborers.....94, 285
Capitol police 94, 284
members to furnish their own uniforms after June 30, 1869 94
one half of the appropriation to be paid into contingent fund of House; the other half, into that of the Senate 284
Statutes at Large, volume fourteen..... 94
public printing and binding 95, 285
paper for public printing.....95, 285
all blank-books to be made, and binding done, at government bindery..... 285
certain payments, for printing, not to be allowed. 285
rules as to printing copies of public documents..... 285
lithographing and engraving for Senate and House.....95, 285
Legislative, &c. Expenses, (continued.)
salary of foreman of binding..... 95
pay of female employees in printing office..... 95
congressional printer, clerks, and messengers 96, 285
library of Congress, pay of officers, and purchase of books and newspapers 95, 285, 286
botanic garden and green-houses 95, 286
superintendent and assistants....95, 286
exchange of public documents 95, 286
court of claims, judges, clerks, &c.....95, 287
attorneys to take testimony, witnesses, and commissioners.....95, 287
payments of judgments of.....95, 287
Executive, President, Vice-President, Secretaries, steward, &c.....95, 96, 287
repeal of act authorizing clerk of pardons and clerk of fourth class.... 96
public buildings and grounds.....96, 286
warden of jail..... 96
gardener, watchmen, laborers, &c. 96, 286
draw-keepers at bridges 96, 286
heating apparatus.....96, 286
electrician for Capitol.....96, 286
State Department.....96, 287
pay of Secretary and assistants, &c. 96,
office of examiner of claims abolished from, &c 96
repeal of act authorizing superintendent of statistics..... 96
pay of messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen established..... 287
incidental, miscellaneous, and contingent expenses.....97, 287
pamphlet laws and newspapers...97, 287
proof-reading, stationery, &c.....97, 287
building occupied by.....97, 287
Treasury Department 97, 287
secretaries, assistants, clerks, &c..97 – 99, 287 – 290
supervising architect, assistants, clerks, &c. 97, 287
law providing for officers, &c. in construction branch of Treasury Department continued until, &c..... 97
comptroller's offices.....97, 288
auditor's offices.....97, 98, 288, 289
commissioner of customs office...97, 288
treasurer's office.....98, 289
register's office.....98, 289
solicitor's office.....98, 289
lighthouse board.....98, 290
comptroller of currency.....98, 290
expenses of issuing the national currency..... 290
commissioner of internal revenue 98, 290
not to be required to give bond. 290
in pay for services of solicitor, until, &c.... 99
deputies, solicitor, heads of division, clerks, &c..... 290
subscription to internal revenue record and customs journal 99, 290
salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, revenue agents, inspectors, &c. and expenses of working the internal revenue act.....99, 290
details of this expenditure to be reported to Congress..... 290
detailed estimates of expenditures of assessing and collecting the reve-

Legislative, &c. Expenses, (continued.)
nue by collection districts, to be made..... 290
detection and punishment of violators of internal revenue laws.....99, 290
incidental and contingent expenses of 99, 290, 291
detailed statement of expenses to be made annually 99
special commissioner of revenue to act as director of bureau of statistics 99
division clerk to act as deputy commissioner 99
office of director of bureau of statistics abolished after, &c..... 99
temporary clerks, stationery, furniture.....99, 290, 291
Treasury Department building, watchmen and laborers.....99, 291
Interior Department.....99, 291
Secretary's office.....99, 291
general land office.....100, 291, 292
Indian office.....100, 291, 292
pension office.....100, 291, 292
certain additional clerks continued only to June 30, 1869.... 100
detection and investigation of fraud..... 292
incidental and contingent expenses 100, 291
patent-office building.....100, 291
distributing journals and documents 100, 291
collecting, arranging, and classifying public journals and documents in the various departments and bureaus..... 291, 292
compiling and supervising biennial register.....101, 292
superintendent of public documents to be appointed 292
pay, duties, and expenses of superintendent of public documents..... 292
rooms for, and for journals and documents 292
contract with Vinnie Ream for statue of Abraham Lincoln..... 293
surveyors-general and their clerks in the States and Territories....101, 292, 293
recorder of land titles in Missouri .. 101, 293
clerk of district court of northern district of Mississippi, and duty of such clerk..... 101
courts of the United States.....101, 294
suits in which the United States are concerned 101, 294
safe-keeping of prisoners and prosecution of crime 101, 294
repeal of law authorizing the Attorney-General to employ counsel to aid district attorneys..... 294
patent office..... 293
pay of commissioner, clerks, examiners, &c..... 293
contingent expenses, limitation..... 293
commissioner to report disbursements to Congress..... 294
power of appointment and removal of officers, &c. in patent office.... 294
disbursements, how made..... 294
War Department.....101–103, 294, 295

Legislative, &c. Expenses, (continued.)
Secretary's office.....101, 103, 294, 295
adjutant-general 102, 103, 294, 295
quartermaster-general 102, 103, 294, 295
paymaster-general 102, 103, 294, 295
commissary-general ...102, 103, 294, 295
surgeon-general.....102, 103, 294, 295
chief engineer 103, 294, 295
chief of ordnance 103, 294, 295
military justice.....103, 295
signal office.....103, 295
contingent expenses.....103, 295
War Department building.....103, 295
building occupied by the paymaster-general 295
building corner F and Fifteenth streets..... 103
building corner F and Seventeenth streets.....103, 295
Navy Department.....103, 105, 295–297
Secretary's office.....103, 104, 295, 296
office of solicitor and naval judge advocate-general to cease, March 4, 1869..... 103
office of assistant secretary of the navy abolished..... 296
no clerks or employees to be appointed, except such as are herein provided for. 296
bureaus 104, 105, 296, 297
incidental and contingent expenses 104, 296, 297
Navy Department building.....105, 297
Post-Office Department.....105, 297
dead-letter office and temporary clerks 105, 297
contingent expenses 105, 297
department of agriculture.....105, 297
agricultural statistics and annual report.....106, 298
accounts, how to be audited and certified 106
contingent expenses 106, 298
for new building 106
pay of commissioner, clerks, entomologist, chemist, botanist, &c.... 297
for experimental garden, improvements in grounds and purchase of new and valuable seeds..... 298
compensation of no employee of the government to be reduced below the amount allowed in, &c..... 298
department of education..... 106
department abolished after, &c..... 106
office of education established..... 106
commissioner of education..... 106
appropriation for office of education..... 291
mint and assay office.....106, 107, 298, 299
assay office, New York 107, 298
mint at Philadelphia.....106, 298
pay of weighing and calculating clerks..... 106
branch mint at San Francisco ..106, 107, 298
"available profits" to be covered into treasury..... 107
branch mint at Denver.....107, 298
at New Orleans.....107, 298
at Charlotte.....107, 298
at Carson City..... 299
independent treasury.....107, 108, 299
pay of treasurers and assistants 107, 108, 299
salary of assistant treasurer at Charleston established..... 107
additional salaries.....107, 299

Legislative, &c. Expenses, (continued.)
no increase of salary over that allowed by existing laws.....107, 299
salaries of clerks, &c. at Boston, not to exceed appropriation..... 299
depositary at Santa Fé.....107, 299
designated depositaries and special agents 108, 299
contingent expenses for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.....299, 300
no part for clerical services..... 300
checks and certificates of deposit 108, 300
government in the Territories...108, 109, 300
members of both branches of the legislative assemblies of all the territories to be chosen for two years..... 300
sessions of the legislative assemblies to be biennial..... 300
legislatures to pass laws to carry this into effect..... 300
judiciary 109, 300, 301
attorney-general's office....109, 300, 301
justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.....109, 301
district judges of the United States courts.....109, 301
of the courts of the District of Columbia 109, 301
reporter of decisions 109, 301
district attorneys and marshals..109, 110, 301
pay to district attorney of Nevada, for extra services...109, 110
to R. M. Clark..... 110
advertisements, notices, &c. to be printed in three newspapers in the District of Columbia 119
acts authorizing publication of debates in Congress repealed from March 4, 1869 110
proposals to be made for publication of proceedings and debates, &c..... 110
advertisements, &c. in District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, to be published in certain newspapers..... 110
for other States, &c. not to be published in these papers, unless, &c. 110
pay of night watchmen at Treasury Department, increased..... 110
appropriation therefor..... 110
paintings, &c. belonging to private individuals not to be exhibited in Capitol building..... 110
superintendent of public buildings to remove those now there 110
heads of executive departments to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, discharges, compensation, &c..... 301
and what reduction, if any, can be made in the number of clerks in each grade..... 301
Letcher, Lucinda J.,
pension to..... 403
Letter Balances,
appropriations for payment for..... 55
Letter Carriers,
appropriations for payments to.....55, 323
not required to deliver certain newspapers unless, &c..... 195
uniform dress may be prescribed for..... 197
penalty upon those not letter carriers for wearing the uniform..... 197
Letters,
certain, uncalled for, to be returned to writer without additional charge..... 194
concerning lotteries, gift enterprises, &c. not to be deposited in post-office to be sent by mail..... 196
Letters, &c.
rates of postage upon, established by treaty with
Great Britain.....545, 691
Hong Kong..... 563
Belgium 565
Netherlands..... 569
North German Union..... 577
Italy..... 601
See *Titles of the several Foreign Countries.*
Lewis, Margaret,
pension to..... 425
"L'Hirondelle,"
name of the yacht, changed to "Dauntless"..... 81
Liberia,
salary of minister resident and consul-general to.....58, 321
Liberty, Mo.,
arsenal grounds at, to be sold at auction..187, 188
Librarian of Congress,
to deliver certain volumes of the narrative of the United States exploring expedition to Secretary of State, for delivery to British government..... 248
Library
of the department of agriculture, resolution in relation to..... 343
Library of Congress,
appropriations for pay of librarian and assistants, and for purchase of books, and files of periodicals and newspapers, 95, 285, 286
Library of Congress, Joint Committee of,
additional copies of public documents to, for exchange.....260, 261
fifty copies of any publication printed, &c. to be at disposal of..... 261
Lien,
on distillery premises, under internal revenue act..... 128
of the United States upon any real estate for tax, may be enforced in chancery 167
who to be made parties..... 167
further proceedings..... 167
upon steamship Atlantic, to be enforced. 345
Life-Boats and Stations,
appropriations for.....113, 304
Life Saving Stations
on Long Island and New Jersey, appropriations for.....113, 304
Lighthouse Board,
appropriations for.....98, 173, 290
may place warnings over obstructions in harbors, &c..... 249
Lighthouse Establishment,
appropriations for, for Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts....112, 113, 303, 304
steam lighthouse tender for California... 113
re-establishing lights on Southern coasts. 113
Secretary of Treasury may sell, after notice, any real estate not needed for lighthouse purposes..... 304
Lighthouses and Stations,
appropriations for.....112, 113, 303, 304

Lighting
Capitol, President's house, &c. deficiency appropriation for.....118, 314
Lighting the Streets
of Washington, D. C., with gas, provisions concerning.....261, 266
Light-Ships,
appropriations for.....112, 304
Limitations, Statute of,
indictments for treason, murder, piracy, and casting away of vessels to be found within five years..... 183
when act takes effect, and to apply to certain former offences..... 183
failure for two years to institute suit against defaulting postmaster not to discharge sureties..... 197
sureties to be discharged, if suit is not brought in three years..... 197
Lincoln, Abraham,
appropriation to purchase portrait of, to be placed in the executive mansion... 309
to be selected by the incoming President..... 309
to fulfil contract for statue of, by Vinnie Ream..... 292
Lincoln Monument Association,
act to incorporate, and its object..... 11
first trustees and vacancies..... 11
property of corporation, and what exempt from taxes..... 11
rules and regulations, and collection of money..... 11
officers and board of managers of..... 11
bond of treasurer..... 11
certain damaged and captured ordnance to be given to..... 255
no metal to be appropriated until the voluntary contributions amount to $100,000..... 255
only such metal to be used as is necessary for casting certain figures..... 255
Lindsay, Robert L.,
payment to..... 431
Liquors,
sales of, by auctioneer, exempt from certain penalties..... 144
Lithographing and Engraving,
for Senate and House, appropriations for, 95, 285
transfer of appropriation to appropriation for.....343, 344
Little Rock Island,
title to, confirmed to Jonathan L. Pearce, Jr..... 437
Loan Certificates,
issue of temporary, authorized..... 183
Loans and Treasury Notes,
appropriations for, expenses of.....111, 306, 312
no part to be expended for commissions..... 111
printing and binding, except, &c. to be done at government printing office..... 111
no work to be done in engraving and printing bureau for private parties..... 313
Local Inspectors of Steamboats,
appropriations for pay of.....111, 301
limit of amount to be received by, for travel in any year.....111, 301
Locker, George W.,
pension to..... 370
Locks and Seals,
for distillery, provisions concerning..... 131
to be accounted for by assessor..... 134
London,
consulate at, to be known as a consulate-general..... 320
Long Bridge,
appropriation for repairs of..... 8
Long Island,
Secretary of War may take possession of part of, in Boston harbor, for military purposes..... 7
Attorney-General to approve the title.... 7
Long, Margaret C.,
pension to..... 405
Look, Richard,
pension to..... 447
Loring, Harrison,
payment to..... 379
Lost Property,
claimants for certain, to be paid judgments in their favor, upon, &c..... 24
Lotteries,
letters concerning, not to be deposited in post-office to be sent by mail..... 196
Louisiana,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued..... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed 3
laws and treaties of the United States, to be published in three newspapers in... 8
fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, proclaimed to be adopted by.....705, 710
admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c..... 73
fundamental condition..... 73
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
law for disbanding militia forces repealed as to..... 266
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
post-roads established in..... 47
Louisville and Portland Canal,
expense of completing to be estimated... 25
Lower Brulès,
appropriations for the.....215, 216, 217
Loyalty,
questions of, in courts of the United States, to be proved by persons asserting..... 75
what to be prima facie evidence against.. 75
"L. S. Shicklana," The Schooner,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Lyden, Timothy,
payment to..... 381
Lying-in Asylum,
in the District of Columbia, appropriations for.....233, 310
Lynch, George,
pension to..... 358
Lyon, Brigadier-General Nathaniel,
monument to be erected to..... 187
time limited for erection of monument to, to commence to run from what date..... 339

M.

Machinery,
and other articles deliverable on contracts made with the United States, internal tax on, not altered..... 59

Machinery, (continued.)
agricultural, admitted free of duty, for one year....23, 260
imported for repair only, to be free of duty 271
rules, &c. respecting the importation thereof.... 271
Maclean, John,
appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution.... 246
Madagascar,
treaty with, of February 14, 1867.... 491
contracting parties.... 491
peace and friendship.... 491
right of dominion and of domicile.... 491
when any premises may be entered 491
religious worship.... 491
rights of persons and of property.... 492
contracts for land, how to be executed... 492
trade, except in certain places.... 492
commerce, tariff.... 492
prohibited imports and exports.... 492
no duties, &c. on vessels of either, greater than are imposed on vessels of the most favored nation.... 492
certain ports not to be entered by United States vessels.... 492
consuls, their residences and privileges... 492
rights of citizens in each country when in the other country.... 492
civil rights and criminal offences... 492
disputes, how to be settled.... 492
regulations as to vessels.... 492
mutiny and desertion.... 493
help in cases of shipwreck.... 493
Magazines, Naval,
appropriations for.... 71
Maguire, James H.,
pension to.... 447
Mail Agents,
foreign, of the government, to have free passage on the ships of the United States Mail Steamship Line.... 230
Mail and Emigrant Passenger Steamships,
between New York and one or more European ports, act to establish an American line of....229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line*.
Mail-Bags, Locks, &c.
appropriations for....55, 323
Mail Depredations,
appropriations to prevent....55, 323
Mail Matter,
between Kansas and California, provision respecting postage on.... 79
Mails,
transportation of the, Postmaster-General may cancel contract for, and make a new one....22, 23
Mail Service,
overland mail and marine, between New York and California.... 175
steamship between United States and Brazil....175, 323
between San Francisco, Japan and China....55, 323
and the Sandwich Islands...55, 323
between Fort Abercrombie, to Helena, changed to post-coach service.....254, 323
Mails, Inland and Foreign,
appropriations for transportation of...55, 323
Mail Stations. See *Sissiton, &c.*
cession by the Sissiton, &c. Indians to the United States of the right to construct, upon their lands.... 506
Mail Steamers,
between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China, to have a government agent aboard.... 195
Mail Steamship Service,
between the United States and China and Japan, to be extended and improved....30, 31
to be done without additional expense 31
appropriations for....55, 323
Postmaster-General may establish in connection with the, a general postal agency at Shanghai, with branch agencies in Japan and China.... 195
Maine,
post-roads established in.....14, 47, 189, 329
payment to, under the treaty of Washington, for land assigned to settlers... 120
settlers to be first quieted in their possession.... 120
Mains, Charles,
pension to.... 442
Makahs,
appropriations for the....208, 209
Mandans,
appropriations for the.... 199
Manual Labor Schools,
provided for by treaty with certain Indian tribes....497, 500, 516
See *Titles of the several Indian Tribes*.
Manufactured Tobacco,
not to be sold after Feb. 1, 1869, unless, &c.... 266
Manufacturer,
of stills to give notice of all sales.... 130
definition of.... 151
special tax of.... 151
of cigars, definition of.... 152
special tax of.... 152
to give bond.... 152
to make yearly inventory.... 161
of tobacco, definition of.... 152
special tax of.... 152
to give bond.... 154
who sell tobacco of own production, not required to pay tax as dealer.... 152
to give notice and statement of business.... 153
to obtain certificate from collector... 154
to put up sign; form of.... 154
to make yearly inventory of stock... 155
to keep books of daily account of business.... 155
to make abstract of account on 10th of each month.... 155
to furnish abstract of account to assistant assessor.... 155
to print or affix label on each package, form of.... 156
Manufactures,
of articles not specifically taxed except, &c. whose annual sales exceed $5,000, to pay tax on excess.... 59
rate of tax returns, &c.... 59
first assessment to be, July, 1868.... 59
certain, exempted from internal tax, after April 1, 1868....58, 59
drawback not to be allowed on certain... 59
claim for, when to be presented.... 59
Manufacturers' National Bank of New York
may change its location to Brooklyn.... 242
when change to be effected.... 242
notice of change to be published.... 242

Maquoketa River, Iowa,
bridge across, authorized..... 257
State of Iowa to provide, whether with or without draws..... 257
Marie, Henry B. Ste.,
appropriation for payment to..... 234
repeal of joint resolution..... 234
joint resolution for payment to..... 433
Marine Corps,
appropriations for pay, &c. of, for the years ending June 30, 1860, and June 30, 1870.....71, 72, 279, 280, 315
Marine Fortifications,
Ryan-Hitchcock mode of, to be inquired into and reported upon.....345, 346
Marine Hospital,
at Chelsea, Mass., appropriation for remodelling..... 173
appropriation for construction of, at Chicago..... 314
Marley, John,
pension to..... 418
Marquette & Ontonagon R. R. Co.,
lands granted may be declared forfeited to, &c..... 252
Marriage
of widow or dependent mother, not to deprive of pension for the period before remarriage..... 237
Marshal,
for the district of Nebraska, appointment, duty, and pay of..... 5
Marshal, Supreme Court, U. S.,
appropriations for salary of.....35, 301
Marshals. See *District Marshals.*
appropriations for district.....109, 110, 301
appropriations for, for consular courts.58, 321
Marsh, John La,
pension to..... 412
Martindale, John H.,
made manager of national asylum for disabled, &c. soldiers..... 250
Maryland,
post-roads established in....48, 189, 329, 330
Mascher, Eliza,
may apply for extension of patent granted to John F. Mascher..... 403
Mash,
to be made only at distillery..... 126
not to be sold or removed from distillery. 126
forty-five gallons equal to one bushel of grain..... 133
seven gallons equal to one gallon of molasses..... 134
Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia,
act to incorporate the.....334, 335
Massachusetts,
post-roads established in.....48, 189, 329
payment to, under the treaty of Washington, for land assigned to settlers..... 120
settlers to be first quieted in their possession..... 120
Master Mechanics,
at navy-yards, qualifications and appointment of..... 69
Mathews, Eliza,
pension to..... 421
McBride, Phœbe,
pension to..... 423
McCabe, Roslinda,
and children, pension to.....416, 417
McCrory, Robert,
pension to..... 369
McDonald, First Lieutenant A. J.,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
McDonald, William,
pension to..... 446
McDonald, William H.,
pension to..... 397
McGough, Peter,
credit to be allowed to..... 459
McGrorty, Bridget W.,
pension to..... 359
McIntosh, James,
may be admitted into the asylum for the insane in the District of Columbia..... 429
McKean, Capt. William,
pension to..... 370
McKinney, Martha E.,
pension to.....447, 448
McLean, Thomas,
may enter and purchase certain land in Stockbridge reservation..... 359
McMahon, Reverend John,
the President requested to intercede for the release of, now confined at Kingston, Canada West..... 254
McMurray, Jane,
pension to..... 438
McNaughton, Jane,
pension to..... 414
McNeal, Luther,
allowance to be made to, in settlement of accounts..... 464
McPherson, James B.,
credit to be allowed in settlement of accounts..... 432
McPherson Monument Association,
of Clyde, Ohio, condemned cannon, muskets, &c. given to..... 349
Meade, Major-General George G.,
Secretary of War to employ counsel for defence of, in certain suits, under reconstruction laws..... 248
Means, Mary A.,
may select quarter-section of land..... 497
Mechanical Departments,
meal, grinding of flour at navy yards, appointment of superintendents of.... 69
grain allowed in distillery for distillation purposes..... 130
Medals, &c.,
awarded to soldiers by legislatures of States, may be sent by mail free of postage..... 248
Medawakantons,
appropriations for the..... 221
Medical and Hospital Department,
of the army, appropriations for..64, 314, 316
sums that have accrued to the credit of, from sales of stores, to be covered into the treasury..... 64
Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion,
resolution for printing the first part of the..... 347
Medical Department,
no new appointments and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law.... 318
Medical Museum, Army,
appropriation for.....64, 316
Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal's Bureau,
provision for publication of..... 66
resolution for the printing of the.....66, 347
to be compiled by Surgeon J. H. Baxter..... 347

Medical Stores, Surplus,
may be sold at first prices, to national asylum, &c. 21
Medical, &c. Works,
for library of surgeon-general, appropriation for 64, 316
Medicine and Surgery,
appropriations for bureau of. 71, 104, 105, 279, 297
Meeker's Island,
land grant to Minnesota, to aid in constructing and completing lock and dam at, to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river 169
Mellon, Michael,
pension to 370
Members of Congress,
may be elected managers of the national asylum for disabled volunteers 1
payment of, compensation and mileage to 24
See *Congress.*
Menomenees,
appropriations for the 209
Merchand, Leander, & Co.,
payment to, for cotton wrongly taken ... 398
Merchant, Mary,
pension to 423
Merritt, M. F.,
payment to 380
Messengers,
deficiency appropriation for additional ... 60
pay of, established in the executive or judicial departments 287
Meters,
for distilled spirits, joint commission to examine and report upon 246
no work to be done upon, until commission reports 246, 247
Meters and Meter Safes,
to be prescribed by commissioner of internal revenue 125
Metropolitan Police,
appropriations for salaries and expenses of 116, 307
cities of Washington and Georgetown, and Washington county to pay a certain sum and in what proportion .. 116, 307
special tax may be levied therefor. 116, 307
Metropolitan Railroad Company,
time for completing its line of street railways extended 339
Mexico,
convention between the United States for the adjustment of claims 679
claims upon both countries to be submitted to commissioners 680
proceedings in case of the death or absence of either commissioner .. 680
commissioners to meet in Washington within six months 680
to subscribe a solemn declaration which shall be entered of record .. 680
to name an umpire 681
if they cannot agree upon an umpire, each shall name a person, and it shall be decided by lot in any case, which of the two shall act as umpire in that case 681
the umpire to subscribe a solemn declaration 681
if umpire declines to act, &c. another may be appointed 681
commissioners to investigate and decide claims 681
Mexico, (continued.)
mode of procedure 681, 682
umpire to be called in, if, &c. 682
decisions to be given in writing 682
each government may name an agent to attend the commission on its behalf ... 682
decisions to be absolutely final and conclusive 682
full effect to be given thereto 682
no claim arising from any transaction prior to Feb. 2, 1848, to be considered. 682
claims to be presented within eight months of the day of first meeting of commissioners, unless, &c. 683
time not to be extended for over three months longer 683
commissioners to decide upon every claim within two years and six months from, &c. 683
awards in favor of the citizens of one country, to be deducted from those in favor of the citizens of the other country 683
balance, to the amount of $300,000, to be paid in twelve months in gold or its equivalent 683
residue of balance, when and how to be paid 683
proceedings of commissions to be taken as a full settlement of all claims arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of ratifications 684
accurate records to be kept of the proceedings of the commission 684
secretaries and their pay 684
pay of commissioners and umpire 684
whole expenses to be deducted from sums awarded 684
but not to exceed five per cent thereof 684
convention between the United States and, of July 10, 1868, for regulating the citizenship of emigrants ... 687
citizens of one country naturalized in the other, to be held and treated as citizens of such other country 687
declaration of intention to become a citizen, not to have the effect of naturalization 688
naturalized citizens, returning to original country, liable to trial for offences committed before emigration 688
convention of December 11, 1861, for the extradition of fugitives from justice, to remain in full force 688
naturalization, how may be renounced ... 688
when the intent not to return may be held to exist 688
when this convention shall take effect, and how long to remain in force 689
Miamies,
appropriations for the 209
treaty with the, of February 23, 1867 .... 513, 521, 527
those wishing to remain in Kansas and become citizens can do so 521
those desiring to remove can do so ... 521, 527
provisions as to the conveyance of land .. 521, 527
may be united with the Peorias, &c. 520
reserved lands to be sold 521, 527
mode of sale 521, 527
taxes, register, payments, schools, claims for damages 521, 522, 527
this treaty for the Western Miamies .. 522, 527

Miamies, (continued.)
agency buildings, transfer of funds, &c...522, 527
expenses of negotiating treaty.....523, 527
Michigan,
post-roads established in....48, 189, 329, 330
collection district of, extended, and to include what..... 78
lands granted to, for certain railroads, not to be forfeited, &c..... 252
Michilimackinac,
collection district of, extended, and to include what..... 78
to be called superior..... 78
Middle Oregons,
appropriations for the..... 205
Midshipmen,
Secretary of the Navy to appoint, to the United States naval academy from certain States..... 267
none to be appointed from certain States. 267
law authorizing the selection of ten enlisted apprentices annually as, repealed 280
Midway Islands,
in the Pacific ocean, appropriation for deepening the entrance to the harbor of..... 279
Mileage of Army Officers,
appropriations for..... 65, 317
Miles, Hattie and Thomas J.,
may each select eighty acres of land.....497
Military Academy,
appropriations for support of the, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....42, 268
provision as to non-allowance of extra-duty pay to enlisted men..... 42
whole number of visitors each year not to exceed seven..... 42
limitations upon expenditures of appropriation..... 43
band at, not to be discharged..... 318
Military Asylum,
at Togus, near Augusta, Me., appropriations for rebuilding..... 111
building to be completed without further appropriation by the government..... 111
Military Defences,
appropriation for surveys for..... 318
Military Districts,
appropriations for expenses of the reconstruction acts in the several.....175, 176
duties of commanding generals in, as regards registration.....2, 3, 14, 15, 16
certain acts of army officers in, confirmed 15
See *Rebel States, Registration.*
Military Justice,
appropriations for office of..... 103, 295
Military Posts,
on territory ceded by Russia to the United States, treaty provisions concerning..... 542
Military Road,
from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, time for completing, extended..... 67
from Eugene City to eastern boundary of Oregon, time for completion of, extended..... 338
Military Reservation. See *Fort Leavenworth.*
at Fort Leavenworth, right of way across, given to certain railroads..... 122
Fort Gratiot, may be sold.....123, 124
Military Reservation, (continued.)
patent for eighty acres of Fort Howard, to issue to Chicago and northwestern Railway Company..... 252
right of way across Fort Leavenworth, granted to certain railroads, &c....238, 239
part of, at Sault Ste. Marie, conveyed to the American Baptist Home Mission Society..... 281
Military Site.
at Waterford, Pennsylvania, may be sold 39
Military Storehouse,
at Fort Monroe, Va., may be rebuilt.... 250
Military Wagon Road,
land granted to Oregon for, from navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg..... 340
lands granted, how only to be disposed of 340, 341
construction of road..... 341
to be public highway, and free from tolls to the United States..... 341
to be completed within five years, if not, all lands unsold to revert to the government..... 341
Militia Forces,
law for disbanding in certain States formerly in rebellion, repealed as to Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina..... 266
repeal of act prohibiting the organization, &c. of the, in certain States lately in rebellion..... 337
Miller, Captain Thomas W.,
payment to..... 409
Miller, Elizabeth J.,
widow of General John Miller, pension to 439
Miller, Samuel N.,
may apply for extension of patent..... 391
Mills, Harriet M.,
pension to..... 451
Mineral Oil,
distillers and refiners of, to pay manufacturers' tax..... 167
Mines and Mining,
appropriation for collecting statistics of.. 115
appropriation for collection of statistics of, by Professor R. W. Raymond..... 306
transfer of former appropriation..... 306
Mining Claim,
no title given to any valid, by a certain act of Congress..... 67
Minister Resident,
of the United States, resident in Venezuela, if appointed commissioner, to adjust claims, to receive certain compensation..... 18
at Portugal, payment of salary withheld from present..... 315
to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, additional salary of..... 319
Ministers, &c. of the United States,
to foreign countries, appropriations for 56, 319
not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c.....58, 321
Minneconjou Indians,
appropriations for the.....216, 217
Mimeconjon Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 642
Minnesota,
post-roads established in.....48, 189, 330
appropriation for surveyor-general, of his clerks, &c.....101, 292
for surveys of public lands.....116, 307

Minnesota, (continued.)
land grant to, to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river..... 169
to build lock and dam at Meeker's Island..... 169
lands, how to be selected..... 169
not from certain lands..... 169
how to be disposed of..... 169
to revert to the United States, if, &c. 169
when to be opened to actual settlers, and on what terms..... 169
to revert to the United States if sufficient appropriation is made by the government to complete the lock and dam..... 169
lands already granted for railroad purposes, not affected..... 169
lock and dam to be a public highway.... 169
additional land district created in..... 184
boundaries, name, &c..... 184
registers and receivers to be appointed... 184
construction of limits of land district in..... 343
provision as to railroad from Fon du Lac..... 307
Mint and Branches,
appropriations for.....106, 107, 298, 299
pay of weighing and calculating clerks... 105
"available profits" of, to be covered into the treasury..... 107
to continue to refine gold and silver bullion..... 114
not to contract to exchange crude bullion for refined bars..... 114
Missions,
treaty provisions concerning, as to lands of the Pottawatomie Indians.....534, 536
Mission Schools,
lands of the Pottawatomie Indians heretofore set apart for, to be granted to, &c.....534, 536
Mississippi,
the government existing in, March 25, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued..... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed.. 3
persons holding civil offices in the provisional government of, who cannot take the oath, to be removed..... 344
act when to take effect..... 344
post-roads established in..... 49
Mississippi River, The,
two dredge boats to be built and operated to keep open the passes at the mouth of..... 25
authority given to build bridge across, opposite St. Louis..... 123
aid given to the improvement of, at the Des Moines or Rock Island rapids.... 124
right of way, materials, &c. may be taxed..... 124
grant of public lands to Minnesota, to aid to improve the navigation of..... 169
provisions respecting bridge over, at Rock Island.....258, 259
Missouri,
appropriations for recorder of land titles in.....101, 293
post-roads established in....49, 190, 330, 331
certain troops of, placed on an equality with volunteers as to bounties..... 256
Missourias,
appropriations for the..... 211
Missouri River,
bridge across, authorized on or near Fort Leavenworth military reservation..121, 122
at St. Joseph, Missouri..... 122
Mitchell, Amelia,
may select half-section of land..... 497
Mitchell, Susan A.,
pension to..... 374
Mixed Courts,
application to be made to abrogate that part of the treaty with Great Britain, which requires the keeping up of..... 321
Mixed Seneca and Shawnee Indians,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867..... 513
See *Senecas, Shawnees*.
Mobile, Ala.,
construction of steam revenue cutter for. 302
Modocs,
appropriations for the..... 208
Molallas,
appropriations for the..... 200
Molels,
appropriations for the..... 209
Molin, Julia M.,
payment of pension to..... 385
"*Monarch*," *The Bark*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to... 122
Money Orders, Postal,
fees or charges for..... 194
pay of postmasters for money order business..... 194
limit of amount..... 195
duplicate to be issued without charge in case of loss..... 195
or where original is invalid for want of presentment for payment..... 196
applicant to furnish certificate, that, &c... 195
postal, on foreign countries for exchange of small sums of money.....196, 197
penalty for forging, &c. postal money order, with intent, &c..... 195
for knowingly altering any such order with intent, &c..... 195
Money-Order System,
salary of superintendent of money-order system..... 196
appropriations for superintendent of. 297, 317
appropriation for..... 323
Montana Territory,
appropriations for government in...109, 300, 313
amounts appropriated for legislative assemblies, to be expended in payment of biennial sessions, after July 1, 1869... 109
surveyor-general of.....101, 115, 293, 306
surveys of public lands in.....117, 307
post-roads established in..... 49, 333
appropriations for Indian service in..... 220
biennial sessions of the legislative assembly of, established.....281, 300
members of the house of representatives of, to be elected for two years.....281, 300
Moorehead, Joseph,
to be admitted into the asylum for the insane in Washington, D. C..... 436
Morrison, Second Lieutenant Guy,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
Morse, Henry E.,
pension to widow and minor children of.. 366
Morse, W. S.,
payment to, for collecting papers, &c. relating to artificial limbs for soldiers 310, 311

Moses, William F.,
pension to..... 422
Mounted Volunteers,
services of certain, may be accepted to suppress hostilities with Indians..... 17
pay, subsistence, &c. of, if accepted..... 17
Mount Vernon Arsenal,
appropriations for..... 66
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association
of the Union, appropriation for relief of.. 311
to be applied to the preservation and repair of the property at Mount Vernon..... 311
under whose direction..... 311
Muache Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Mulligan, Col. James A.,
act for relief of widow and children of... 374
Mulligan, Marian,
payment to..... 374
Murder,
indictments for, to be found within five years from, &c..... 183
Museum, Army Medical,
appropriations for..... 316
Mutilated Notes of the United States
may be cancelled and replaced..... 34

N.

Names,
provisions as to change of, for residents in the District of Columbia..... 33
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children,
in the District of Columbia, appropriation to aid in supporting..... 309
how to be expended..... 309
National Association of American Sharpshooters,
certain duties remitted to..... 431
National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers,
members of Congress may be elected managers of the..... 1
barracks, buildings, &c. at Camp Chase to be turned over to managers of..... 21
surplus clothing, quartermasters' and medical stores to be sold to, at first prices..... 21
resolution appointing managers of..... 250
ordnance and small arms furnished to, for, &c. 251
National Asylums for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers,
certain books and public documents to be sent to, and to branches..... 253
National Asylums,
ordnance furnished to, for firing salutes. 251
small arms, &c. for guard duty..... 251
National Banking Associations,
to pay a tax of ten per cent upon notes of cities, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867..... 6
tax, how to be collected..... 6
not to loan money upon United States notes, or bank-notes, as collateral security..... 270
not to withhold such notes from use..... 270
not to offer or receive the custody, &c. of such notes as collateral..... 270
penalty upon, and upon officers for violation..... 270
name of City National Bank of New Orleans shall be changed, &c. when, &c.. 281
National Banking Associations, (continued.)
of Second National Bank of Plattsburgh..... 281
in lieu of all reports now required, to make not less than five reports each year to the comptroller of the currency 326
form of reports..... 326
reports, how to be verified and attested.. 326
to exhibit what..... 326
to be sent to comptroller within five days after receipt of request therefor..... 326
to be published in some newspaper in the place where the association is established..... 326
if no newspaper there, then in newspaper in county in place nearest thereto..... 326
proof of publication to be such as required by comptroller..... 326
special reports may be called for by the comptroller..... 326
penalty for failing to make and transmit reports as required..... 326
how may be collected..... 326
to be paid into the treasury..... 326
additional reports to be made to comptroller of the amount of such dividend declared, and of the net earnings in excess of such dividends..... 327
to be made within ten days after declaring each dividend..... 327
how to be attested..... 327
penalties for not complying with the provisions of law on this subject.. 327
officers, clerks, or agents of, not to certify checks thereon, unless the drawer has at the time, on deposit in the bank, an amount of money equal to the check.. 335, 336
checks so certified to be good and valid against the bank..... 336
penalty for unlawfully certifying checks.. 336
accessories to the embezzlement of the funds, &c. of, by their officers, how punished..... 339
National Banks,
shares in, to be taxed where..... 34
of non-residents..... 34
temporary loan certificates, issued to redeem outstanding compound-interest notes to form part of reserve of..... 183
National Cemeteries,
appropriations for..... 309
National Currency,
appropriations for expense of issuing 98, 290, 301
National Hotel Company,
incorporated in Washington, D. C.....88, 89
National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America,
act to incorporate.....184, 186
National Lincoln Monument Association,
damaged and captured bronze and brass guns and ordnance to be placed at the disposal of..... 334
to be delivered at Springfield, Ill.... 334
National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home,
of Washington, D. C., appropriations for 13, 233, 310
how to be expended.....13, 310
Naturalization,
when rights of, may be held to be renounced under treaty with Prussia.... 616

Naturalization, (continued.)
Bavaria..... 662
Mexico..... 688
See *Titles of these Treaties.*
Naturalized Citizens,
of the United States, in foreign states, to be protected..... 224
release of those wrongly imprisoned by foreign governments, to be demanded..... 224
of certain foreign countries in the United States, and of the United States in certain foreign countries, treaty provisions concerning, with Bavaria.....661, 662
Mexico.....687, 688
Prussia.....615, 616
Nautical Almanac,
appropriations for the American.....70, 278
Navajo Indians,
women and children of, to be relieved from peonage..... 264
Navajoe Indians,
appropriations for.....221, 310
Navajo Tribe of Indians,
treaty with, of June 1, 1868..... 667
peace and friendship to be preserved..... 667
offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished..... 667
among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, or, &c..... 667
rules for ascertaining damages..... 667
reservation boundaries..... 668
who not to reside thereon..... 668
buildings to be erected by the United States..... 668
agent to make his home and reside where his duties are..... 668
heads of families desiring to commence farming may select lands, &c..... 668
effect of such selection..... 668
persons not heads of families..... 668
certificate of selection to be delivered, &c..... 668
to be recorded..... 668
survey to be made..... 669
alienation and descent of property..... 669
children between six and sixteen to attend school..... 669
school-houses and teachers..... 669
duty of agent..... 669
seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished..... 669
delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities..... 669
clothing, &c..... 669
Indians to be furnished with no articles they can make..... 669
annual appropriations in money for ten years..... 669
may be changed..... 669
army officer to attend delivery of goods, &c..... 669
census to be made..... 669
stipulations by the Indians as to outside territory..... 670
railroads..... 670
residents, travellers, wagon trains... 670
women and children..... 670
scalping..... 670
roads or stations..... 670
damages..... 670
military posts and roads..... 670
cession of reservation not to be valid, unless, &c..... 670
Navajo Tribe of Indians, (continued.)
Indians to go to reservation when required..... 670
appropriation how to be disbursed..... 670
removal..... 670
sheep and goats..... 670
cattle and corn..... 670
remainder, how invested..... 670
removal of, how made..... 670
reservation to be permanent home of.... 671
penalty for leaving reservation..... 671
Naval Academy,
appropriations for.....70, 278
for expenses of visitors to.....70, 279
six persons designated by the government of Japan may be received at..... 261
provision as to appointment of midshipmen to..... 267
none to be appointed from certain States..... 267
salary of secretary of, established..... 280
Naval Asylum,
appropriations for.....69, 277
to be paid from income of naval pension fund..... 277
Naval Machinery,
all internal taxes upon certain, remitted. 336
Naval Observatory,
appropriations for.....70, 278
Naval Pension Fund,
appropriation for naval asylum, to be paid from income of..... 277
Naval Stations,
appropriations for.....69, 277
Naval Storekeepers,
at navy yards, appointment of..... 69
Navigation,
appropriations for bureau of.69, 70, 104, 277, 296
Navy,
officers of, holding any diplomatic or consular office, to be deemed to have resigned..... 58
appropriations for, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870..68–72, 276–280
pay of officers and seamen.....68, 276
preservation of vessels, purchase of materials and stores, labor, repairs, &c..... 68
bureau of yards and docks.....68, 276
navy yards.....68, 69, 277
naval stations and asylum.....69, 277
appropriations for naval asylum to be paid from income of naval pension fund..... 277
civil establishment at navy yards.....69–71, 277–280
appointment of civil engineer and naval storekeeper..... 69
superintendents of mechanical departments to be skilled in their duties, and appointed from civil life..... 69
bureau of equipment and recruiting...69, 277
of navigation.....69, 277, 278
naval academy and visitors..70, 278, 279
naval observatory.....68, 278
American Nautical Almanac 70, 278
eclipse of the sun in August... 278
harbor of Midway Islands in the Pacific..... 279
bureau of ordnance.....70, 279
bureau of construction and repairs....71, 279

Navy, (continued.)
officer in charge of ordnance, &c at Washington navy yard, to receive no greater pay, &c..... 279
bureau of construction and repairs....71, 279
of steam engineering.....71, 279
of provisions and clothing.....71, 279
of medicine and surgery.....71, 279
marine corps, pay, &c. of. 71, 72, 279, 280, 315
number of enlisted persons in, limited to eight thousand five hundred men, &c.. 72
unexpended appropriations under this act on, &c. to be carried to surplus fund, unless, &c..... 72
Secretary of Treasury, in next annual estimates of appropriations, to state balances, &c..... 72
seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen doing duty as firemen on vessels of war, to receive extra pay..... 280
salary of secretary of naval academy established..... 280
law authorizing the selection of ten enlisted apprentices annually for midshipmen, repealed..... 280
officers of, to assist the civil authorities and courts in sustaining the laws, &c..... 698
Navy Department,
appropriations for the.....103 – 105, 295
for incidental, &c. expenses.....104
for Navy Department building..... 103
for contingent expenses of.....104, 296
for the bureaus of...104 – 105, 295 – 297
for the building occupied by.....105, 297
deficiency appropriation for..... 315
marine corps..... 315
salary of solicitor and judge advocate of. 313
Navy Pension Fund,
certain sums remaining after decrees of distribution in prize cases, to be paid to the credit of..... 121
rate of interest to be allowed on..... 170
Navy Pensions. See *Pensions*.
appropriations for, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870..170, 268
Navy Yard,
appropriation for survey of site for, at New London, Ct..... 303
Navy Yard at League Island,
appropriation for survey of site for..... 302
Navy Yard, New York,
the Ruggles property adjoining, may be purchased, without, &c..... 29
title to be otherwise approved..... 29
Navy Yards,
appropriations for.....68, 69, 277
for civil establishments at.....69, 277 – 280
appointment of civil engineer and naval storekeeper at..... 69
of superintendents of mechanical departments, &c..... 69
Naylor, Benjamin B.,
pension to widow and minor children of.. 373
Nebraska,
made one judicial district, and how called 5
attached to eighth judicial district.. 5
judge, marshal, and attorney to be appointed for..... 5
salaries, powers, and duties..... 5
times and places of holding circuit and district courts..... 5
provisions for pending process, appeals and writs of error.....5, 6
Nebraska, (continued.)
district judge of Iowa to act in Nebraska until judge is appointed..... 6
public land granted to, for an agricultural college..... 13
amount of land to be granted..... 13
post-roads established in.....50, 191, 330
appropriation for office of surveyor-general of.....101, 115, 293, 306
for surveys of public lands in...116, 307
for surveying western boundary of.. 308
geological explorations of public lands begun in, to be continued..... 119
title to certain public lands in, confirmed..... 186
the Grand Island land district established 224
boundaries, officers, &c. of..... 224
lands therein not reserved, to be exposed to sale..... 224
provisions of former act, confirming titles to lands in, extended..... 269
title confirmed to those holding deed from patentee..... 269
Nelson, William F.,
pension to..... 421
Netherlands,
postal convention with, September 26, 1867..... 569
exchange of correspondence..... 569
to embrace what..... 569
offices for exchange of mails in each country..... 569
arrangements for despatch of mails..... 569
cost of transportation..... 569
weight for single rate of postage, and rule of progression..... 569
rates of postage.....569, 570
rates when direct steam lines are established..... 570
prepayment optional..... 570
proceedings when postages are unpaid or not sufficiently paid..... 570
registered correspondence to pay additional fee..... 570
what correspondence may be registered.. 570
basis for settlement of accounts..... 570
regulations for despatch of correspondence.....570, 571
exchange of correspondence by open mails..... 571
transit of closed mails through either country..... 571
postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.... 571
transfer of closed mails without expense. 571
official communications..... 571
missent letters, articles, &c..... 571
detailed regulations..... 571
when this convention takes effect, and how long to continue..... 572
subject to approval..... 572
Neustaedter, John A.,
payment to..... 394
Neutrality Act,
appropriations for expenses under the.....58, 321
Nevada,
selection of public lands by, under railroad grants by Congress..... 67
pre-emption and homestead claims exempt..... 67
certain, to be made in four years.... 67
land taken at minimum price of $2.50 per acre to equal two acres at minimum price of $1.25 per acre..... 67

Nevada, (continued.)
portions of, and of California, made a land district..... 68
land office to be located where..... 68
salary of district attorney for, established.....109, 110
appropriations for office of surveyor-general of.....101, 115, 292, 306
for surveying boundary line between, and Colorado..... 116
eastern boundary of..... 117
northern boundary of..... 308
for surveys of public lands in...116, 308
post-roads established in.....51, 191, 331
appropriations for Indian service in..... 199, 220
Newark, N. J.,
collection (customs) district of, extended 273
New Hampshire,
post-roads established in.....191, 331
New Jersey,
post-roads established in.....51, 191, 331
New London, Ct.,
appropriation for survey of site for navy yard at..... 303
Newman, Zadok T.,
pension to..... 405
New Mexico,
certain laws passed by the legislative assembly of, made valid..... 23
New Mexico Territory,
post-roads established in..... 51
appropriation for government.....108, 300
for surveyor-general, &c. of.101, 115, 292, 306
for surveys of public lands in. ..117, 308
for Indian service in.....198, 220
veto power of the governor of..... 239
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial..... 300
secretary of Territory to be *ex officio* superintendent of public buildings and grounds..... 240
salary therefor..... 240
to administer oaths to members elect of the legislature..... 240
who to administer the oaths in his absence..... 240
annual salary of, established..... 240
act to confirm certain private land claims in, amended.....275, 440
exterior lines of claims of Cornelio Vigil and Cram St. Vrain, to be adjusted... 275
claims of actual settlers thereon, to be adjusted..... 275
Vigil and St. Vrain may locate a quantity of public lands, equal to amount of homestead and pre-emption claims of actual settlers..... 275
lines of public surveys to be run, &c.....275, 276
cost thereof to be paid how..... 276
certain settlers may enter their improvements..... 276
plats to claimants..... 276
surveyor-general to give notice that survey is being made..... 276
claimants to select and locate within what time..... 276
no suit to be brought after, &c..... 276
act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of..... 342
claim of the United States only relinquished..... 342
New Mexico Territory, (continued.)
claims to be surveyed and platted, and patents to issue..... 342
surveys to conform to public surveys 342
New Orleans, Mobile, & Chattanooga R. R. Co.
may construct bridges across certain navigable waters..... 38
road and bridges declared lawful structures and a post-road..... 38
drawbridges to be maintained in channels..... 38
when to be opened..... 38
Newport and Cincinnati Bridge,
assent of Congress given to the construction of.....347, 348
may be withdrawn..... 348
Newspapers,
limit of, to senators and representatives in Congress..... 35
appropriations for, for senators and representatives.....92, 94, 284, 285
for purchase of, for files of, for library of Congress.....95, 285
weekly, may be sent to regular subscribers in county free of postage..... 195
carriers not required to distribute them, unless, &c..... 195
rates of postage upon, &c. with certain foreign countries...545, 563, 565, 569, 573, 577, 601, 691
See *Postage* and *Titles of the several Foreign Countries.*
New Trials,
in court of claims, may be granted on behalf of the United States, within what time and for what cause..... 75
New York,
post-roads established in....51, 191, 331, 336, 337
location of powder magazines in the vicinity of.....251, 252
New York City,
expenses of army, &c. at and near, to be reduced..... 247
buildings to be hired at, for storage of army stores, &c.....247, 248
appropriation for laying foundation for building for post-office at..... 305
exchange of property in the Park, authorized, &c..... 305
no money to be paid, nor liability incurred..... 305
New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co.,
to have right of way through the public land at Fort Ontario..... 345
New York Arsenal,
appropriations for..... 66
New York Harbor,
removal of wreck of steamship Scotland from..... 174
sunken rock from channel of..... 174
resolution to provide for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland, repealed..... 1
Nez Perces,
appropriations for the.....210, 211
Nez Percé Tribe of Indians,
amendatory treaty of August 13, 1868, to the treaty of June 9, 1863..... 693
reservation to be surveyed..... 693
when the allotments are plowed and schools established, the Indians outside the reservation may be located upon allotments within the reservation..... 693

Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, (continued.)
if allotments are not sufficient, those residing outside may remain upon lands now occupied by them.....693, 694
timber to be protected..... 694
school moneys used for other purposes, to be reimbursed..... 694
Nicaragua,
treaty with, of June 21, 1867..... 549
peace and friendship.....549, 550
freedom of commerce, coasting trade.... 550
rights of most favored nations.....550, 551
duties on imports..... 551
no imports or exports to be prohibited, except such as are prohibited to all nations..... 551
tonnage duties, harbor dues, &c.....551, 552
duties on imports to be the same in vessels of either country..... 552
rights of citizens of each country in the territory of the other.....552, 553
protection to persons and property..... 553
commerce, succession to personal estate and disposal of personal property..553, 554
real estate..... 554
intermarriage and holding property not to change national character.....554, 555
exemption from compulsory military service and contributions..... 555
private property not to be taken for public use, without payment in advance .. 555
freedom of travel and intercourse..... 555
consuls, recognition, residence, privileges, and immunities..... .....555, 556
in case unfriendly relations arise, citizens may remove property..... 556
rights of residents, citizens of the other country..... 557
refuge and asylum..... 557
right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans..... 558
neutrality of the routes to be guaranteed..... 558
one free port at each extremity of the route..... 558
no tonnage or other duties at..... 558
conveyance of troops, tolls, &c.....558, 559
protection of person and property on transit routes.....559, 560
the United States may protect these routes by force..... 560
authority to be exercised in pursuance of laws of Congress..... 560
protection by the United States may be withdrawn 560
rights of citizens of the United States to be preserved..... 561
dividends in any company that may build railroad, &c..... 561
treaty to remain in force fifteen years.... 562
Night Watchmen,
pay of, in Treasury Department, increased 110
Nisqually,
appropriations for the..... 210
Nobles, Henrietta,
pension to..... 385
Nugent, Sylvester,
pension to..... 386
Non-Residents,
shares in national banks owned by, to be taxed where 34
North Carolina,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
North Carolina, (continued.)
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for forming constitution, of whom to consist and how appointed... 8
post-roads established in.....52, 191, 331
admitted to representation in Congress, when, &c..... 73
fundamental condition..... 73
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
law for disbanding militia forces repealed as to..... 266
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
fourteenth amendment of the Constitution proclaimed to be adopted by..703, 704, 710
Northern and Northwestern Lakes,
appropriations for survey of.....12, 303
surplus charts of northwestern lakes may be sold to navigators..... 303
Northern Arapahoe, &c. Indians,
treaty with, of May 10, 1868..... 655
Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Tribes of Indians,
treaty with, of May 10, 1868..... 655
peace and friendship to be preserved..... 655
offenders among the whites to be arrested and punished..... 655
among the Indians, to be given up to the United States, &c..... 655
rules for ascertaining damages..... 655
reservation to be designated..... 656
territory outside surrendered..... 656
to belong to what agency..... 656
selection of reservations..... 656
heads of families desiring to commence farming may select lands, &c..... 656
effect of such selection..... 656
persons not heads of families..... 656
certificate of selections to be delivered, &c..... 656
to be recorded..... 656
survey to be made..... 656
alienation and descent of property..... 656
children between six and sixteen to attend school..... 656
school-houses and teachers..... 657
duty of agent..... 657
seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished..... 657
instruction in farming to be given 657
delivery of articles in lieu of money and annuities..... 657
clothing..... 657
annual appropriations in money for ten years..... 657
may be changed..... 657
army officer to attend the delivery of goods..... 657
census to be taken..... 657
subsistence to be furnished..... 658
cow and oxen to be given to each family..... 658
physician, teachers, &c. to be furnished by the United States..... 658
cession of reservation, not to be valid, unless, &c..... 658
annual presents to be given for most valuable crops..... 658
Northern Pacific Railroad,
time for completing, extended..... 255
Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
reports of, when to be filed and with whom 79

Northern Pacific Railroad Company, (continued.)
consent of Congress given to, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage of its road, &c. 346
purpose to which the funds are to be applied 346
meaning of "Puget Sound" as used in the act, &c 346
North German Union,
postal convention with, October 21, 1867. 577
exchange of correspondence 577
to embrace what 577
offices for exchange of mails in each country 577
arrangements for despatch of mails 577
cost of transportation 577
weight for single rate of postage, and rule of progression 577, 578
rates of postage 578
prepayment optional on ordinary letters. 578
required on registered letters, &c. 578
proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid 578
regulations for despatch of correspondence 578, 579
registered correspondence to pay additional fee 579
what correspondence may be registered 579
basis for settlement of accounts 579
exchange of correspondence by open mails 579
transit of closed mails, through either country 579
postal accounts, when to be stated, &c. 579
transfer of closed mails without expense. 579
official communications 580
missent letters, articles, &c 580
provisions of this convention to be extended to other German states 580
detailed regulations 560
former conventions to cease to be of force 580
when this convention takes place, and how long to continue 580
North Haven, Maine,
made a port of delivery 63
Northrop, Sally C.,
patents for land to issue to 408
Notaries Public,
residents, &c. may take evidence, &c. in cases of contested elections 267
Notes of the United States,
not to be retired, so as to further reduce the currency 34
mutilated, may be replaced 34
Notices, &c.
may be printed in three newspapers in the District of Columbia 110
how to be selected 110
Nott and Company,
act for the relief of 440
claim of, to be examined by the Attorney-General 440
Noyes, Henry C.,
new coupon bond to be issued to 461

O.

Oath,
to distiller's return, form of 133
Oath of Office,
form of, to be taken by those from whom legal disabilities have been removed 85
Oath. See *Rebel States, Registration*.
form of, to be taken before registration in the several military districts 2
who to administer 2
true intent and meaning of 15
to include all civil offices, &c 15
all persons elected, or appointed to office in the military districts, to take 16
knowingly swearing falsely in taking the oath to be perjury, and how punished. 4
Obedience
to the constitution and laws enjoined upon all persons 698
Observatory, Naval,
appropriation for 70, 278
Observatory at Cambridge,
customs duty remitted on certain meridian circles imported for 464
Obstructing
the execution of the constitution and laws, warning against 698
Obstructions,
in harbors, &c. warnings may be placed over 249
appropriation for clearing, from roads, rivers, and harbors, for troops 317
O'Connors, Catharine,
pension to, and for her minor children 445
Office of Education,
established 106
chief officer of, to be styled commissioner of education 106
appropriation for 291
Officers, Internal Revenue,
heretofore appointed to continue until successors are appointed 166, 167
may require worm-tub cleansed for examination 139
may enter distillery by night or day, &c. 139
may break into distillery, after demand to enter and refusal 139
may require material and assistance to complete inspection 139, 140
may break up ground of distillery to find pipes, and break wall 140
may detain packages of spirits, when, &c 141
may seize casks or packages, empty, with stamps not effaced 142
may examine books of accounts 139, 143
Officers of Army,
dismissed by general court-martial, &c. not to be restored, except by reappointment, &c 125
Officers of the United States,
and persons acting under them, to be protected in suits against them for acts done by them during the rebellion, while acting under color of their office. 243
right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States 243
Official Costume,
persons in the diplomatic service of the United States, not to wear, unless, &c. 23
Official Documents, Papers,
and entries in records, in offices of consuls, &c. of the United States, duly certified copies of, under the seal of consul, &c. to be admissible in evidence in courts of the United States 266
Ogallalah Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868 635 – 641
O'Gallalas,
appropriations for the 216, 217

Ohio,
commissioners to be appointed to ascertain the amount of moneys spent by, in raising, &c. State forces during the rebellion....9, 10
post-roads established in...52, 191, 331, 332, 347
Ohio River,
surveys, &c. to be made for ship canal around the falls of the.... 25
Oil,
exempt from tax.... 167
mineral, distillers and refiners of, to pay manufacturers' tax.... 167
Olivar, Captain A. G.,
payment to....407, 408
Omaha City,
title to certain public lands in, confirmed.. 186
Omaha Indian Reservation,
appropriation for survey of lands of.... 119
Omaha, Nebraska,
appropriation to purchase site and to erect building for post office, courts, &c.... 307
Omahas,
appropriations for the.... 211
Onk-pah-pah Indians,
appropriations for the....216, 217
Ordnance,
appropriations for office of chief of army..103, 294, 295
for bureau of navy..70, 71, 104, 105, 279, 297
officer in charge of, at Washington navy yard, to receive no greater pay than, &c.... 279
expenses of joint committee on.... 118
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores,
damaged, &c. to be sold.... 259
proceeds of sale.... 259
Ordnance Department,
no new appointments and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law.... 318
Ordnance Service, Army,
appropriations for....66, 317
no part to pay for new cannon or small arms....66, 317
Oregon,
post-roads established in....52, 192, 332
appropriations for office of surveyor-general of....101, 115, 292, 306
for surveys of public lands in....116, 308
portion to pay for surveys of last year.... 116
augmented rates for surveys of lands covered with forests or thick undergrowth.... 308
for Indian service in....198, 220, 221
district court of, to have jurisdiction of offences under act establishing the Alaska collection district.... 241
land grant to, for military wagon road from Coos Bay to Roseburg....340, 341
lands granted, how to be applied and disposed of.... 340
mineral lands not included.... 340
road to be a public highway and free of tolls to the United States.... 341
construction of road.... 341
State may use in the construction of the road, an additional amount of public lands not exceeding six miles in distance.... 341
road to be completed within five years... 341
if not, unsold lands to revert.... 341
Oregon, (continued.)
whole grant not to exceed, &c.... 341
lands to be surveyed at earliest practicable period after, &c.... 341
Oregon Territory,
claimants for property lost in suppression of Indian hostilities in, to be paid judgments in their favor, upon, &c.... 24
"Orkney Lass," The Brigantine,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to. 122
Osaca, Japan,
salary of consul at, established.... 58
Osage Indian Reservation,
appropriation for survey of lands of..118, 119
Osage Indian Trust Lands,
ceded to the United States, appropriations for survey of.... 119
Osages,
appropriations for the.... 211
Osler, John H.,
payment to.... 438
Oswego, N. Y.,
assent of the United States given to owners of certain lots in, to construct wharves.... 263
Ottawa University,
sale of lands to, &c.... 518
Ottawas,
appropriations for the.... 211
treaty with the, of February 23, 1867, 513, 517
sale of land to the, and payment.... 517
provisions of former treaty as to members of the tribe becoming citizens, extended.... 517
payment to individuals for losses....518, 527
education and schools.... 518
sale of lands to Ottawa University.... 518
Otter and other Fur-bearing Animals,
the killing of, in Alaska, prohibited.... 241
penalty for.... 241
may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, except, &c.... 241
Ottoes,
appropriations for the.... 211

P.

Pacific Coast,
appropriations for survey of....112, 302, 312
Pacific Railroad and Branches,
even numbered sections of public lands along the line of, wherever definitely located, restored to homestead and preemption settlement.... 39
Page, Charles Grafton,
may apply for extension of patent.... 356
Paintings, Statuary,
the property of private individuals, not to be exhibited in rotunda of Capitol.... 110
Palfrey, John C.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts.... 432
Palmer, John M.,
to be relieved from forfeitures of contract, and his claim settled.... 430
further sum to be paid to.... 431
Pamphlet Laws, &c.
appropriations for publishing, &c....97, 287
Pangle, Lucinda,
pension to.... 450
Parasols,
customs duty upon.... 22

Pardon,
full, extended to all persons participating in the late rebellion and restoration of rights, except..... 700
oaths to be taken..... 700
persons excluded from the benefit of..... 700
full pardon extended to all those under indictment for treason or felony, except.....702, 703
Pardon and Amnesty,
full, extended to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, with restoration of all rights, &c..... 712
Pardon, Executive,
not to remove disqualification from registration or voting in the rebel States... 16
Pardons, Clerk of,
authority of President to appoint, repealed..... 96
Paris, France,
allowance for rent of consul's offices at..... 319
the consulate at, to be known as a consulate-general..... 320
commission of the United States at....19, 20
See *Universal Exhibition.*
Parker, John A.,
pension to..... 453
Parker, Peter,
appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution 246
Parties,
disclosures by, in judicial proceedings, not to be used against them, in criminal cases, &c. in United States courts.. 37
Partridge, Austin M.,
pension to..... 372
Patent Office,
additional principal and assistant examiners may be appointed in.....10, 11
total annual expenses not to exceed total annual receipts..... 11
moneys received at, to be paid into treasury without deduction..... 199
in case of death, &c. of commissioner, who to perform duties of, until successor is appointed..... 168
appropriations for salaries of officers and contingent expenses of, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....119, 269
appropriations for pay of commissioners, examiners, clerks, &c..... 293
for contingent expenses of..... 293
no further or greater sum than appropriation, to be paid or contracted..... 293
full and detailed report of manner of disbursement to be made to Congress at each December session..... 294
appointment and removal of officers in... 294
disbursements of, how to be made..... 294
deficiency appropriation for..... 312
Patent-Office Building,
appropriations for repairs, &c. of 100,172, 291, 292, 314
appropriation for, and for improving G Street..... 307
work on north front of..... 115
Patents,
resolution relative to printing specifications of..... 262
Paterson, N. J.,
certain cannon and balls given to Soldiers' Monument Association at..... 263
Patton, William J.,
pension to..... 448
Paulding, Hiram,
appropriation to pay claim of rear-admiral 351
Paupers,
appropriation for care, &c. of sixty transient, in Washington, D. C..... 310
contract to be made by surgeon-general of army, with some institution 310
annual report to Congress..... 310
Pavements,
appropriations for 309
Pawnees,
appropriations for the.....211, 212, 222
Pay,
resolution in reference to the collection, &c. of, due to certain colored soldiers, sailors, and marines.....26, 27
Pay Department,
no new appointments and no promotions in, until otherwise directed by law..... 318
Paymaster-General,
appropriations for office of the.64, 102, 103, 174, 294, 295
certain clerks not to continue after, &c.. 102
Paymasters, Army,
to be allowed credit in the settlement of their accounts for certain over-payments..... 42
Payments by the United States,
to several Indian tribes for lands ceded 495, 515, 519, 522, 532, 582, 594, 621, 651, 657, 669
See *Cession of Lands* and *Titles of the several Indian Tribes.*
Peabody, George,
thanks of Congress presented to..... 20
gold medal to be struck and presented to, in the name of the people of the United States..... 20
appropriation therefor..... 20
Pearce, Jonathan L., Jr.,
title to Little Rock Island, confirmed to. 437
Peaslee, Cornelia,
pension to..... 422
Peck, Horace,
pension to..... 459
Pembina Band of Chippewas,
appropriations for the..... 204
Penalty,
upon distiller for defrauding, or attempting to defraud, the United States of the tax on spirits distilled by him.. 59
upon revenue officers or agents for gross neglect of duty..... 60
for conspiring or making opportunity to defraud..... 60
for signing false certificates or returns..... 60
for failing to report in writing frauds that have come to their knowledge 60
upon any officer of department of agriculture, for contracting for goods beyond appropriation..... 91
for using or manufacturing spirits unlawfully..... 126
neglecting to register distillery, still, or distilling apparatus set up.126–130
upon distiller failing to give notice of work in distillery..... 127
distiller failing to give or renew bond, or giving fraudulent bond.. 128

Penalty, (continued.)
for collector or assessor failing to perform certain duties..... 130
carrying on distillation and rectification, when and where prohibited..... 130
neglect to obtain permit to set up stills, &c..... 130
neglect of manufacturers of stills to give notice of sales, &c.....130 – 143
assessors approving bond of distiller before full compliance with law... 131
constructing distillery other than as provided by law..... 131
general, affecting distillers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, compounder of liquors, common carriers.....132 – 143
for distillers rendering false accounts or mutilating books..... 133
producing or removing spirits in absence of storekeeper..... 134
distilling spirits during time of suspension..... 135
illegal issue, affixing, and cancellation of stamps..... 138
forcing or tampering with locks, seals, doors, or vessels.....139 – 141
refusing to withdraw water from worm-tub on request of officer.... 139
hindering or obstructing officer in his examination of distillery..... 139
distiller refusing to furnish officer with materials and assistance..... 140
distilling spirits on Sunday..... 140
persons aiding in removing or concealing spirits on which the tax is not paid..... 140
removing spirits, except between sunrise and sunset..... 141
creating fictitious proof and evading tax..... 141
changing or altering stamps..... 141
using false weights and measures... 141
railroad companies and common carriers failing to deface marks on empty packages..... 142
having possession of stamps which have been once used..... 142
wholesale liquor dealers, &c. failing to keep accounts, or keeping false accounts..... 143
purchasing more than twenty gallons of spirits, except from authorized dealer..... 144
neglecting to make return of wine manufactured..... 144
storekeeper neglecting duties..... 147
gauger rendering false returns, &c... 147
fraudulently claiming drawback.... 147
illegally stamping spirits, or procuring the same to be done..... 150
employing cigar maker who has not been registered..... 152
manufacturers of tobacco..... 154
neglecting to procure sign..... 154
failing to keep accounts and make returns..... 155
failing to affix labels on packages..... 156
selling or removing tobacco without stamps..... 156
making false returns or neglecting to pay special tax..... 156
failing to give bond..... 156

Penalty, (continued.)
for removing of articles from manufactory without affixing and cancelling stamps, or affixing spurious stamps..... 156
neglecting to destroy, using, buying, selling, or giving away empty packages..... 157
refilling packages partially emptied. 157
fraud in manufacture of tobacco on shares..... 158
dealers in leaf tobaaco failing to keep account..... 158
allowing imported tobacco and cigars to pass from custody of officers without stamps, &c.....159 – 164
offering cigars for sale in packages and affixing stamp of less value other than as prescribed..... 161
manufacturer of cigars refusing or neglecting to give inventory or keep accounts, &c..... 161
for neglecting to affix or remove label from cigars..... 162
general, cigars.....162, 163
for fraud in manufacture of cigars on shares..... 163
for illegally removing tobacco or snuff... 156
for sale of tobacco or snuff not stamped. 156
for offering cigars, not stamped, for sale. 159
upon distillers, rectifiers, &c. for wilfully neglecting or refusing to do what the law requires, or for doing what it prohibits, when there is no other specific penalty..... 164
upon any officer interested in manufacture of spirits or tobacco..... 165
general, any officer of internal revenue.. 165
for false or fraudulent bond, permit, &c..... 165
incurred under formal internal revenue acts not affected..... 166
upon officers of government for knowingly exceeding the amount of appropriation, in making contracts for public works, &c..... 177
upon persons employed in any post-office, for knowingly using, &c. to prepay postage, any stamps or envelopes already so used..... 196
for removing, &c. cancelling marks with intent, &c..... 196
for removing from letters, stamps, &c. with intent, &c..... 196
upon persons not employed in any post office, for such offences..... 196
for forging, &c. postal money order with intent, &c..... 195
knowingly uttering, &c. any such order, with intent, &c..... 195
upon those not letter carriers, for wearing the uniform prescribed for letter carriers..... 197
for injuring bridge over the Potomac, or for attempting to evade tolls..... 232
for landing, or attempting to land, firearms, &c. or distilled spirits into any port or place in Alaska..... 241
for killing otter or other fur-bearing animals in Alaska..... 241
incurred in Alaska, provision concerning the remission of..... 242
for not paying over proceeds of sales of captured or abandoned property..... 251

Penalty, (continued.)
upon national banking associations for loaning money upon United States notes..... 270
for failing to make and transmit reports as received.....326, 327
upon consular officers for illegal charges. 321
for wilfully neglecting to render true, &c. quarterly returns and accounts 322
for neglecting to pay over moneys due to the United States..... 322
upon certain persons summoned as witnesses in the District of Columbia, for not attending, &c..... 325
upon officers, clerks, or agents of national banking associations for unlawfully certifying checks..... 336
for knowingly obstructing, &c. in the execution of his duty the agent of the United States, having charge of a person accused of crime and surrendered by a foreign government to such agent 338
or rescuing such prisoners..... 338
for aiding or abetting an officer, &c. of a national banking association in the embezzlement, &c. of its funds..... 339
Pennsylvania,
post-roads established in.....53, 192
Pennsylvania Bank Building,
columns from, to be given to certain cemeteries..... 262
Pension Agents and Agencies,
appropriations for.....170, 291
Pension Office,
appropriation for contingent fund of..... 64
appropriations for the.....100, 172, 291
Pensions,
appropriation for payment of invalid and other, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.....170, 268, 315
for pension agents and expenses of agencies..... 268
act relating to.....235–237
precedence of payments of, to dependent relatives of deceased persons..... 235
mothers, fathers, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age..... 235
where there are both father and mother, the father to have the pension from the death of mother.... 235
upon death of father and mother, the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen to become jointly entitled to pension, until they attain the age of sixteen respectively..... 235
pensions heretofore awarded not affected..... 235
to be granted only for wounds received, or diseases contracted, in line of duty.. 235
if in the military service, what..... 235
if in the naval service, what..... 235
failure to claim for three years to raise the presumption that the pension has legally terminated, &c..... 235
pensioner's name to be struck from the rolls, subject to the right of restoration..... 235
children by former wife of any soldier, &c. dying since March 4, 1861, and leaving widow entitled to a pension, to have a pension of ten dollars a month each..... 235

Pensions, (continued.)
to be paid to widow, when, &c..... 235
widow or guardian not to be deprived of increased pension under act of 1866, ch. 235, if child, &c. is inmate of any charitable institution 235, 236
granted for cause occurring since March 4, 1861, to commence from the discharge or death, &c..... 236
applications therefor, when to be filed..... 236
notice of this provision to be published, and arrears of pension paid..... 236
claim agents not entitled to fees, for applying for arrears, &c..... 236
not to be allowed to widows abandoning their children, or being unsuitable persons to take charge of them..... 236
children may receive their..... 236
when heirs of persons entitled to pensions may receive the pension..... 236
the remarriage of any widow or dependent mother not to deprive her of pension for the period before her remarriage, provided, &c..... 237
to volunteers, not enlisted, disabled by wounds..... 237
persons having but one eye, and losing that, to have pension of $25 a month.. 237
pensions accruing after the war of the Revolution, and prior to March 4, 1861. 237
of widows of soldiers and sailors of the Revolution..... 237
certain officers in the military or naval service entitled to receive an artificial limb, when, &c..... 237
pensions by special acts may be varied in amount by pension laws..... 237
Pensions to
Adams, Mrs. Naomi..... 443
Allen, Richard H..... 449
Amer, Mary A..... 450
Anderson, Milton..... 371
Atkinson, Mary..... 359
Baker, Jacob S..... 454
Ball, Sarah E..... 413
Bartholow, Lemuel..... 458
Barton, Julia A..... 421
Barton, Ruth..... 418
Bennett, George..... 369
Berg, Susan V..... 371
Berry, Joseph..... 412
Bidwell, Emily B..... 426
Blair, William H..... 424
Brielmayer, Frederica..... 423
Brien, George T..... 390
Brown, Henry..... 389
Brown, Mary..... 426
Brown, Mary R..... 443
Brown, Rehma..... 389
Bugher, Josephine K..... 374
Burdett, Carrie E..... 382
Burke, Martin..... 411
Butler, Elizabeth..... 368
Cameron Lafayette..... 390
Carney, Matilda..... 448
Carroll, Julia..... 422
Carson, Mrs. Susan..... 443
Carver, Stephen T..... 411
Cassidy, Elizabeth..... 406
Clarke, Elizabeth..... 460
Collins, Patrick..... 419
Connolly, Johanna..... 424

Pensions to, (continued.)
Connolly, Thomas..... 393
Cook, Hannah K..... 419
Cook, Nancy..... 417
Corcoran, Mrs. Ann..... 372
Cornmesser, Christopher N..... 424
Cotton, Polly W..... 415
Cotty, William J..... 417
Cover, Mary..... 422
Cowles, Sherman H..... 360
Cox, Agnes..... 425
Cox, Charles D..... 404
Cox, W. H..... 404
Craft, Susan F..... 396
Craft, William..... 396
Craig, Mary B..... 373
Cunningham, W. W..... 397
Curry, Ellen.....406, 407
Davis, Margaret..... 405
Davis, Mary A..... 459
Day, Lorenzo..... 448
Denning, Frederick.....420, 421
Dickerman, James L..... 568
Dodge, William O..... 426
Donnelly, Eliza..... 414
Doty, Julia L..... 418
Dreutzer, Orlaf E..... 355
Dreyer, Katharine..... 444
Dryer, Alice A..... 405
Duhigg, David..... 407
Dycher, Anne..... 439
Eckhardt, Catharine..... 386
Edwards, Bartlet..... 361
Edwards, Carrie..... 361
Edwards, David W..... 361
Eichholtz, Hugo..... 416
Falardo, Mary A..... 423
Ferguson, Malinda..... 422
Fetty, Fannie..... 389
Fetty, John P..... 389
Filson, Margaret..... 406
Finlay, John H..... 394
Fisher, Julia A..... 450
Fisk, Esther..... 426
Fitch, Louisa..... 382
Floyd, Rachel C..... 448
Flynn, John M..... 451
Ford, Mrs. Lydia W..... 460
Freeman, Mahala M..... 451
Freer, Garrett W..... 418
Fry, Joseph A..... 417
Gaither, Mary..... 384
Gardner, Emily H..... 454
Gause, Mary D..... 426
Gensler, Catharine..... 410
Gestiger, John..... 453
Gittings, Lavinia A..... 425
Gorham, George F..... 396
Gouler, Charles..... 394
Gouler, Emerance..... 394
Graham, Mary..... 369
Grant, Clarissa K..... 453
Graves, Esther..... 420
Green, Ellen..... 446
Gridley, John..... 410
Griffin, Owen..... 425
Griswold, Matthew C..... 407
Guthrie, James A..... 360
Guthrie, Madge K..... 457
Guthrie, Robert B..... 457
Hackleman, Sarah..... 427
Haines, Sarah E..... 459
Hall, Cyrus..... 453
Hall, Hinman L..... 415

Pensions to, (continued.)
Hall, Juliet E..... 451
Hallett, Jeremiah T..... 396
Hamel, Edward..... 382
Hamilton, Ann E..... 413
Hamstead, Charles..... 407
Harmon, Malinda..... 352
Harris, John W..... 386
Hauser, Daniel..... 439
Hayes, Bridget..... 449
Heatherly, James..... 394
Hennessy, Michael..... 372
Henry, Violet..... 399
Hibben, Elizabeth G..... 414
Hibben, John G..... 414
Higgins, Kate..... 420
Hitchcock, Hiram..... 400
Hitchcock, Jane E..... 405
Holcomb, Asa F..... 410
Holman, Andrew..... 397
Holman, Kezia..... 397
Howard, Anna M..... 384
Howe, David..... 368
Howland, Prescott Y..... 411
Hudson, Joseph M..... 442
Huggins, Jacob..... 449
Hughes, John W..... 395
Hunter, Henry H..... 393
Huston, Margaret..... 372
Hutton, Mary J..... 445
Jackman, Betsey S..... 452
Jameson, Eveline..... 380
Johnson, Lucinda R..... 383
Johnson, Sarah K..... 416
Johnson, William H..... 444
Kaneday, Elizabeth..... 376
Keck, John Q. A..... 377
Kelly, Ann..... 386
Kelly, John..... 371
Kelly, Michael..... 361
King, Charles H. B..... 450
King, Martha E..... 434
Kinsel, Rebecca Jane..... 377
Knapp, Zephaniah..... 371
Lamar, Elizabeth..... 410
La Marsh, John..... 412
Lane, Elizabeth..... 413
Lay, John D..... 397
Lea, Seth..... 400
Letcher, Lucinda J..... 403
Lewis, Margaret..... 425
Locker, George W..... 570
Long, Margaret C..... 405
Look, Richard..... 447
Lynch, George..... 358
Maguire, James H..... 447
Mains, Charles..... 442
Marley, John..... 418
Marsh, John La..... 412
Mathews, Eliza..... 421
McBride, Phœbe..... 423
McCabe, Roslinda.....416, 417
McCrory, Robert..... 369
McDonald, William..... 446
McDonald, William H..... 397
McGrorty, Bridget W..... 359
McKean, Capt. William..... 370
McKinney, Martha E.....447, 448
McMurray, Jane..... 438
McNaughton, Jane..... 414
Mellon, Michael..... 370
Merchant, Mary..... 423
Miller, Elizabeth J..... 439
Mills, Harriet M..... 451

Pensions to, (continued.)
Mitchell, Susan A. 374
Molin, Julia M. 385
Morse, Henry E. 367
Moses, William F. 422
Naylor, Benjamin B. 373
Nelson, Wilson F. 421
Newman, Zadock F. T. 405
Nobles, Henrietta 385
Nugent, Sylvester 386
O'Conners, Catharine 445
Pangle, Lucinda 450
Parker, John A. 453
Partridge, Austin M. 372
Patton, William J. 448
Peaslee, Cornelia 422
Peck, Horace 459
Phelps, Saffrona C. 395
Pickell, Sarah E. 373
Plum, Obadiah T. 390
Pratt, Anna H. 419
Pond, Harriet W. 383
Posey, Charlotte 382
Radigan, Elizabeth 445
Raftery, Maria 384
Raines, Benjamin T. 459, 460
Ray, John R. 447
Rector, Allen E. 448
Reed, Nancy 447
Reens, Henry 385
Reilly, Michael 414
Rennard, Eliza J. 373
Rice, Cornelius L. 398
Rice, Elizabeth 398
Richardson, Elizabeth 404
Richardson, Frances T. 398, 399
Riemann, Henry 451
Rodden, Joseph B. 421
Rogers, Jane E. 419
Rogers, Sarah J. 420
Rook, Jane 416
Rooney, James 405
Rose, Chauncey D. 427
Rudd, Emmelene H. 409
Scherr, Sarah A. 449, 450
Schmidt, Cornelia K. 392
Schweitzer, Conrad 390
Schweitzer, Maria 390
Scott, Mary 400
Senor, Rebecca V. 384
Shaw, Johanna L. 419
Shears, Harriet E. 424
Sheets, Daniel 415
Sheets, John 391
Shurlock, Mary Ann 450
Silvey, William R. 416
Simpson, William M. 442
Skinner, Catharine 412
Slocum, Martin N. 460
Smith, Ann 445
Smith, Nancy 399
Smith, William 410
Spear, Catharine S. B. 447
Steepleton, Elizabeth 373
Stewart, Thomas 374
Stocks, Nancy A. 399
Stone, Benjamin C. 460
Stoops, Pleasant 396
Stout, Barbara 417
Stout, Martha 373
Straight, Mahala M. 395
Swartwout, Caroline 360
Swartwout, Margaret 360
Thompson, Hampton 369

Pensions to, (continued.)
Thomas, Caroline E. 360
Todd, James S. 376
Travis, Michael 425
Truax, George 406
Trueman, Mary J. 407
Vangilder, Charles F. 411
Vangilder, Esther C. C. 411
Walters, Maria 446
Walters, Orlena 404
Wandell, Edmund W. 444
Wands, Catharine 385
Waters, George R. 393
Waters, Mary 393
Watson, Robert 400
Webb, Sarah 359
Webster, Charlotte 443
Webster, Frances M. 418
Weed, Robert T. 390
Weeks, Nancy 370
Weisse, Barbara 420
White, Edward W. 446
Whitt, Margaret 439
Whitt, Martin 439
Wilcox, Charles W. 395
Wilcox, Martha J. 395
Wilcox, Sarah A. 454
Wilder, Lucinda A. 449
Wilklow, Myron 393
Wilklow, Sarah A. 393
Williams, Ann 406
Williamson, Susan Ten Eyck 368
Williston, Louisa M. 420
Wilson, Ann 370
Witham, Amos 368
Wolf, Helen L. 413
Wood, Cyrus D. 397
Wooten, William M. 391
Wyeth, Almira 376
Zachman, Solomon 397

Peonage,
women and children of Navajo Indians to be relieved from 264

Peoria, Illinois,
made a port of delivery 42

Peorias. See *Confederated Peorias, &c.*
treaty with, of February 23, 1867 513, 518

Pequannock, N. J.,
certain cannon and balls given to the Soldiers' Monument Association at 263

Perine, Secor, & Company,
payment to 379

Periodicals,
appropriations for purchase of, for library of Congress 95, 286

Perjury,
knowingly swearing falsely in taking the oath required for registration in the rebel States, to be, and how punished 4

Perry, John,
to have the benefit of the provisions of the pension act 351

Perry, Jonathan H.,
father of Anthony H. Perry, pension to 412

Person,
definition of, under the internal revenue acts 166

Persons and Property,
provisions in the treaty with Madagascar securing the rights of 492
with Nicaragua 553

Petroleum,
rate of internal tax upon the products of, after March 31, 1868 59

Petroleum, (continued.)
exempted from internal revenue tax..... 167
Phelps, Saffrona C.,
pension to..... 395
Philadelphia,
collection district of, to include the whole consolidated city of..... 78
appropriation for construction of appraisers' stores at.....114, 173
for appraisers' stores at..... 306
Philips, Sally,
payment to, in full for pension claim due to Isaac Philips..... 440
Piankeshaws,
treaty with the, of February 23, 1867....513, 518
Pickell, Sarah E.,
pension to..... 373
Pierce, Leonard, Jr.,
payment to..... 463
Pikesville Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
Pillager Bands of Chippewas,
appropriations for the.....203, 204
Pipes of Distillery,
how located and painted..... 131
Piracy,
indictments for, to be found within five years from, &c..... 183
Plan of Distillery,
description of, how verified..... 129
Plowden, Walter D.,
payment to..... 441
Plum, Obadiah T.,
pension of, increased..... 390
Plymouth, N. C.,
port of entry removed from, to Edenton..... 227
Police Capitol. See *Capitol Police*.
appropriations for.....94, 286
uniforms of members of..... 94
Poncas,
appropriations for the.....212, 222
Pond, Harriet W.,
pension to..... 383
Pontotoc, Mississippi,
records and files of land office at, to be transferred to Jackson..... 101
Poole and Hunt,
payment to..... 380
Port Huron,
collection district of, to be called Huron..... 88
Portland, Me.,
appropriation for breakwater at..... 252
Port of Delivery,
Chester made, in the district of Philadelphia..... 10
surveyor at, &c..... 10
Port Royal, S. C.,
abolished as a port of entry..... 227
Portsmouth, N. H.,
location of powder magazines in vicinity of.....251, 252
Ports of Delivery,
established in Maine and Texas..... 63
Saint George, Boothbay, Bucksport, Vinalhaven, and North Haven, in Maine, and San Antonio, in Texas.... 63
Portugal,
payment of salary withheld from present minister resident at..... 315
Posey, Charlotte,
payment of pension to..... 382
Postage,
letters to and from congressional printer on business of office, to be free from... 40
on mail matter between Kansas and California, special existing law respecting, to cease, from, &c..... 79
medals, &c. awarded to soldiers by legislatures of States, may be sent by mail free of..... 248
rates of, upon letters, newspapers, &c. to certain foreign countries, mode of payment, collection, &c., treaty provisions concerning, with
Great Britain.....545, 691
Hong Kong..... 563
Belgium..... 565
Netherlands..... 569
Switzerland..... 573
North German Union..... 577
Italy..... 601
See *Titles of the several Foreign Countries*.
Postage. See *Franking Privilege*.
franking privilege regulated and defined..... 280
Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes,
appropriations for.....55, 323
sales of, at discount, limit in amount, and as to persons who may sell..... 196
penalty upon those employed in any post-office, &c. for knowingly using, to prepay postage, any, &c. already so used.. 196
for removing, &c. cancelling marks upon, with intent, &c..... 196
for removing from letters, &c. stamps, &c. with intent..... 196
penalty upon persons not employed in post-offices for foregoing offences..... 196
Postal Agency,
a general, may be established at Shanghai, with branch agencies in China and Japan..... 195
pay of agents at, and report..... 195
Postal Agents,
at general postal agency at Shanghai, China, and at branch agencies in Japan and China..... 195
pay, clerk hire, and expenses of..... 195
Postal Conventions,
law for the promulgation of..... 40
Postmaster-General to send copy of, to Secretary of State, to be printed, &c.. 40
with foreign countries, Secretary of State to cause to be published..... 347
with Great Britain and Ireland.....545, 691
Hong Kong..... 563
Belgium..... 565
Netherlands..... 569
Swiss Confederation..... 573
North German Union..... 577
Italy..... 601
Postal Laws,
an act further to amend the.....194–197
certain uncalled-for letters to be returned to writer without additional postage... 194
weekly newspapers may be sent to regular subscribers in country free of postage..... 195
carriers not to distribute, unless, &c. 195
fees or charges for money orders..... 194
pay of postmasters for the money-order business..... 194
limit of amount.....194, 195
duplicate money-orders to issue without charge in case of loss, or where original

Postal Laws, (continued.)
is invalid for want of presentment for payment..... 195
applicant to furnish certificate that, &c..... 195
postal orders on foreign countries for the exchange of small sums of money..... 196
government agent on each mail steamer between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China..... 195
general postal agency may be established at Shanghai, and branches at other ports in China and Japan..... 195
pay of such postal agents, &c..... 195
report, &c..... 195
superintendent of foreign mails and additional clerks authorized..... 196
salary of superintendent and pay of clerks..... 196
salary of superintendent of money-order system..... 196
chief of division for dead-letter office authorized..... 196
salary..... 196
penalty upon persons employed in any post-office, &c. for knowingly using, &c. to prepay postage, any stamp or stamped envelope already so used..... 196
for removing, &c. cancelling marks, with intent, &c..... 196
for removing from letters, &c. stamps, &c. with intent, &c..... 196
upon persons not employed, for committing the foregoing offences.... 196
for forging, &c. postal money-order, with intent, &c..... 195
for knowingly uttering any such order, with intent, &c..... 195
sales of postage-stamps, &c. at discount, limited in amount, and as to persons who may sell..... 196
letters, &c. concerning lotteries, &c. not to be deposited in any post-office to be sent by mail..... 196
blank agency for Post-Office Department established at Washington..... 196
superintendents and assistants, and their salaries..... 196
other blank agencies abolished..... 196
failure for two years to institute a suit against a defaulting postmaster, not to discharge his sureties..... 197
sureties to be discharged if suit is not brought within three years..... 197
certified copies of certain returns and papers of postmasters to be evidence in criminal cases in United States courts. 197
in suits to recover balances due from postmasters, what to be sufficient evidence of a demand upon the postmaster..... 197
further demand not necessary, when, &c..... 197
uniform dress may be prescribed for letter carriers..... 197
penalty upon those not carriers for wearing the uniform..... 197
Postal Money-Orders. See *Money-Orders.*
provisions concerning.....194, 195, 196
Postmaster-General,
to determine the terms for the preference in the use of the cables laid by the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, on the Atlantic coast, &c... 10
Postmaster-General, (continued.)
may cancel a certain contract for carrying the mail, and make a new one...22, 23
to send printed copy of postal conventions to Secretary of State..... 40
to establish regulations as to transmission of letters, &c. to and from the congressional printer, free of postage..... 40
may appoint and employ government agent on each mail steamer between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China..... 195
may establish a general postal agency at Shanghai, and branches at other ports in China and Japan..... 195
pay and report of such postal agents 195
may appoint a superintendent of foreign mails..... 196
and three additional clerks..... 196
annual salary of, and pay of clerks.. 196
may appoint, in office of third assistant postmaster-general, chief of division for dead-letter office..... 196
salary..... 196
may establish a blank agency for the department at Washington..... 196
superintendent, assistants, and laborers..... 196
other blank agencies abolished..... 196
may prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by letter carriers..... 197
penalty upon those not letter carriers for wearing the uniform..... 197
may contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of New York for weekly, &c. conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States, between New York and Bremen, &c.229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line.*
how to apply the money for postage earned by the United States mail steamship line..... 230
three thousand copies of report of, to be printed..... 245
regulations by, as to sending free of postage, medals, &c. awarded to soldiers, by legislatures of States..... 248
to change the character of the mail service from Fort Abercrombie to Helena. 254
appropriations for the.....195, 297
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department..... 301
with the Secretary of the Treasury, may exchange certain property in the park, in the city of New York..... 305
Postmaster of House of Representatives,
to account to clerk of house for all stationery received and distributed by him 94
Postmasters,
appropriation for compensation of....55, 323
for allowances to..... 55
pay of, for money-order business..... 194
limit of amount..... 195
failure to institute suit for two years against defaulting, not to discharge his sureties..... 197
sureties to be discharged in three years, if, &c..... 197
in suits to recover balance against postmasters, what to be sufficient evidence of demand..... 197
further demand not necessary, when, &c..... 197

Post-Office,
building for, in Boston.....250, 305
Post-Office Building,
appropriation to finish western front of... 307
Post-Office Department,
appropriations for, for the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870...55, 323
inland mail transportation.....55, 323
no part for transportation between Fort Abercrombie and Helena..... 323
foreign mail transportation.....55, 323
ship, steamboat, and way letters.....55, 323
compensation to postmasters.....55, 323
clerks and letter carriers.....55, 323
wrapping paper and twine.....55, 323
letter-balances and office furniture....55, 323
blank agents and assistants.....55, 323
advertising.....55, 323
no part to be paid to any papers published in the District of Columbia, except, &c.....55, 323
postage stamps and stamped envelopes.52, 323
mail depredations and special agents..55, 323
mail-bags and mail-bag catchers.....55, 323
mail-locks, keys, and stamps.....55, 323
balances to foreign countries.....55, 323
money-order account..... 323
miscellaneous payments..... 55,323
steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China.....55, 323
United States and Brazil.....55, 323
Sandwich Islands.....55, 323
preparing and publishing post-route maps 55, 323
further appropriation, if revenue is deficient.....55 323,
appropriations for the.....105, 297
for contingent expenses of the...105, 297
blank agency for, established at Washington, D. C..... 196
other blank agencies abolished..... 196
deficiency appropriation for..... 314
pay of superintendent of foreign mails... 314
money-order system..... 314
chief of division of dead-letter office. 314
clerks..... 314
deficiencies for 1868..... 314
anticipated deficiency for 1869..... 314
Post-Offices,
appropriations for construction, &c. of buildings used for, at
Boston..... 305
Cairo, Ill.....114, 174, 313, 314
Chicago, Ill..... 174
Columbia..... 305
Des Moines, Iowa..... 114
Knoxville..... 305
Madison, Wis.....114, 174, 305, 313
Ogdensburg, N. Y..... 114
Omaha..... 307
Portland, Me.....114, 306
Portland, Oregon..... 114
Saint Paul, Minn..... 114
Springfield, Ill.....114, 173, 313
Post-Road,
railroad and bridges constructed by the New Orleans M. & C. R. R. Co. declared to be..... 38
Post-Roads,
established in
Alabama.....45, 327
Arkansas.....188, 327
California.....45, 188, 327
Colorado Territory.....45, 333
Post-Roads, (continued.)
Connecticut.....272, 273, 327
Dakota Territory.....45, 188
Delaware.....45, 188, 327
Florida.....45, 327
Idaho Territory.....46, 188, 333
Illinois.....46, 188, 328
Indiana.....46, 189, 328
Iowa.....45, 189, 328
Kansas.....47, 189, 328, 329
Kentucky.....47, 189, 329, 347
Louisiana..... 47
Maine.....14, 47, 189, 329
Maryland.....48, 189, 329, 330
Massachusetts.....48, 189, 329
Michigan.....48, 190, 329, 330
Minnesota.....48, 190, 330
Mississippi..... 49
Missouri.....49, 190, 330
Montana Territory.....49, 333
Nebraska.....50, 191, 330
Nevada.....51, 191, 331
New Hampshire.....191, 331
New Jersey.....51, 191, 331
New Mexico..... 51
New York.....51, 191, 331, 336, 337
North Carolina.....52, 191, 331
Ohio.....52, 191, 333, 332, 347
Oregon.....52, 192, 332
Pennsylvania.....53, 192, 332
Rhode Island..... 332
South Carolina..... 332
Tennessee.....193, 332
Utah Territory..... 193
Vermont.....54, 332
Virginia..... 332
Washington Territory.....54, 334
West Virginia.....54, 193, 333
Wisconsin.....54, 193, 333
Post-Route,
bridge across the Mississippi, at La Cross, Wisconsin, made a..... 37
Post-Route Maps,
appropriations for preparing and publishing.....55, 323
Potomac River,
bridge across, from Georgetown to Virginia shore, authorized..... 232
Pottawatomie Indians,
treaty with the, of February 27, 1867....531, 535
commission to select a reservation..... 531
extent of reservation..... 531
price to be paid for the reservation...532, 535
sum to be paid may be taken from what amount..... 535
prairie band not to share..... 535
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé R. R. Co. may purchase the lands, if, &c.... 535
conditions and terms of purchase and payment.....535, 536
reservation not to be included in any State, &c..... 532
register to be made of members of tribe who desire to remove or remain..... 532
sale, &c. of lands..... 352
moneys to be retained until, &c..... 532
provisions of Article III. of former treaty to be in force..... 533
patents not to issue, until, &c..... 533
sale of lands of certain Indians.....533, 536
settlements of the estates of those deceased.....533, 536
amounts due the, to be ascertained..... 533

Pottawatomie Indians, (continued.)
claims for depredations on the property of 533
to be submitted to commissioners... 536
lands for mission schools..... 534
certain persons may purchase lands of the Indians.....536, 537
rights of those members of the tribe who hold their lands in common..... 534
Pottawatomies,
appropriations for the.....212, 213, 221
Powder Magazines,
commission to select suitable locations for, at New York, Boston, and Portsmouth 251, 252
Powell, Professor,
supplies to be furnished to expedition to explore the Colorado river, under direction of..... 253
Powers, George,
patent of three hundred and twenty acres of land granted to..... 501
Powers, William Grant,
may be admitted into the hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia.... 439
Pratt, Anna H.,
pension to..... 419
President of the United States,
appropriations for, and for the household of.....95, 96, 287
to transmit to Congress forthwith copies of constitution of rebel States sent to him..... 4
to appoint court officers for the district of Nebraska..... 5
law allowing the, to make treaties with Indian tribes, repealed..... 9
this prohibition repealed..... 18
to appoint commissioners to ascertain the amount of money spent by Indiana, &c. during the rebellion..... 9
to appoint such commissioners for Ohio.. 10
to appoint a commission to treat with hostile Indians, make treaties, &c..... 17
duty of, as to accepting the services of mounted volunteers for the suppression of Indian hostilities..... 17
under the act, to carry into effect the convention with the republic of Venezuela..... 18
to cause a gold medal to be struck, &c. to be presented to George Peabody... 20
to communicate to the government of Turkey the resolution of Congress expressing sympathy with the suffering people of Crete..... 31
authority of, to appoint a clerk of pardons and one clerk of fourth class repealed.....95, 96
may change boundaries of land district in Nevada, &c. and location of land office. 68
to appoint surveyor-general for Utah Territory..... 91
register and receiver for Utah land district..... 91
law authorizing to transfer certain appropriations repealed..... 36
duty of, as to proclaiming the ratification of the fourteenth Constitutional amendment by the several States..... 74
duty of, in regard to new land district in Minnesota..... 184
duty of, in respect to citizens of the United States, wrongly imprisoned by foreign governments..... 224
President of the United States, (continued.)
may prohibit the importation of fire-arms and distilled spirits into Alaska..... 241
requested to intercede for the release of the Rev. John McMahon..... 254
the incoming, to select the portrait of Abraham Lincoln..... 309
to cause examinations to be made into the accounts of consular offices..... 183
to appoint agents for that purpose..... 183
to communicate to Congress the names of such agents and their reports..... 322
may employ the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia force, for the safe-keeping and protection of persons accused of crime and delivered by foreign governments to an agent of the United States for trial, &c..... 338
President's House and Grounds,
appropriations for.....117, 118, 176, 309
for refurnishing..... 309
"Prince Alfred," The Schooner,
certificate of registery, or, &c. to issue to. 122
Printing,
in the Treasury Department and its bureaus, how may be done..... 13
Printing and Binding, Public,
appropriations for.....95, 285
certain payments for, not to be allowed.. 285
to be done at government printing office. 102
Printing Bureau,
no work to be done in, for private parties 312
Printing Office. See *Government Printing Office*.
twenty per cent additional pay to female employees of..... 95
certain printing and book binding to be done at government..... 111
price to be paid for printing..... 120
Printing, Public, and Binding,
appropriations for.....95, 285
Prisoners,
appropriation for safe-keeping of.....101, 294
Prisons
for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, rent, &c. of.....58, 321
Private Claims,
alphabetical list of..... 118
Privateers,
provisions concerning, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic..... 486
Private Land Claims,
certain in New Mexico confirmed...275, 440, 454
in Missouri..... 458
Private Laws,
Secretary of State to designate such as are..... 40
Prize Cases,
act to facilitate the settlement of certain, in the southern district of Florida..... 120
$50,000 to be accepted in settlement of the claims of the United States against the estate of James C. Clapp, and his sureties released..... 120
to be deposited with other sums with the assistant treasurer at Washington to meet decrees of distribution 120
Secretary of Navy to deposit with assistant treasurer appraised value of certain prize steamers..... 121
names of cases..... 121
amounts, how to be distributed..... 121
sufficient to be retained for final decrees..... 121

Prize Cases, (continued.)
balance with, &c. to be distributed among captors 121
interest of the United States relinquished 121
what sum to be paid into treasury in each case 121
certain sums to be paid to the credit of navy-pension fund 121
United States not liable for Clapp's defalcation 121
Prize Laws. See *Captures*.
vessels belonging to Admiral Farragut's fleet, in May, 1862, to be entitled to the benefit of the 336
Prize Money,
resolution in reference to the payment &c. of, due to certain colored soldiers, sailors, and marines 26, 27
for colored soldiers and sailors, appropriations for 302
Prize Steamers,
appraised value of certain, taken into naval service, to be deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States 121
Proclamations,
cancelling a contract with one Bernard Kock 697
correcting error in proclamation of August 20, 1866 701
appointing a day of national thanksgiving and praise 701
warning all persons against obstructing the execution of the constitution and laws, and enjoining obedience thereto upon all, and directing officers of the army and navy to assist the courts and civil authorities 698
opening and extending full pardon to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, and restoration of rights, except to three excepted classes 700
extending full pardon to all except those indicted for treason and felony 702, 703
declaring the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution ratified by the legislature of the State of
Alabama 705
Georgia 708
Louisiana 705
North Carolina 703
South Carolina 704
declaring that the fourteenth amendment has been adopted 710
declaring the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted, if, &c. 707
recommending a day for public thanksgiving 711
granting full pardon and amnesty to all who participated in the rebellion 712
Promotions,
none, in certain departments of the army and infantry regiments, until, &c. 318
Promulgation
of the laws, &c. of the United States, act in relation to the 40
Proof of Debts,
in bankruptcy, commissaries may take subject, &c. 228
Proof Spirit,
under internal revenue act, to be what 125
Property Qualification,
none required for city officers in Washington, D. C. 62
Proposals for Supplies,
when have been solicited, bidders to be notified of time and place of opening of bids 246
may be present at 246
Prosecution of Crime,
appropriations for the 101, 294
Prosecutions,
under certain internal revenue act, not to be compromised, discontinued, &c. without, &c. 60
Protection,
extended to officers and agents of the government in suits against them for acts done by them during the rebellion under color of their office or employment 243, 244
right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States 243, 244
Protocol,
to treaty with Bavaria 663
Providence Hospital,
in Washington, D. C., appropriation for completion of the 233
to be expended under the direction of the surgeon-general, who shall report to Congress 233
Provisions,
transportation of, to the destitute of the South 24
issue of, to the suffering of the southern and southwestern States 28
Provisions and Clothing,
appropriations for bureau of 71, 104, 105, 279, 297
Provost-Marshal-General,
medical statistics of office of, how to be compiled and published 66
Prussia,
treaty with, February 22, 1868 615
North Germans to be treated as American citizens, when, &c. 615
Americans to be treated as North German citizens, when, &c. 615, 616
the declaration of intent not to have the effect of naturalization 616
naturalized citizens of either country liable on return to their original country for offences committed before emigration 616
former convention for extradition of fugitives from justice extended 616
Germans naturalized in America and renewing their residence in North Germany, without the intent, &c. held to renounce their naturalization in the United States, &c. 616
so with American citizens in Germany 616
when the intent not to return may be held to exist 617
when this convention is to take effect, and how long to continue 617
Publication of the Laws,
treaties and executive proclamations in newspapers in the District of Columbia, provisions respecting 8
in the ten rebellious States 8
clerk of the House to select the newspapers in each State in which laws, &c. are to be published 8
Secretary of State to furnish copies for publication 8
in Louisiana, laws and treaties to be published in three papers 8

Publication of the Laws, (continued.)
appropriations to carry act into effect... 8
of laws, treaties, advertisements, &c. to be published in District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, to be made in certain newspapers..... 110
for other States, &c. not to be published in those States, unless, &c..... 110
Public Binding,
transfer of appropriation to.....343, 344
Public Buildings,
appropriations for repairs and preservation of.....96, 117, 118, 305, 312
extra pay for disbursing moneys for, not to exceed, &c..... 312
Public Buildings and Grounds,
appropriations for.96, 117, 118, 172, 176, 286, 287, 308, 309
Public Documents,
appropriations for expense of exchange of.....95, 285
for distribution of..... 100
extra copies, costing over five hundred dollars, not to be printed, until, &c... 285
superintendent of, to be appointed..... 292
duties, pay, &c. of..... 292
rooms for, in the Department of the Interior..... 292
Public Garden,
appropriation for pay of superintendent and foreman of..... 172
Public Grounds,
appropriation for grading, filling up, improving, and removing buildings from 13
how to be expended..... 13
Public Grounds, Reservations, and Squares,
appropriations for.....308, 309
Public Lands. See *Lands, Public*.
provisions of act to confirm titles to lands in Nebraska extended..... 269
appropriation for expenses of collecting revenue from sales of..... 307
for expenses of surveying..... 307
augmented rates of certain surveys in Oregon..... 308
Public Printing and Binding,
appropriations for.....95, 285
certain payments for, not to be allowed..... 285
Public Property,
rules and regulations to be made to protect the..... 12
Public Revenue,
expenses for collection, safe-keeping, transfer, &c..... 108, 300
Public Schools,
in the District of Columbia, the commissioner of education to report to Congress concerning..... 26
Public Thanksgiving,
day of, recommended..... 711
Public Transports,
appropriation for hire of..... 317
Public Works,
money appropriated for, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War..... 12
under the supervision of architect of Capitol extension, appropriations for.. 115
repair, &c. of, on rivers and harbors.... 174
Pueblo of Santa Anna,
title to certain land in New Mexico confirmed to..... 430
"Puget Sound,"
term how construed in the act incorporating the Northern Pacific R. R. Co.... 346
Puyallups,
appropriations for the..... 210

Q.

Quapaw Indians,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867..... 513
cession of lands to the United States by the.....514, 516
payments to the, by the United States... 515
claims for losses by the war.....516, 526
commission to investigate..... 516
award and payment of damages.516, 526
Quapaws,
appropriations for the..... 213
Quartermaster-General,
appropriations for office of.102, 103, 294, 295
Quartermaster's Department,
appropriations or expenses of 35, 64, 314, 316, 317
for incidental expenses of.....64, 65, 316
no new appointments or promotions in, until, &c..... 318
Quartermaster's Stores, Surplus,
may be sold at first prices to national asylum, &c..... 21
Quarters,
appropriation for hire or commutation of, for officers on military duty..... 65
Quil-leh-utes,
appropriations for the.....213, 214
Qui-nai-elts,
appropriations for the.....213, 214
Quince, Parker,
allowance to, in settlement of accounts.. 375

R.

Radigan, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 445
Raftery, Maria,
and children, pension to..... 384
Railroad and Telegraph,
from Central Pacific Road to Portland, Oregon, time of completion of, extended..... 80
Railroad Companies,
reports of certain, to be made to Secretary of Interior before October 1st in each year..... 79
to contain what..... 79
reports of Northern Pacific, Atlantic, and Pacific, and Southern Pacific, to be made when, &c..... 79
of commissioner upon roads to be made, when..... 79
of engineers and other officers..... 79
reports heretofore made to Secretary of Treasury to be delivered by him to Secretary of Interior..... 79
not to carry empty casks unless marks, brands, and stamps are effaced..... 142
Railroads. See *Sissiton, &c.*
cession by the Sissiton, &c. Indians, to the United States, of the right to construct, across and over their lands..... 506
Raines, Benjamin T.,
pension to.....459, 460
Rankin, John K.,
land granted to..... 501

Ray, John R.,
pension to..... 447
Raymond, Professor R. W.,
appropriation for collection of statistics of mines and mining by..... 306
transfer of former appropriation..... 306
Reading Clerks
of the House of Representatives, salary of, established..... 285
Ream, Vinnie,
appropriation for statute of Abraham Lincoln by..... 292
Rebellion,
appropriation for publishing medical and surgical history of, &c. how to be applied..... 66
proclamations of the President extending full pardon to those engaged in, and restoration of rights, except, &c. 700, 703
full pardon and amnesty granted to all persons engaged in the late, with restoration of all rights, &c..... 712
Rebel States,
act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the..... 2
the word "article" in sixth section of former act to mean "section"..... 4
registration to be made of certain male citizens of each military district before Sept. 1, 1867..... 2
to include residents of twenty years of age and upwards, qualified to vote for delegates, and who have taken oath..... 2
oath, form of..... 2
by whom to be administered..... 2
true intent and meaning of..... 15
after completion of registration and notice of times and places therefor, an election is to be held of delegates to a convention to establish a constitution..... 3
at election, vote to be taken for or against a convention..... 3
who to count and return votes..... 3
boards of registration to be appointed in each district by commanding general..3, 15
officers composing, to take prescribed oath..... 4
knowingly swearing falsely in taking the oath, to be perjury. 4
to superintend the election and make returns..... 3
to ascertain and proclaim the persons elected as delegates..... 3
to notify delegates to assemble, if a majority of the votes are for a convention..... 3
all elections under this act to be by ballot..... 4
convention, to consist of what numbers in certain States, and how apportioned 3
of what number in Virginia, and how apportioned..... 3
to be held if a majority of the votes cast are for a convention..... 3
but not unless a majority of all the registered voters vote on the questions..... 3
to meet and frame a constitution, which shall be submitted to the registered voters for ratification... 3
compensation of delegates to..... 4
tax to be imposed therefor..... 4
Rebel States, (continued.)
election to ratify the constitution, how to be notified and when to be held, &c.... 3
if constitution is ratified by a majority of the votes cast, half of the voters voting, a copy thereof is to be sent to the President..... 3, 4
President to transmit copy to Congress.. 4
Congress to approve constitution, if, &c. and to declare the State entitled to representation, &c..... 4
additional supplementary act..... 14
meaning and intent of former act declared. 14
government in certain rebel States declared not to be legal..... 14
if continued, to be subject to military commanders and the paramount authority of Congress..... 14
commanders of districts may suspend or remove any civil or military officer.... 14
their action subject to the disapproval of the general of the army.....14, 15
may appoint persons to fill the vacancies..... 14
general of the army to have power to make removals, suspensions, and to fill vacancies..... 15
acts of army officers in removing persons from civil offices and filling vacancies, confirmed..... 15
commanders of districts to remove all disloyal persons, &c. from office..... 15
action of, not to be affected by opinions of any civil officer of the United States.. 16
boards of registration, powers and duties of..... 15
race or color not to disqualify for membership of..... 15
members of, may be removed and vacancies filled..... 16
time of completing registration may be extended..... 15
registration lists may be revised..... 15
notice of time and place to be given. 15
names of other persons may be added 15
executive pardons or amnesty not to remove disqualification for registration or voting..... 16
those elected or appointed to office in the military districts to take the oath..... 16
opinions of civil officers not to affect action of district commanders, &c..... 16
provisions of these acts to be construed liberally..... 16
appropriation for expenses of carrying into effect the act for the government of the..... 29
not to exceed $ 500,000..... 29
$ 1,000,000 appropriated..... 30
Receivers of Land Offices. See *Registers, &c.*
appropriations for.....116, 307
Reconstruction Acts,
appropriations for expenses under the....35, 175, 176
Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend all persons intrusted with the enforcement of, against any suit or proceedings in relation to official acts 248
Reconstruction Laws,
deficiency appropriation for carrying into effect in the third military district..... 63
Recorder of Deeds,
in the District of Columbia, legal fees for services of..... 341

Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri,
appropriations for.....101, 293
Recruiting and Transportation of Recruits,
appropriations for.....64, 316
Rectified Spirits,
packages of, to be gauged, inspected, and stamped..... 137
Rectifier,
definition and special tax of..... 150
to give notice of intention to commence work..... 127
to make monthly returns..... 151
book of accounts to be kept by..... 143
to procure and keep sign, form of..... 132
Rector, Allen E.,
pension to..... 448
Red Lake Band of Chippewas,
appropriations for the..... 204
Reed, Nancy,
pension to..... 447
Reens, Henry,
payment of pension to..... 385
Refiner
of mineral oil, to pay tax as manufacturer..... 168
Refugees, &c. See *Bureau, &c. Freedmen.*
provisions concerning.....20, 83, 193
Register and Receiver,
of land office of Utah district, appointment, &c. of..... 91
of additional land districts in Minnesota authorized..... 184
of land office at Boise City, appropriation for..... 315
in the District of Columbia, appropriation for officer of..... 315
Register of Deeds,
in District of Columbia, to be called recorder, &c..... 341
legal fees of recorder..... 341
Register of the Treasury,
and assistant, &c. appropriations for..98, 173, 289
Registers and Receivers,
of land offices not to receive agricultural college scrip already issued to States lately in rebellion, until, &c..... 26
Registers in Bankruptcy,
may administer certain oaths..... 228
residents, &c. may take evidence, &c. in cases of contested elections..... 267
Registers of Land Offices,
appropriation for.....116, 307
Registration, &c.
of certain foreign-built vessels, act for the 122
tax to be paid on each vessel equal to internal revenue tax upon materials of similar vessels of American build..... 122
Registration. See *Rebel States. Boards of Registration.*
to be made of certain male citizens of each military district before Sept. 1, 1867.. 2
to include whom..... 2
form of oath to be taken.....2, 4
intent and meaning of the oath declared..... 15
who to administer the oath..... 2
time of completion of, may be extended. 15
lists may be revised..... 15
names of other persons may be added... 15
executive pardons or amnesty not to remove disqualifications..... 16
appointment, duties and powers, of boards of.....3, 15
Registration, (continued.)
members of boards of, may be removed and vacancies filled..... 16
race or color not to disqualify for membership of..... 15
Registry
of vessels, repeal of law requiring the oath of other owners than the applicant for certificate of..... 84
Registry of Deeds,
fitting office of, in District of Columbia.. 118
Reilhe, Antoine,
title of the United States to certain land in Missouri, released to..... 377
Reilly, Michael,
pension to..... 414
Religious Worship,
free and unmolested, secured to United States citizens in Madagascar..... 491
in Nicaragua..... 557
Remarriage
of widow or dependent mother, not to deprive of pension for the period before remarriage..... 237
Remission,
of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in Alaska, provisions concerning..... 242
Removal of Causes,
from state to federal courts, provisions of law concerning, extended to suits against common carriers, &c. when, &c..... 267
contracts of insurance for war risks not affected..... 267
suit respecting Harper's Ferry property to be removed from court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, to the circuit court of the United States..... 253
from State courts to courts of the United States..... 227
suits in State courts against corporations, except banking corporations, may be removed to United States courts..... 227
practice in such cases..... 227
Rennard, Eliza J.,
pension to..... 373
Repairs,
of capitol building, under whose direction to be made..... 13
of distillery, to be entered in books..... 132
Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
appropriation for salary of.....109, 301
Reporters,
additional compensation to.....93, 94, 171
Representatives in Congress,
limited as to newspapers and stationery 35
appropriations for pay, &c. of..... 93
from States lately in rebellion, provision as to the time of the election of..... 41
Requisitions. See *Extradition of Criminals.*
for the extradition of criminals, provisions concerning, in the treaty with Italy....631, 632
with the Dominican Republic..... 489
Reservation, Military. See *Military Reservation.*
part of, at Sault Ste. Marie, conveyed to, &c..... 281
Reservations,
set apart for Sissiton and Warpeton Sioux Indians..... 506
for Cuthead bands of Yanktonais Sioux..... 506

Reservations, (continued.)
boundaries..... 506
to be apportioned in tracts of 160 acres to each head of family, &c... 506
tracts to conform to legal subdivisions..... 506
patents, when to issue and effect of.. 506
provided by treaty for the Sac and Fox Indians..... 496
for the Wyandottes..... 516
for the Pottawatomies.....531, 532
for the Kiowas and Comanches..582, 585
for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes... 594
for the Ute Indians..... 619
for the Crow Indians..... 650
for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes..... 656
for the Navajo Indians..... 668
treaty provisions respecting, for the various bands of Sioux Indians.....636, 639
for the Shoshonees and Bannacks....674, 676
for the Nez Percés..... 693
Smith river, discontinued..... 221
Colorado, in Arizona, irrigating canal on 222
Mendocino in California, to be restored to public lands and offered for sale.... 223
appropriations for survey of.....118, 119
Reservations, Public,
appropriations for.....117, 118, 176
Retail Dealers
in liquor, definition, and special tax of... 151
Retrenchment,
appropriation for expenses of joint committee on..... 312
how to be disbursed..... 312
Return,
false, of gauger, penalty for..... 147
rectifier to make monthly..... 151
distillers of number of barrels manufactured, made monthly..... 150
of spirits produced shall not be less than eighty per cent of capacity of distillery.....133, 134
of manufacturer of tobacco..... 155
of dealers in leaf tobacco..... 155
distillers, to be made on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month..... 133
daily, of storekeeper, to collector..... 146
daily of gauger, in duplicate..... 147
collector to make monthly return of tax-paid stamps issued..... 138
manufacturer of wines to make, twice a month..... 144
required of any person having exceeding fifty gallons not in bond..... 149
Revenue Agents, Internal,
appropriations for.....99, 290
Revenue Cutters,
appropriation for construction of four... 302
not to cost more than the appropriation..... 302
Revenue-Cutter Service,
pay of officers and pilots.....113, 114
expenses of revenue marine, how to be paid..... 113
five of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes to be laid up..... 114
certain revenue cutters to be withdrawn from Atlantic coast..... 114
appropriations for.....304, 305
Revenue from Sales of Public Lands,
appropriation for expenses of collecting. 116, 307
Revenue Marine,
expenses of, how to be paid..... 114
Revenue Officers,
final judgment against, in civil cases, in circuit courts, may be re-examined in Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy..... 44
or agents, penalty upon, for gross neglect of duty..... 60
for conspiring, or making opportunity, to defraud..... 60
for signing false certificates or returns..... 60
for failing to report in writing frauds that have come to his knowledge. 60
Revision, &c. of Statutes,
appropriations for commissioners, printing, &c..... 111
printing to be done at government printing office..... 111
Revolutionary Pensions,
appropriation for.....170, 268
rate of certain, increased..... 237
Reward,
for capture of Jefferson Davis, how distributed..... 400
Rhode Island,
post-road established in..... 332
Rice, Cornelius L.,
pension to widow and children of..... 398
Rice, Elizabeth,
and children, pension to..... 398
Richardson, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 404
Richardson, Frances S.,
payment to, in trust..... 356
Richardson, Frances T.,
increase of pension to..... 398
former pension of, discontinued..... 399
Richardson, Israel P.,
payment in trust for.....356, 399
Richardson Major-General I. B.,
act for relief of the heirs of..... 356
Riemann, Henry,
pension to..... 451
Rivers and Harbors,
repair, &c. of public works on..... 174
certain facts with reports of surveys, &c. of, to be communicated to Congress... 262
Rives and Bailey,
contract to be made with, for the reporting and publication of the debates of Congress, for two years from, &c..... 374
Rock Island,
appropriation for arsenal and armory at. 66, 317
portion to be devoted to what..... 66
one half to be applied to bridge connecting with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport..... 317
Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,
to have right of way over bridge at Rock Island..... 258
to make and guarantee a certain agreement in thirty days, or, &c..... 259
Rock Island Arsenal,
appropriation for bridge to connect with city of Rock Island..... 174
Rock Island Bridge,
joint resolution relative to.....258, 259
work to be commenced on..... 258
ownership of bridge and right of way.258, 259
cost not to exceed, &c..... 259
to conform to former law..... 259

Rock Island Rapids,
in the Mississippi river, right of way, materials, &c. may be taken in the improvement of..... 124
value to be first paid or secured.... 124
how to be determined..... 124
part of appropriation, how may be applied..... 124
Rodd, Charles H.,
certain locations and purchases of land by, confirmed..... 462
Rodden, Joseph B.,
pension to..... 421
Rogers, Jane E.,
pension to..... 419
Rogers, Sarah J.,
pension to..... 420
Rogue Rivers,
appropriations for the..... 214
Rook, Jane,
pension to..... 416
Rooney, James,
pension to..... 405
Rose, Chauncey D.,
pension to..... 427
Rosecrantz, Peter,
payment to, for cotton wrongly taken... 398
"Royal Albert," The Schooner,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Rudd, Emmelene H.,
pension to..... 409
Ruger, Brigadier-General Thomas H.,
Secretary of War to employ counsel for defence of, in certain suits under reconstruction laws..... 248
Ruggles Property,
the, adjoining the New York Navy Yard, may be bought without the previous assent of the State of New York, if title is otherwise approved..... 29
Rum,
act for relief of certain exporters of..... 78
construction of former act..... 78
certain, may be withdrawn for exportation..... 78
to be exported within what time.... 78
proof required, &c..... 78
upon failure to export within time, tax to be due, &c..... 78
Russia,
treaty with, of March 30, 1867, for the cession of the Russian Possessions in North America to the United States..... 539
boundaries of the territory ceded.....539, 540
cession of territory and dominion includes what.....541, 543
when to be deemed complete and absolute..... 542
provisions as to private property, churches, &c..... 541
government archives, papers, &c.... 541
copies to be furnished, when, &c. 541
rights of inhabitants of ceded territory... 542
those civilized to become citizens of the United States..... 542
provision as to uncivilized tribes..... 542
agents for formally receiving and delivering the ceded territory..... 542
fortifications and military posts..... 542
payments for the ceded territory.....542, 543
territory ceded declared to be unincumbered by reservations, privileges, franchises, &c..... 543
exchange of ratifications, &c..... 543
Russia, (continued.)
appropriation to carry into effect the treaty with..... 198
customs, &c. laws of the United States extended over the territory purchased from..... 240
Ryan, Donahue, and Secor,
to be paid losses sustained in the construction of the monitor Camanche..... 353
Ryan-Hitchcock Mode of Marine Fortifications,
the utility and practicability of, to be inquired into.....345, 346

S.

Saccharometers,
to be prescribed by commissioner..... 125
Sacs,
appropriations for the.....214, 223
Sacs and Foxes,
treaty with, of October 1, 1859..... 467
part of present reservation to be set apart. 467
boundaries..... 467
assignment to each member of confederated tribe..... 468
for agent, school, &c..... 468
locations..... 468
lands to be known as what..... 468
reservation of..... 468
who not to reside thereon..... 468
division and assignment of lands, how made..... 468
certificates for tracts, &c..... 468
tracts not to be disposed of, &c..... 468
to be exempt from taxation, &c..... 468
certain lands of present reservation to be sold, and proceeds how applied..... 468
sales how made..... 468
improvements, surplus, &c..... 469
debts of the Indians to be paid..... 469
if proceeds of lands are insufficient, other moneys to be taken..... 469
provisions of former treaty may be changed 469
all members of the tribe to share in benefits of treaty..... 469
to come in, in one year..... 469
expenses of this treaty..... 470
roads, railroads, &c..... 470
mixed and half-bloods and whole-bloods intermarried with white men..... 470
location of Thomas Connelly..... 470
funds heretofore withheld to be paid..... 470
treaty with, of February 18, 1867..... 495
cession of lands to the United States.... 495
additional cession..... 495
payments by the United States.....495, 496
lands ceded, when to be at the disposal of the United States.....496, 509
new reservation for the..... 496
how to be selected and surveyed.... 496
buildings to be erected on.....496, 497
removal of Indians to..... 497
certain claims against, how not to be paid 497
manual-labor school, school buildings, &c..... 497
physician, medicines, tobacco, salt..... 497
grant of lands to certain individuals....497, 498, 501, 503
the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri may unite with, &c..... 498
certain claims against the United States to be paid..... 498
advance to the Indians for subsistence and removal.....498, 501

Sacs and Foxes, (continued.)
patents for lands heretofore selected and approved.....498, 501
sales of lands to be approved, &c....498, 503
provisions as to cultivated farms..... 501
absent members of tribe to be notified of this treaty and to come in.....501, 502
Saint George, Maine,
made a port of delivery..... 63
Saint George, The Island,
in Alaska, made a special reservation.... 348
no person to land or remain on, except.. 348
Saint Joseph and Denver City R. R Co.
may build bridge across the Missouri at Saint Joseph..... 122
Saint Louis,
part of arsenal grounds at, to be sold with other property.....187, 188
to be divided into lots and sold by auction..... 187
westernmost six acres granted to Saint Louis as a public ground..... 187
condition of grant, that monument be erected to Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, within, &c..... 187
six acres of the arsenal grounds at, to be designated by the Secretary of War, to be granted to the city of St. Louis, in lieu of former grants..... 339
selection not to be made east of a certain line..... 339
time limited for the erection of a monument to General Lyon, to commence to run from what date..... 339
Saint Paul, The Island,
in Alaska, made a special reservation.... 348
no person to land or remain on, except.. 348
Sainte Marie, Henry B.,
payment to.....234, 433
Saleratus,
may be manufactured at distillery..... 130
Sales of Captured and Abandoned Property,
proceeds of, to be paid into treasury..... 251
See *Captured and Abandoned Property*.
San Antonio, Texas,
made a port of delivery..... 63
Sandwich Islands,
appropriations for steamship service between the United States and.....55, 323
San Francisco,
appropriations for steamship service between, and Japan and China.....55, 323
and the Sandwich Islands 55, 323
for branch mint at..... 306
San Juan,
provision for exchange of correspondence between the United States and..... 547
Sans Arch Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 646
Sans Arcs,
appropriations for the.....216, 217
Santa Ana,
title to certain land in New Mexico confirmed to the pueblo of..... 438
Santee Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 647
Sault Ste. Marie,
part of military reservation at, to be conveyed to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 281
Scheldt Dues,
appropriation for payment of fourth annual instalment towards capitalization of 58
fifth annual instalment of..... 321
Scherr, Sarah A.,
pension to.....449, 450
Schley, Frederick,
allowance to be made to, in settlement of accounts..... 464
Schmidt, Cornelia K.,
pension to..... 372
Schoenmaker, John,
may purchase certain unallotted lands of the Pottawattomies.....534, 536, 537
School Buildings, &c.
constructed for refugees and freedmen may be sold..... 83
mode of sale, proceeds, &c..... 83
School Fund,
of West Virginia, surplus from sales of property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to be applied to..... 265
School-Houses,
in Washington County, D. C., appropriation for purchase of sites for and maintenance of schools in..... 118
how to be expended..... 118
special tax for, in Washington, Georgetown, and Washington Co..... 120
Schools,
in Washington Co., D. C., appropriation for maintenance of 118
how to be expended..... 118
special tax for, in Washington, Georgetown, and Washington Co..... 120
Schools and School Buildings,
provisions for, by treaty with certain Indian tribes.....497, 500, 516, 518, 522, 534, 583, 595, 621, 651, 656, 669
treaty provisions respecting, among the various bands of Sioux Indians..637, 638
among the Shoshonees and Bannacks..... 675
among the Nez Percés..... 693
See *Education*, and *Titles of the several Indian Tribes*.
Schools, Public,
in the District of Columbia, the commissioner of education to report to Congress concerning..... 26
Schweitzer, Conrad,
pension to widow and children of..... 390
Schweitzer, Maria,
and children, pension to..... 390
Scotland, The Steamship,
resolution for the removal of the wreck of, repealed..... 1
appropriation for removal of wreck of the iron steamship..... 174
notice to be advertised for proposals..... 174
contract to lowest bidder..... 174
board of competent engineers to examine the wreck of, in New York harbor, and report..... 249
Scotons,
appropriations for the..... 200
Scott, Mary,
and children, pension to..... 400
Scouts and Guides,
payment to the companies of, of Captain H. J. Springfield, and Captain John B. Kennamer..... 457
to other companies of..... 457
"*Sea Gull*," *The Brig*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Seal, Fur,
act for the protection of the, in Alaska... 348

Seals and Locks,
to be in charge of collector..... 131
to be accounted for by assessor..... 134
Seamen,
in the United States navy, number of, limited..... 72
appropriation for relief of sick and disabled..... 111
details of amounts received and expended to be given to Congress annually..... 111
additional pay to, on board vessels of war, when acting as firemen or coal-heavers..... 280
appropriation for sick and disabled...302, 312
for relief and protection of American 319
for acknowledging services in rescuing..... 319
Search
and examination of vessels, provisions concerning, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic.....483, 485
Second Auditor,
to audit and settle the accounts of officers of the army in certain cases..... 25
appropriations for the office of....97, 98, 288
may detail clerk to sign all certificates and papers under the several bounty acts..... 44
Second Comptroller of the Treasury,
appropriations for.....97, 173, 288
may detail clerk to sign all certificates and papers under the several bounty acts..... 44
Second National Bank of Plattsburgh,
name of, to be changed to "Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh"..... 281
rights, liabilities of, to belong to the association under the new name.....281, 282
Secor & Company,
payment to..... 379
Secor, Donahue, and Ryan,
to be paid losses sustained in the construction of the monitor Camanche..... 333
Secretaries of Legation,
and assistants, appropriations for.56, 319, 321
not to receive salaries while absent from post, if, &c..... 56
Secretary of Naval Academy,
salary of, established..... 280
Secretary of State,
to furnish copies of public laws, treaties, &c. to designated newspapers for publication..... 8
duty of, under the act in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States..... 40
to send copy of acts and resolutions to congressional printer..... 40
to send lists of newspapers authorized to publish laws to printer..... 40
to designate such laws as are of a private character..... 40
to deliver to government of Great Britain certain volumes of the narrative of the United States exploring expedition ... 248
to cause a gold chronometer to be presented to Captain George Wright..254, 255
certificates by, that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted, &c.....707, 710
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department..... 301
Secretary of State, (continued.)
to cause the several postal conventions made with foreign countries to be published.....40, 347
Secretary of the Interior,
to pay expenses of certain Indian delegations..... 8
power of, as to making treaties with Indian tribes.....9, 18
to expend appropriation for grading public grounds..... 13
to restore to homestead settlement preemption, or entry, public lands along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches..... 39
may expend former appropriation for penitentiary in Colorado..... 120
reports of certain railroad companies to be delivered to..... 79
of commissioners and engineers, &c.. 79
to locate the offices of surveyor-general and register and receiver of public money for Utah Territory..... 91
appropriations for pay of, &c..... 91
duties of, as respects commissioner of education..... 106
to adopt and ratify compromise and agreements with Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians..... 177
to exercise the supervisory and appellate powers as to Indian affairs heretofore vested in the Secretary of the Treasury..... 228
to cause a new roll or census of the North Carolina or Eastern Cherokees to be made..... 228
payments to these Indians to be made on this roll..... 228
to cause the commissioner of Indian affairs hereafter to supervise the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees..... 228
to continue to have jurisdiction over charities and charitable institutions in the District of Columbia..... 234
may levy tax therefor, and light Washington with gas, if city authorities fail to do so..... 262
to suspend, for forty days, work upon the jail in the District of Columbia..... 245
to have direction of county commissioners of Ada County, Idaho, in selecting the site for a territorial prison..... 282
to appoint a superintendent of public documents, and assign suitable rooms. 292
power of, to appoint and remove all the officers, clerks, and employees of patent office, except, &c..... 294
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department..... 301
may purchase the "Club House" in Charleston, S. C., and fit it up for use of the United States courts..... 305
to direct the geological survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor Hayden..... 307
to provide for the education, &c. of certain deaf and dumb.....309, 310
to purchase land for the government hospital for the insane..... 310
to direct expenditure of the appropriation for the national soldiers and sailors' orphan home..... 310
for the relief of the Navajoe Indians.. 310

Secretary of the Interior, (continued.)
to cancel contract with Dempsey and O'Toole for supplying the Department of the Interior and its bureau with stationery 344
not to receive or pay for certain bond paper 348
to withhold payment for printing certain patent heads, &c. 348
duty of, under resolution extending the time for the completion of the Cairo and Fulton railroad 349
Secretary of the Navy,
appropriations for pay and office of. 103, 104, 295
to charter a vessel to convey certain provisions for distribution among the destitute of the South 24
to examine Morris Rice Evans for admission to the naval academy 30
to deposit the appraised value of certain prize steamers taken into the naval service, with assistant treasurer at Washington, D. C. 121
to detail the most competent engineer to superintend the construction of the steamships of the United States mail steamship line 229
authorized to make sale of certain iron-clad vessels 247
to detail officers of the navy to represent the United States at the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre 249
to appoint three navy officers as a commission to select locations for certain powder magazines 251, 252
to detail officers of navy to form part of commission respecting the erection of a bridge in Boston harbor 256
may receive at the naval academy, for instruction, six persons designated by the government of Japan 261
duty and power of, as to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States naval academy 267
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department 301
to cause the enforcement of the lien upon the steamship Atlantic 345
Secretary of the Senate,
to complete alphabetical list of private claims 118
to send to certain asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers, certain books and public documents 253
Secretary of the Treasury,
to execute, &c. deed of government warehouses on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York 7
duty of, as to commission, &c. to ascertain the expenses, &c. incurred by Indiana and Ohio in suppressing the rebellion 9, 10
to remit discriminating duties executed upon merchandise imported in certain Hawaiian vessels 21
to refund certain duties paid upon steam agricultural machinery 23
to discontinue the employment of persons to collect taxes in insurrectionary districts, when, &c. 23
authority of, to reduce the currency, by retiring, &c. notes, suspended 43
Secretary of the Treasury, (continued.)
may employ additional clerks to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties 43
preference to be given to certain soldiers and sailors 43
to provide adequate and convenient rooms 43
to make regulations as to payment of duplicate checks by assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco 43
to make detailed statement annually to Congress of incidental expenses of his department 99
appropriation for 97, 99
to accept fifty thousand dollars in settlement of claims against the estate of James C. Clapp 120
to sell unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania 39
to deliver to Secretary of Interior certain former reports of certain railroad companies 79
in next annual estimates, to state unexpended balances of appropriations 72
may send certain accounts, &c. to court of claims for trial and adjudication 77
but only such as could have been commenced in said court, if, &c. 77
authorized to change the names of certain vessels 81
to give to Congress annually details of receipts and expenditures for relief of sick and disabled seamen 111
to issue certificates of registry or enrolment and license to certain foreign-built vessels 122
certain tax to be first paid 122
when may refund special tax 129
to appoint supervisors 144
to appoint storekeepers 145
to appoint gaugers, and prescribe regulations for exportation of spirits 147
the supervisory and appellate powers as to Indian affairs, now vested in, to be exercised hereafter by the Secretary of the Interior 228
duty of, under the act extending the customs laws of the United States over Alaska 240, 241, 242
to adjourn sale of stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company 246
to appoint and pay a commission on meters for distilled spirits 246, 247
approval by, of revocation of appointment of receiver for Farmers' &c. Bank of Williamsburg, New York 249
to pay commission for purchasing site for building for sub-treasury, &c. in Boston 250
to deliver to surgeon-general of the army certain distilled spirits 254
to issue American register to the brig Highland Mary 258
to the brig Victoria 259, 260
to give to certain cemeteries columns from the Pennsylvania Bank building 262
duty of, under the act establishing an assay office in the Territory of Idaho .. 270, 271
to prescribe rules to protect the revenue against fraud in the importation, &c. of machinery for repair only, free of duty. 271
to report at next December session of Congress, the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department 301

Secretary of the Treasury, (continued.)
to direct the disbursements of appropriation for the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States..... 302
may sell, after a week's public notice, and convey real estate no longer needed for lighthouse purposes..... 304
to direct expenditure of appropriations for life-boat station..... 304
with the Postmaster-General, &c. may exchange certain property in the park, in the city of New York..... 305
may designate any officer of the United States who has given bonds, &c. as a disbursing agent for public buildings.. 306
to direct the expenditure of the appropriation for collecting statistics of mines and mining.....306, 349
to transmit to Congress at every December session, accounts of the expenditure of the contingent expenses of the several bureaus..... 311
and of all expenditures for the purchase and repair of furniture..... 311
to settle accounts of certain disbursing officers for expenditures already made. 314
to recommend to the President an examination into the accounts of consular officers..... 322
to cause a transfer of an appropriation for the paper for the public printing to public binding, lithographing, and engraving.....343, 344
duty of, under resolution, to protect the fur seal in Alaska..... 348
Secretary of War,
appropriations for pay of, and for office of.....101, 103, 294
to furnish suit of clothing to each invalid soldier, a member of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home"..... 1
to direct the disbursement of the appropriation for the reimbursement of West Virginia..... 6
to take possession of part of Long Island in Boston harbor..... 7
to direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Washington aqueduct and other public works in the District of Columbia..... 12
to furnish transportation, subsistence, and protection to commissioners to treat with hostile Indians..... 17
may accept services of mounted volunteers..... 17
to turn over the barracks, &c. at Camp Chase, Ohio, to managers of national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. 21
to sell surplus clothing and stores to such national asylum..... 21
to cause surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.....21, 22
and for ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river..... 25
estimate of expense of completing the Louisville and Portland Canal.... 25
to build and operate two dredge boats to keep open the mouth of the Mississippi..... 25
duty of, as to survey, &c. of western and northwestern rivers..... 28
to issue through freedmen's bureau supplies of food to prevent starvation, &c. in the southern and southwestern States..... 28
to furnish arms and equipments for the State of Tennessee, enough for ten thousand State militia..... 28
to dissolve commissions in regard to payment of slaves drafted or received as volunteers..... 29
duty of as to restriction to grant of right of way to Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company.....60, 61
duty of, in respect to the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees..... 83
may sell Fort Gratiot military reservation.....123, 124
time, place, and manner of sale..... 124
proceeds of sale, how to be applied..... 124
duty of, in regard to removal of wreck of steamship Scotia from New York harbor..... 174
appropriation for defences of suits against parties for executing orders of the government during rebellion..... 175
to appoint assistant commissioners, agents, clerks, &c. of freedmen's bureau..... 193
to issue desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables to destitute persons of the South..... 246
to take immediate measures to reduce the expenses of the army and war department at and near New York city. 247, 248
to employ counsel to defend officers or persons intrusted with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts, against suits in relation to their official acts... 248
to appoint board of competent engineers to examine wreck of steamer Scotland. 249
to order, upon, &c. gratuitous issues of clothing to soldiers who have had contagious diseases..... 250
authorized to grant permission to William H. Kimberly to rebuild military storehouse at Fort Monroe..... 250
to furnish ordnance to national asylums for firing salutes..... 251
and small arms, &c. for guard duty.. 251
to issue rations for certain men engaged in the exploration of the Colorado river 253
to sell site of Fort Covington, Maryland, at public auction, to highest bidder.... 254
to place certain damaged and captured ordnance at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association..... 255
to place in charge of certain persons, bronze cannon for statue of Major-General John Sedgwick..... 256
to detail an officer to form part of commission upon the erection of a bridge in Boston harbor..... 256
to cause damaged or unserviceable arms or ordnance stores to be sold..... 259
to issue certain clothing to certain men of Company F, Eighteenth Infantry.... 259
to state to Congress certain facts, with reports of examinations, &c. of rivers, &c..... 262
to furnish cannon and balls to Soldiers' Monument Association of Pequannock and Paterson, N. J..... 263
may order commencement of work on bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock Island..... 258

Secretary of War, (continued.)
may direct the removal of the existing bridge..... 259
to sell at auction, after public notice, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry..... 265
and execute the necessary deeds.... 265
to convey portions to Storer College 266
other portions to other persons. 266
to convey to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society a part of the military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie... 281
to report at next December session of Congress the number of desks, clerks, &c. in his department..... 301
to prescribe terms of sale of surplus charts of the northwestern lakes to navigators..... 303
to have prepared and published the report of the results of the exploring expedition and survey of the line of the fortieth parallel..... 318
to direct the expenditure of the appropriation for a road from Du Luth to the Bois-fort Indian reservation..... 318
to consolidate the infantry regiments of the army as rapidly as, &c..... 318
to deliver at Springfield, Illinois, certain damaged and captured ordnance, for the National Lincoln Monument Association..... 334
power and duty of, under act to establish a bridge over the East River, between the cities of New York and Brooklyn..336, 337
to designate six acres of the arsenal grounds at Saint Louis, Missouri, to be granted to the city of St. Louis..... 339
to furnish condemned iron cannon to complete a monument at Tivoli, N. Y., to Major-General Philip Kearney and others..... 343
to allow the New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. a right of way through the public lands at Fort Ontario..... 345
to carry immediately into effect the resolution to protect the fur seal in Alaska. 348
to furnish the McPherson Monument Association, of Clyde, Ohio, with cannon, cannon-balls, and muskets..... 349
Secret Service Fund,
appropriations for..... 314
Sedgwick, John,
payment to..... 432
Sedgwick, Major-General John,
bronze cannon, captured in battle, given for statue of..... 256
Seeds,
of improved varieties of vegetables and cereals, appropriation for purchase and distribution of, in the southern States.. 28
appropriation for, and for putting up.... 298
Seizure,
of distilled spirits, found not in distillery, &c. burden of proof on claimants to show that no fraud has been committed 140
of distilleries and distilling apparatus, provisions as to release of..... 142
of real estate for tax, penalty, &c..... 167
Seminole Indians,
survey of exterior boundary of grant of land to..... 315
Seminoles,
appropriations for the..... 214
Senate,
appropriations for pay of members, officers, and clerks of.....92, 171, 283, 284
for deficiency in contingent expenses of..... 35
senators limited in newspapers and stationery..... 35
for contingent expenses of stationery and newspapers..... 92
deficiency appropriation for contingent expenses of the.....7, 312, 313
hydration of the atmosphere of the chamber of the..... 7
power of sergeant-at arms of, as to appointment of watchmen, gate keepers, &c.....11, 12
as to making rules and regulations to secure Capitol from defacement, &c..... 12
contingent fund of, payment into, of moneys appropriated for pay and uniform of watchmen, &c..... 12
Senate Chamber,
appropriation for hydration of..... 64
Senators,
limited as to newspapers and stationery.. 35
Seneca Indians,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867..... 513
cession of land to the United States by the 514
the Senecas to separate from the Shawnees and unite with other Senecas.514, 515
payments to the..... 515
claims of, for losses by the war.....516, 526
commission to investigate..... 516
award and payment of damages.516, 526
Senecas,
appropriations for the.....214, 215
Senor, Rebecca V.,
pension to..... 384
Sergeants-at-Arms,
of the Senate and House of Representatives, to appoint certain watchmen and gate-keepers in and about the Capitol 11, 12
to give orders for pay of watchmen.. 12
to select patterns for uniform of Capitol police and watchmen..... 12
to furnish each member of the force two suits per year, and at what cost..... 12
belts, arms, &c..... 12
appropriation therefor..... 12
appropriations heretofore made to be paid, one half into the contingent fund of Senate, and one half into that of the House..... 12
may make rules, &c. to preserve the peace, secure Capitol from defacement, and protect public property..... 12
may arrest and detain persons for violation of rules, until, &c..... 12
of the House, salary of chief clerk of, established..... 264
Shambaugh Charles S.,
payment to for collecting papers, &c. relating to artificial limbs for soldiers..310, 311
Shanghai, China,
Postmaster-General may establish a general postal agency at, with branch agencies in China and Japan..... 195
Shaw, Joanna L.,
pension to..... 419
Shawnees,
appropriations for the..... 215

Shawnee Indians,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867..... 513
cession of land to the United States by.. 514
certain Senecas to separate from the..... 514
payments to the..... 515
claims of, for losses by the war.....516, 526
commission to investigate..... 516
award and payment of damages.....516, 526
Shead, Edward E.,
two coupon bonds to be issued to, for two destroyed by fire..... 464
Shears, Harriet E.,
and children, pension to..... 424
Sheets, Daniel,
pension to..... 415
Sheets, John,
pension to..... 391
Sherman, Lieutenant-General,
to have direction of expenditure of appropriations for Indians under treaties, not yet ratified..... 222
Shinn, Moses F.,
entry of land by, confirmed..... 442
Ship Canal,
to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for.....21, 22
expenses to come from former appropriation..... 22
around the falls of the Ohio river, surveys, &c. to be made for..... 25
Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters,
appropriations for.....55, 323
Shipwreck,
aid in cases of, under the treaty with Madagascar..... 493
with Nicaragua..... 557
Short, George W.,
payment to..... 446
Shoshones,
appropriations for the.....215, 222
Shoshonees, Eastern Band, and the Bannack Tribe of Indians,
treaty with, of July 3, 1868..... 673
offenders to be arrested and punished 673, 674
reservation, boundaries, &c..... 674
certain persons not to enter or reside thereon..... 674
buildings upon..... 674
Indians to make the reservation their permanent home, when, &c..... 674
may hunt on unoccupied lands of the United States.....674, 675
agent's residence, office, and duties.....675
heads of families may select lands for farming..... 675
others may select lands for cultivation.... 675
certificate therefor..... 675
reservation may be surveyed..... 675
alienation and descent of property..... 675
education..... 675
children to attend school..... 675
schoolhouses and teachers..... 675
seeds and agricultural implements...675, 676
instruction in farming..... 676
delivery of goods in lieu of money or other annuities..... 676
clothing and other necessary articles 676
census to be taken yearly..... 676
army officer to attend the delivery.. 676
appropriation to continue for ten years..... 676
United States to furnish physicians, teachers, mechanics, &c..... 676
Shoshonees, &c. Tribe of Indians, (continued.)
no treaty for cession of reservation to be valid, unless, &c..... 676
cession by tribe not to affect certain rights of individuals..... 676
presents for best crops..... 676
agent to reside at Fort Bridger, until, &c. 676
Shunk, William,
payment to, of amount due E. C. Shunk 357
Shurlock, Mary Ann,
pension to..... 450
Shuttleworth, N. A.,
payment to..... 452
Sick and Disabled Seamen. See *Seamen.*
appropriations for relief of.....111, 302
Signal Office,
appropriations for the.....103, 295
Signal Service, Army,
appropriations for..... 316
Silvey, William R.,
pension to children of..... 416
Simpson, William M.,
pension to..... 442
Sioux,
of Lake Traverse and Upper Missouri, appropriations to pay expenses of delegations of..... 8
Sioux,
appropriations for the.....215, 216, 217, 219, 221, 222
Sioux Indians,
treaty between the United States and the different tribes of, April 29 *et seq.*, 1868..... 635
war to cease and peace to be kept..... 635
offenders to be arrested and punished.... 635
damages, and how to be ascertained..635, 636
reservation, boundaries, &c..... 636
certain persons not to enter or reside thereon..... 636
additional arable land to be added, if, &c..... 636
buildings on the reservation, what, and to be erected by the United States..... 636
agent's residence, office, and duties..... 639
heads of families may select land for farming..... 637
lands to be in their exclusive possession, when, &c..... 637
others may select land for cultivation.... 637
certificate therefor..... 637
surveys of reservation..... 637
laws respecting the alienation and descent of property..... 637
certain Indians may receive patents for one hundred and sixty acres of land... 637
such Indians receiving patents to become citizens of the United States 637
education and civilization.....637, 638
children to attend school..... 638
schoolhouses and teachers..... 638
this to continue for twenty years.... 638
seeds and agricultural implements..... 638
instruction in farming..... 638
physician, farmer, &c. may be withdrawn..... 638
additional appropriation in such case 638
delivery of goods in lieu of money or other annuities..... 638
clothing and other necessary articles 638
census to be taken yearly..... 638
army officer to attend delivery 639
appropriation to continue thirty years..... 638

Sioux Indians, (continued.)
meal and flour for four years to Indians removing to and permanently settling upon said reservation..... 639
cows and oxen..... 639
right to occupy territory outside of reservation surrendered..... 639
right to hunt reserved..... 639
agreements of the Indians as to railroads 639
emigrants, wagon trains, &c..... 639
women and children and white men. 639
Pacific railroad, wagon roads, &c... 639
damages for crossing their reservation 639
military posts or roads..... 639
no treaty for cession of reservation to be valid, unless, &c..... 639
individuals not to be deprived of rights by treaty..... 639
United States to furnish physicians, teachers, mechanics, &c..... 640
presents for best crops..... 640
reservation to be permanent home for tribes 640
unceded Indian territory 640
not to be occupied by whites, unless, &c..... 640
military posts to be abandoned, &c.. 640
road leading to them and the settlements in Montana to be closed.... 640
effect of this treaty upon former treaties.. 640
execution by the various bands.....640, 647
Sioux Indian Reservation,
in Minnesota, actual settlers on, who have filed statements under pre-emption laws, to have two years to make proof and pay..... 39
Sioux Indians. See *Sissiton, &c.*
treaty with the Sissiton, &c. bands of.... 505
reservation set apart for Cuthead band of Yanktonais 506
Sioux (Yancton),
appropriations for the, in Dakota Territory 275
to be considered as an offset to claims 275
Sisseton, &c. Sioux Indians,
appropriations for relief of.....217, 221, 315
how to be expended..... 315
statement of expenditures to be made. 315
Sissiton and Warpeton Bands,
of Dakota or Sioux Indians, treaty with of February 19, 1867..... 505
preamble and contracting parties..... 505
friendly relations 506
cession to the United States of right to construct wagon roads, railroads, mail stations, and telegraph lines across, over, and upon their lands..... 506
boundaries of their lands..... 506
permanent reservations set apart for, and for Cuthead bands of Yanktonais Sioux 506
boundaries..... 506
to be apportioned in tracts of 160 acres to each head of family, &c... 506
tracts to conform to legal subdivisions..... 506
patents when to issue and effect of.. 506
Congress will make appropriations to enable them to return to an agricultural life, &c..... 509
and to promote agricultural improvement and civilization..... 509
agents at Lake Traverse and at Devil's Lake 509
Sissiton and Warpeton Bands, (continued.)
all expenditures to be made for what purpose.....509, 510
goods, provisions, &c. not to be issued to Indians or mixed-bloods, unless, &c... 510
no encouragement for hunting operations as a means of support..... 510
no person, in their limits, to trade for furs and peltries..... 510
members of bands only, to locate on lands 510
persons in employ of government, &c. excepted..... 510
chiefs and headmen may adopt rules, &c. to secure life and property, to advance civilization, &c..... 510
may organize a force to carry them into effect..... 510
rules, &c. to receive the sanction of the Indian agent..... 510
amendments assented to.....510, 511
Six Nations,
appropriations for the..... 217
Skinner, Catharine,
pension to..... 412
S'Klallams,
appropriations for the..... 217
Slaves,
proceedings in relation to payment for, drafted or received as volunteers, to be suspended..... 29
commissions in relation thereto, to be dissolved, and the commissioners and their clerks paid..... 29
Slave-Trade,
expenses of carrying into effect the treaty for the suppression of the.....58, 321
salaries of judges, &c. to be paid only on condition, &c..... 321
request to be made for abrogation of part of treaty providing for mixed courts... 321
when request is granted, salaries of all officers of the United States connected with such courts, to cease..... 321
Slocum, Martin N.,
pension to children of..... 460
Small-Arms,
no part of appropriation for ordnance service to be applied to the purchase of new 66, 317
"*Smith and Post*," *The Schooner*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Smith and Wesson
may apply for extension of patent..... 355
Smith, Ann,
pension to..... 445
Smith, Horace,
may apply for extension of patent..... 355
Smith, Leonidas,
allowance to..... 452
Smith, Nancy,
pension to..... 399
Smith River Reservation,
discontinued..... 221
Smithsonian Institution,
appropriations for.....115, 307
for preservation of exploring and surveying expeditions..... 307
payment to William H. West, for care of bonds held in trust for..... 118
Theodore D. Woolsey, William B. Astor, John Maclean, and Peter Parker, appointed regents of..... 246
Louis Agassiz reappointed a regent of the..... 349

Smith, William,
pension to..... 410
Snake Indians,
appropriations for the.....218, 219
Snuff,
tax on, and packages of, prescribed..... 153
penalty for removal of, other than in prescribed packages..... 156
imported, pay same tax as domestic..... 158
inventory of stock on hand made monthly, until sold..... 159
sale of, not stamped, penalty for..... 159
in bond may be sold in original package until January 1, 1869..... 159
Snuff Flour,
to be taxed, and put in packages, like snuff..... 153
Soldiers,
who may be managers of national asylum for disabled volunteer..... 1
act to clothe the maimed and destitute... 1
one complete suit of clothing to be furnished to each invalid, an inmate of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home"..... 1
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home,
of Washington, D. C., appropriation for. 310
Soldiers' Bounties,
appropriation to facilitate payment of... 174
Soldiers' Graves,
collecting, &c. proceedings, at decoration of, June 22, 1868..... 315
Soldiers' Home,
one complete suit of clothing to be furnished to each invalid soldier, an inmate of any regularly constituted..... 1
how to be delivered..... 2
Soldiers' Monument Associations,
in Pequannock and Paterson, N. J., certain cannon and balls given to..... 263
Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General,
appropriation for the 103, 313
office of, to cease March 4, 1869..... 103
Solicitor of Court of Claims,
assistant and deputy, offices of, abolished..... 75
appropriations for, repealed..... 177
Solicitor of Internal Revenue,
appropriations for.....98, 99
no part to be applied, until a solicitor is appointed according to law.. 99
Solicitor of the Treasury,
appropriations for.....98, 173, 289
Sorin, Rev. Edward,
repayment to, of customs duties paid under protest..... 357
South Carolina,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed 3
admitted to representation in Congress when, &c..... 73
fundamental condition..... 73
first meeting of legislature..... 74
when act takes effect..... 74
fourteenth amendment of the Constitution proclaimed to be adopted by.....704, 710
post-roads established in..... 332
repeal of act prohibiting the organization of the militia forces in..... 337
law for disbanding militia forces repealed as to..... 266
Southern and Southwestern States,
resolution for the relief of the destitute in the..... 28
appropriations for..... 28
Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.
may bridge the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wisconsin, with consent, &c..... 37
bridge made a post-route..... 37
Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
reports of, when to be filed, and with whom..... 79
of California, time for constructing first section of road extended..... 187
rest of road, when to be built..... 187
Spanish Vessels,
certain tonnage duties on repealed..... 282
tonnage duties upon certain..... 282
Spear, Catharine S. B.,
pension to..... 447
Special Agent
of inspectors of steamboats, appropriation for..... 301
Special Agents,
in Treasury Department, appropriations for..... 299
of Post-Office Department, appropriations for.....55, 323
Special Commissioner of Revenue,
to act as director of bureau of statistics.. 99
division clerk to act as deputy to..... 99
salary and powers, &c. of..... 99
Special Tax. See *Tax, Special.*
Special Deposit,
one of $100,000 in coin and bullion in the treasury, to be converted into coin and paid into the treasury..... 21
Springfield Armory,
appropriation for purchase of land adjoining..... 66
Springfield, Capt. H. J.,
payment to his company of scouts and guides..... 457
Squares, Public,
appropriations for.....117, 176, 309
Stamped Envelopes. See *Postage Stamps.*
appropriations for.....55, 323
provisions concerning..... 196
Stamps,
description and form of, for rectified and distilled spirits..... 137
tax paid, form of..... 136
for wholesale liquor dealer, form of..... 137
for stock of liquor on hand..... 149
for tobacco..... 155
for spirits, placed in distillery warehouse. 135
affixing and cancellation of..... 136
to be furnished by commissioner to collectors in book form..... 137
to be charged to collectors..... 138
altering and changing. See *Penalties.*
on forfeited spirits, to be removed before sale..... 150
for tobacco, to be furnished to collector.. 155
to whom may be sold..... 155
mode of affixing and cancellation for tobacco prescribed..... 155
absence of, notice to all persons that tax is unpaid..... 156
for tobacco, for export..... 156
for cigars..... 162
three months' supply to be kept by collectors..... 155
form, style, and device of, may be changed by commissioner.....165, 166

Stamps, (continued.)
all provisions requiring to take effect sixty days from passage of act..... 167
State,
meaning of the word in the internal revenue act defined..... 166
State Department,
appropriations for the.....96, 97, 287, 313
pay of officers, clerks, &c. of.....96, 287
office of examiner of claims abolished..... 96
repeal of law authorizing a superintendent of statistics..... 96
pay of messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen, established... 287
incidental and contingent expenses of.....97, 287, 313
publishing and distributing laws, &c. 97, 287
stationery, blank books..... 97
building occupied by.....97, 287, 313
appropriation for temporary clerks in.... 234
States lately in Rebellion,
excluded from representation in electoral college for choice of President or Vice-President, unless, &c..... 257
Stationery,
deficiency appropriation for, for House of Representatives..... 35
limit of, to senators and representatives.. 35
appropriations for..92, 94, 97-100, 284, 285, 287-301
postmaster of House to account to clerks of House for all, received and distributed by him..... 94
contract with Dempsey and O'Toole for supplying the Department of the Interior with, to be annulled..... 344
certain bond paper not to be received or paid for..... 348
certain bills for printing patent heads not to be paid..... 348
Stationery and other Supplies,
executive departments not to make contracts for, for longer term than one year..... 246
when proposals for supplies have been solicited, what to be done at opening of bids..... 246
Statistics,
respecting schools in the District of Columbia, to be obtained and reported to Congress..... 26
repeal of law authorizing superintendent of..... 96
office of director of bureau of, abolished.. 99
special commissioner of revenue to act as director of bureau of..... 99
Statistics of Mines and Mining,
appropriations for collecting.....115, 306
appropriation for collection of, by Professor R. W. Raymond..... 306
transfer of former appropriation..... 306
appropriation for collecting, to be transferred to the Treasury Department.... 349
to be disbursed as provided for in said act..... 349
Statuary,
certain, for capitol grounds at Harrisburg, Pa., may be admitted free of duty..... 260
Statutes,
appropriation for revision and consolidation of..... 111
Statutes at Large,
appropriation for purchase of volume fourteen..... 94
Steam Agricultural Machinery,
admitted free of duty..... 260
Steamboats. See *Inspectors of Steamboats*.
appropriation for supervising, and local inspectors of.....111, 301, 302
Steam Engineering,
appropriations for bureau of.71, 104, 105, 279, 297
Steam Ploughs,
duties paid upon certain imported, to be remitted..... 23
admitted free of duty for one year..... 260
Steam Revenue Cutters,
appropriation for the construction of four..... 302
not to cost more than the appropriation..... 302
Steamships,
seven first-class, to be built, and to constitute the United States Mail Steamship Line.....229, 230
See *United States Mail Steamship Line*.
Steamship Scotland,
resolution for the removal of the wreck of the, repealed..... 1
appropriation for the removal of the wreck of..... 174
board of competent engineers to examine wreck of, and report..... 249
Steamship Service,
between San Francisco, Japan, and China, appropriation for.....55, 323
the United States and Brazil.....55, 323
San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.....55, 323
Steepleton, Elizabeth,
pension to..... 383
Stevens, Major F. F.,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 409
Stewart, Thomas,
pension to..... 384
Stills,
manufacturer of, definition of..... 151
special tax on..... 151
manufacture of..... 130
registry of..... 126
for recovery of spirits used pharmaceutically, exempt from tax..... 150
St. Louis Arsenal,
appropriations for..... 66
provisions respecting the sale, &c. of grounds at.....187, 339
St. Mary's Mission,
among the Pottawatomies, lands set apart for, to be granted to.....534, 536
Stocks, Nancy A.,
pension of, increased..... 399
Stone, Benjamin C.,
pension to..... 460
Stoops, Pleasant,
pension to children of..... 396
Storekeepers,
appointment of..... 145
duties and salary of..... 146
Storer College,
in West Virginia, portions of the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to be conveyed to..... 266
Stout, Barbara,
pension to..... 417

Stout, Martha,
pension to 383
Stoves, Heating and Cooking,
appropriations for, for army.....66, 317
Straight, Mahala M.,
pension to 395
Straw and Hay,
in the District of Columbia, when sold by weight, to be sold by the net hundred.. 225
twenty hundred pounds to make a ton... 225
Streets, Squares, &c.
appropriation for.....117, 176, 309
St. Thomas,
provision for exchange of correspondence between the United States and..... 547
St. Vrain, Cram. See *New Mexico.*
land claims of, in New Mexico, to be adjusted.....275, 276, 440
Submarine Telegraph,
American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company may for twenty years lay and operate on Atlantic Coast, and in harbors on that coast, except, &c..... 10
to commence operations in two years 10
government to have preference in use of cables..... 10
Subsistence and Forage,
appropriations for.....64, 316
Substitutes,
claims for the refunding of the amounts paid for, by certain drafted men who were not liable to personal service or draft, to be presented within two years. 282
Sub-Treasury,
building for, in Boston..... 250
Suits,
against officers or agents of the government, civil or military, not to be sustained for acts done by such officers, under color of their office..... 243
protection against, given to such officers, &c. 243
right of appeal in, given to the Supreme Court of the United States..... 243
remedy given by, in court of claims in cases under act relating to captured, &c. property to be exclusive.....243, 244
against persons employed in the enforcement of the reconstruction laws, for their official acts, Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend..... 248
Sunshades,
customs duty upon..... 22
Superintendent of Blank Agency,
of Post-Office Department, appointment, &c. of, authorized..... 196
Superintendent of Buildings,
occupied by Treasury Department, to be appointed..... 311
salary and duties of..... 311
Superintendent of Foreign Mails,
appointment of, authorized 196
salary, clerks, &c..... 196
appropriation for compensation of..... 314
Superintendent of Military Academy,
to use government labor at that post to aid in building wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing..... 168
Superintendent of Money-Order System,
salary of, established..... 196
appropriation for pay of..... 314
Superintendent of Public Buildings,
to remove from Capitol statuary, paintings, &c. the property of private individuals..... 110
Superintendent of Public Documents,
to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior..... 292
duties, pay, and expenses of..... 292
rooms for, in the Department of the Interior..... 292
Superintendent of Statistics,
repeal of law authorizing..... 96
Superintendents,
of mechanical departments at navy yards, appointment of..... 69
Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks,
internal revenue, appropriations for...99, 290
Supervising Architect of Treasury,
and assistant, &c. appropriations for..97, 288
law authorizing, continued in force until July 1, 1869..... 97
Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats,
appropriations for pay of.....111, 301
limit of amount to be received by, for travel in any year.....111, 301
annual meeting of, when and where to be held.....111, 301
Supervisors,
of internal revenue, appointment of..... 144
duties and salary of..... 145
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,
jurisdiction of, in contested elections in the city of Washington..... 81
right of appeal given to the, to certain defendants in suits against them, as officers or agents of the government for acts done during the rebellion under color of their office or employment.... 243
may appoint warden of jail of the district 342
Supreme Court of the United States,
appropriations for expenses of.....101, 294
salaries of justices of, &c.....109, 301
final judgments in circuit courts in civil actions against revenue officers may be re-examined, &c upon writ of error, without regard to sum in controversy 44
act authorizing certain appeals from circuit courts to, repealed..... 44
jurisdiction not to be exercised in such appeals..... 44
in case of inability of chief justice, or of vacancy in the office, the senior justice to act as chief justice..... 80
Sureties
of defaulting postmaster not to be discharged by failure to institute suit against the postmaster in two years... 197
to be discharged if suit is not brought within three years..... 197
Surgeon-General of the Army,
appropriations for office of..102, 103, 294, 295
for medical and other works for library of.....64, 316
to direct the expenditure of the appropriation for the Columbia hospital for women and lying-in-asylum..... 234
for the completion of Providence hospital..... 233
to contract with some proper medical institution for support, &c. of transient paupers in Washington, D. C.....233, 310
Surgery,
appropriations for bureau of medicine, &c. 71, 297
Surplus Funds,
certain unexpended balances of appropriations for Navy Department to be carried to..... 72

Surveying Expeditions,
appropriations for preservation of collections of.....115, 307
Survey of Northern, &c. Lakes,
limitation of expenditure of former appropriation not to apply to..... 249
Survey of the Coast. See *Coast Survey.*
appropriations for.....112, 302, 303
Surveyor-General,
appointment of, for Utah Territory, authorized..... 91
power, salary, and allowances..... 91
location of office of..... 91
Surveyor of the Customs,
appointment, residence, and pay of one at Chester, Pennsylvania..... 10
Surveyors-General and their Clerks,
appropriation for, in the several States and Territories.....101, 292, 293
appropriations for rent of offices for, in several States and Territories. 115, 306, 307
Surveys,
of Indian reservations, appropriations for.....118, 119
of rivers and harbors, certain facts to be communicated to Congress, with reports of..... 262
for military defences, appropriations for. 318
report of result of, of line of fortieth parallel to be published..... 318
cost, how to be defrayed..... 318
letter-press work to be done at the government printing office..... 318
Surveys, Plans, and Estimates,
to be made for ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river..... 25
of expense of completing the Louisville and Portland canal..... 25
for improvement of western and northwestern rivers, by whom to be made.. 28
Swartwout, Caroline,
pension to..... 360
Swartwout, Margaret,
pension to..... 360
Swiss Confederation,
postal convention with, October 11, 1867. 573
exchange of correspondence..... 573
to embrace what..... 573
offices for exchange of mails, in each country..... 573
arrangements for despatch of mails..... 573
cost of transportation..... 573
weight for single rate of postage, and rule of progression..... 573
rates of postage.....573, 574
prepayment optional on ordinary letters. 574
required on registered letters, &c.... 574
proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid..... 574
registered correspondence to pay additional fee..... 574
what correspondence may be registered.. 574
basis for settlement of accounts..... 574
regulations for despatch of correspondence 574
exchange of correspondence by open mails.....574, 575
transit of closed mails through either country..... 575
postal accounts, when to be stated, &c... 575
transfer of closed mails without expense. 575
official communications..... 575
missent letters, articles, &c..... 575
detailed regulations..... 575
when this convention takes effect, and how long to continue..... 575

T.

Tabeguache Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Tabeguache Bands of Indians,
appropriations for the.....217, 218
Talcott, Wait,
credit to be allowed to, in settlement of accounts..... 393
Tanner, Charles B.,
payment to..... 381
Tax,
to be imposed in the rebel States to raise money to pay the expenses of convention to revise constitutions, &c..... 4
ten per cent to be paid by banks and bankers upon notes of cities, towns, &c. paid out by them after May 1, 1867 6
on distilled spirits, to be fully paid before they are taken from warehouse for any purpose.....34, 78, 256
certain cotton exempted from internal... 34
on shares in national banks, to be assessed where..... 34
on spirits..... 125
first lien on distillery, &c..... 125
spirits, to be assessed monthly, on capacity..... 130
stored in warehouse, paid before removal..... 131
deficiencies in distiller's return of spirits distilled..... 134
wine and champagne..... 144
spirits in warehouse paid in nine months from passage of act..... 149
tobacco..... 153
cigars..... 160
any mode or time of assessment not provided, commissioner to fix..... 166
Tax Bill,
act to pay for indexing the..... 237
Tax Commissioners,
of Arkansas, certain proceedings of, ratified..... 123
Taxes,
employment of persons for the collection of direct, in insurrectionary districts, to be discontinued, when, &c..... 23
Tax, Special,
on distillers and rectifiers..... 150
on compounders of liquors, and wholesale liquor dealers..... 151
payment of, not exempt from penalty under State laws..... 151
on manufacturer of stills..... 151
when refunded by Secretary of the Treasury..... 129
on dealers in leaf tobacco..... 151
of retail dealer not required of tobacco manufacturers who sell their own production.....151, 152
on dealers in tobacco..... 152
on manufacturers of tobacco and cigars.. 152
sales of tobacco..... 152
Telegraph. See *Submarine Telegraph.*
provision for laying cables on Atlantic coast, except, &c..... 10
between Atlantic and Pacific States, appropriations for.....111, 173, 302
Telegraph Lines. See *Sissiton, &c.*
cession by the Sissiton, &c. Indians to the United States, of the right to construct, upon, over, and across their lands..... 506

Temporary Clerks,
appropriations for, in the State Department..... 234
in the Indian bureau..... 234
in Treasury Department, appropriations for..... 99
may be classified..... 99
Temporary Loan Certificates,
further issue of, authorized to redeem outstanding compound-interest notes.. 183
may form part of reserve of the national banks..... 183
Temporary Relief,
of poor, &c. in the District of Columbia, appropriation for.....41, 269
Tennessee,
certain arms and equipments to be furnished to..... 28
to be accounted for..... 28
post-roads established in.....193, 332
terms of circuit and district courts in.... 80
Territorial Prison,
for Idaho, provision for selecting a site for..... 282
Territories of the United States,
appropriation for geological survey of.... 306
members of legislative assemblies of, to be chosen for two years..... 300
sessions of assemblies, to be biennial.... 300
appropriations for government in the.... 108, 300, 313
Testimonials,
awarded to soldiers by legislatures of States, may be sent by mail free of postage..... 248
Texas,
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how appointed... 3
persons holding civil offices in the provisional government of, who cannot take the oath, to be removed..... 344
act when to take effect..... 344
Texas Indians,
appropriations for the..... 220
Thanksgiving and Praise,
proclamations appointing days of national.....701, 711
Thatcher, Rear-Admiral H. K.,
may accept a decoration..... 429
The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia,
act to incorporate.....334, 335
Third Auditor,
appropriations for the office of...98, 173, 288
Thomas, Caroline E.,
pension to..... 360
Thompson, Hampton,
pension to..... 369
Thorpe, Cassandra, James, and Virginia,
may each select eighty acres of land.... 497
Tibbetts, Samuel,
payment to..... 427
Tiber Creek,
appropriation for arched roadway over... 234
Tobacco,
manufactured, tax on..... 153
manufacture of, special tax on..... 152
manufacturer of, to give bond for payment of tax..... 154
persons growing, not to pay tax on sales.....151, 152
Tobacco, (continued.)
exported, form of package not limited... 153
forfeited if tax not paid..... 156
withdrawn from warehouse on permit of collector..... 157
withdrawn once only from warehouse for transportation..... 157
removed from manufactory to export warehouse without payment of tax.... 157
when manufactured on shares, manufacturer to affix stamps..... 158
imported, to be placed in bonded warehouse..... 158
not to be withdrawn from warehouse prior to October 1, 1868..... 158
to pay same tax as domestic..... 158
to be put up in like packages as domestic..... 158
stamped and cancelled before removal from custody of collector of customs..... 158
owner of, liable to penal provisions as of domestic..... 158
box, vessel, or enclosure of, to be destroyed when emptied.....156, 157
when forfeited to the United States..... 156
packages of, partially emptied, not to be refilled. See *Penalty*..... 157
packages of, prescribed..... 153
inventory of stock of, on hand, made monthly until sold..... 159
sales of, without stamps, penalty for.... 159
in bond, may be sold in original package, how stamped..... 159
in bond, sold in original packages until January 1, 1869..... 159
Tobacco, Manufactured,
not to be sold after Feb. 1, 1869, unless, &c..... 266
Todd, James S.,
pension to..... 376
Todd, William B.,
certain money to be refunded to..... 378
Tomlinson, Harteepee, and Company,
payment to..... 380
Tonnage,
provisions respecting duties on, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic.. 477
Tonnage Duties,
act for the repeal of, on certain Spanish vessels..... 282
on certain Spanish vessels..... 282
Tonnage Fees,
not to be exacted on United States vessels touching in ports of Canada, by United States consuls, or consular agents, unless, &c..... 260
not to be charged in Canada, by consular officers of the United States, on certain vessels..... 322
not to be charged on certain vessels, except for the first clearance in each year.... 322
Tower, Foster and,
allowance to, for difference in cost of crucibles..... 452
Town Sites. See *Lands, Public.*
provision for entering public lands occupied as..... 67
Traders
may be permitted to remain at military posts on the frontier..... 29
to be deemed camp followers..... 29
not to sell certain goods to enlisted men after, &c..... 29

Trading Establishments,
certain, may be permitted to be maintained at military posts on the frontier. 29
regulations concerning..... 29
Transfers
of appropriations between different branches of any department prohibited..... 36
Transient Paupers in Washington, D. C.,
appropriations for care, support, &c. of sixty.....233, 310
contract for support of, to be made by surgeon-general with some proper medical institution.....233, 310
Transit
between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, right of, granted to the United States by Nicaragua..... 558
neutrality of, to be guaranteed by the United States..... 558
United States may convey troops across. 558
rights of persons and property during, to be protected..... 559
United States may protect by force, &c.. 560
provision as to dividends by any company that may construct railroad across.... 561
provision for, of closed mails through certain foreign countries.....547, 567, 571, 575, 579, 603
See *Closed Mails.*
Transportation,
of army, appropriations for.....65, 314, 317
of officers and their baggage..... 65
Travis, Michael,
pension to the minor children of..... 425
Treason,
indictments for, to be found within five years from, &c..... 183
Treasurer of the United States,
appropriations for the office of....98, 173, 289
to withhold for forty days payment of moneys appropriated for the erection of the jail in the District of Columbia.... 245
Treasury Building,
appropriation for north wing of.....114, 311
repairs of..... 114
appropriations for extension of, by whom to be disbursed..... 305
Treasury Department,
and its bureaus, printing in, how may be done..... 13
number of employees not to be increased thereby..... 13
pay of night watchmen in, increased.... 110
appropriation therefor..... 110
appropriation for construction branch of. 114
appropriations for.....97, 98, 172, 287 – 290
for contingent expenses of..99, 173, 290, 291, 311
detailed statements of expenses to be made annually..... 99
office of director of bureau of statistics abolished..... 99
who to act as director..... 99
Treasury Department building..99, 174, 291, 311
provision for general care and superintendence of buildings used by..... 311
superintendent of buildings to be employed..... 311
pay and duties of..... 311
clerk, laborers, &c..... 311
expenditure for furniture and repairs 311
accounts to be transmitted to Congress..... 311
Treasury Department, (continued.)
contingent and incidental expenses of, provisions concerning..... 311
accounts for, not to be allowed, except, &c..... 311
no part of any appropriation for, to be paid for clerk hire, messengers, or laborers..... 311
Treasury Extension,
appropriations for..... 173
Treasury Notes, Loans and,
appropriations for expenses of.....111, 301
Treasury of the United States,
a special deposit in coin and bullion in, to be converted into coin, and paid into 21
Treaties,
provisions respecting the publication of, in the newspapers in the District of Columbia, and in the several States... 8
laws allowing the President, &c. to make, with Indian tribes repealed..... 9
no expense in making, with any Indian tribe to be incurred until after appropriation therefor..... 9
this prohibition repealed..... 18
law for the promulgation of..... 40
list of those contained in this volume xxix., xxx.
Treaty with Russia. See *Russia.*
for the cession of Alaska..... 539
appropriation to carry into effect treaty with..... 198
Trees and Tree Boxes,
appropriations for.....117, 309
Truax, George,
pension to..... 406
Trueman, Mary J.,
pension to..... 407
Trustees of Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
in Washington, D. C., may mortgage their property..... 186
Tunstall,
appointment and pay of consul at..... 320
Turkey,
the President to communicate to the government of, the resolution of Congress declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete..... 31
copy of resolution appealing to, in behalf of the people of Crete, to be sent to the government of..... 264
Turkish Dominions,
appropriations for expenses of consulates in.....56, 319
Turner, Jonathan S.,
patent of, extended..... 434
Two Kettle Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 646
appropriations for the.....216, 217

U.

Uintah Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Umatillas,
appropriations for the..... 218
Umbrellas,
customs duty upon..... 22
Umpire,
pay of, under convention, to adjust claims against the Republic of Venezuela.... 18

Umpire, (continued.)
treaty provisions as to choice and duties of the, in the claim, commission established by the treaty between the United States and Mexico..... 682
Umpquas,
appropriations for the.....200, 218
Uncalled-for Letters,
certain, to be returned to writer, without additional postage..... 194
Uncpapa Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 645
Unexpended Balances,
in the hands of the commissioner of bureau for refugees, &c. how applied.. 83
of appropriation for wagon roads in Dakota, to be used to complete bridge over Dakota river..... 89
Uniform,
of Capitol police and watchmen, how to be selected and furnished..... 12
appropriation therefor 12
persons in the diplomatic service of the United States not to wear, unless, &c.. 23
Uniform Dress,
may be prescribed for letter carriers..... 197
penalty upon those not letter carriers for wearing 197
Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
in Washington, D. C,, trustees of, may mortgage their property..... 186
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
time of holding the annual meeting of, changed 245
place where to be held..... 245
term of present directors when to cease.. 245
Union Pacific Railway Company,
may contract with Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company for the construction, &c. of its road and telegraph between Denver City and Cheyenne..... 324
shall extend its railroad and telegraph to a connection at Denver, so as to form continuous line from Kansas City to Cheyenne..... 324
road, &c. to be operated by Denver Pacific Railway Company..... 328
operating of road and rates of tariff not affected..... 324
both companies may mortgage their roads, &c..... 324
may receive patents for alternate sections of land..... 324
but are not entitled to subsidy in United States bonds..... 324
Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division,
may change its name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company"..... 348
United States Mail Steamship Line,
organized for the proper conveyance of mails and passengers..... 229
seven first-class steamships to be built by the Commercial Navigation Company of New York, where and within what time..... 229
steamships, how to be commanded..... 230
armament, apprentices..... 230
may be taken by the United States as transports, &c. if exigency requires..... 230
payment therefor..... 230
United States Mail Steamship Line, (continued.)
letters, &c. not to be detained to be sent by this line..... 229
average rate of speed to be attained..... 229
if not attained, contract may cease... 229
compensation not to exceed postage, &c.. 229
to be paid to the company quarterly. 229
when sea postages exceed $400,000 a year, company not to receive inland postages nor sea postages beyond $600,000..... 229
company may issue bonds..... 230
amount and when payable..... 230
principal and interest payable in coin..... 230
to be registered at Post-Office Department..... 230
Postmaster-General to apply moneys earned for postages to pay the interest on the bonds, and balance for sinking fund..... 230
when sinking fund equals principal, interest how to be paid and postages how applied..... 230
foreign mail agents of the government to have free passage..... 230
company to maintain steamships for twenty years..... 230
privileges of the act not to be assigned or transferred..... 230
intent of act.....230, 231
Congress may terminate the contract or repeal the act..... 231
Universal Exhibition at Paris,
commission of the United States at the... 19
who to be president of..... 19
to meet in Paris, and at whose call.. 19
to make rules, &c. elect vice-president, and appoint committees, &c. 19
may designate honorary commissioners without compensation..... 19
may employ secretary, clerks, and draughtsmen 19
no commissioner to act as agent.... 19
appropriation for freights and transportation..... 19
for insurance..... 19
steam-power at Paris..... 19
exhibition of machines, erection of buildings, &c..... 19
collecting, &c. specimens of the mineral wealth of the United States.. 20
clerks, laborers, and incidental expenses at Paris and New York.... 20
detailed statements of expenses to be made to Congress through departments of State..... 20
Upper Yanctonais Indians,
appropriations for the.....216, 217
Uruguay,
additional salary of minister of United States to..... 319
Utah Indians,
appropriations for the..... 217
Utah Land District,
constituted..... 91
register and receiver, their powers, &c... 91
land offices, where to be located..... 91
pre-emption and homestead laws to apply to lands in..... 92
Utah Territory,
appropriations for government of....108, 300
for surveyor-general of, &c..101, 115, 293, 306

Utah Territory, (continued.)
for surveys of public lands in....117, 308
surveyor-general for, authorized..... 91
salary, power, and allowances..... 91
Utah land district constituted..... 91
register and receiver, and their powers..... 91
land offices where to be located..... 91
appropriations for survey of Indian reservations in..... 119
post-roads established in..... 193
appropriations for Indian service in..198, 220
appropriations for salary and office expenses of the surveyor-general of..... 234
assignment of district judges in..... 242
time and place of holding court in each district..... 242
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial..... 300
salaries of judges in, to be the same as now paid to judges in Idaho and Montana..... 313
Ute Indians,
appropriations for expenses of treaty with various bands of..... 315
treaty with certain bands of the, March 2, 1868..... 619
provisions of former treaty reaffirmed... 619
reservation provided, boundaries..... 619
only certain persons to reside thereon 619, 620
claims by, to all other lands released.... 620
two agencies to be established on the reservation..... 620
buildings, mules, &c..... 620
Indian agents to make their home at the agency buildings..... 620
complaints, examination as to depredation..... 620
offenders among the whites and Indians. 620
heads of families desirous to commence farming may select tract of land...620, 621
tract to be recorded and held in exclusive possession..... 621
persons not heads of families may select..... 621
tracts selected to be recorded in Ute land book..... 621
surveys, rights of settler to improvements 621
alienation and descent of property..... 621
education, school-houses, and teachers... 621
children to attend school..... 621
seeds and agricultural implements..... 621
instructions from farmer..... 621
additional blacksmith..... 621
United States may withdraw farmers, millers, blacksmiths, and carpenters...621, 622
in such case additional appropriation.....621, 622
clothing, blankets, &c..... 622
food, meats, and vegetables..... 622
cows, sheep, &c.....622, 623
railroads and highways to have right of way..... 622
teachers and mechanics, and their supplies..... 622
cessions of reservations not to be valid, unless, &c..... 622
appropriations how to apply, and be divided..... 622
forfeitures by making war..... 622
individuals continuing peaceful may have benefits of treaty..... 622

V.

Vacancies
in the executive departments, act for temporarily supplying..... 168
Valencia,
salary of consul at, established..... 320
Vancouver Arsenal,
appropriations for..... 66
Vangilder, Charles F.,
pension to widow and children of..... 411
Vangilder, Esther C. C.,
and children, pension to..... 411
Van Nordstrand, David,
pension to..... 371
Vaughn, Annie,
pension to..... 369
Vaults, &c.
appropriations for..... 114
Venezuela,
act to carry into effect the convention with the Republic of, for the adjustment of certain..... 18
pay and allowance for travel of the commissioner..... 18
pay of minister resident of the United States in, if appointed commissioner... 18
contingent expenses of commission and pay of umpire and secretary..... 18
appropriation..... 18
appropriation for acting chargé d'affaires at..... 302
Ventilation
of Senate, appropriations for.....93, 234
Vermont,
post-roads established in.....54, 332
term of circuit and district courts of the United States to be held at Burlington 274
State authorities may erect, &c. a court-house and jail on lot of land belonging to the United States in Burlington.... 274
limitation to permission..... 274
courts of the United States to be held, &c..... 274
prisoners to be imprisoned in jail... 274
jurisdiction over the land ceded to.. 274
Vessels,
names of certain, may be changed by Secretary of Treasury..... 81
law requiring oath of other owners than applicant to certificate of registry of, repealed..... 84
certificate of registry, or enrolment and license to issue to certain foreign built. 122
certain tax to be first paid..... 122
masters, owners, and agents of, conniving at fraud..... 148
when to be forfeited..... 148
Veteran Reserve Corps,
officers of, now on duty, in bureau of freedmen, &c. may be retained..... 83
authority, &c..... 83
Vice-Consulates,
expenses of, not to exceed $ 500 a year.. 58
limit to allowance to, for expenses..... 322
Vice-President of the United States,
appropriations for.....95, 287
"*Victoria*," *The Brig*,
American register to issue to.....259, 260
"*Victoria*," *The Schooner*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to.. 122
Vigil, Cornelio. See *New Mexico.*
land claims of, in New Mexico, to be adjusted.....275, 276, 440

Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh,
to take debts, &c. of the "Second National Bank of Plattsburgh".....281, 282
Vinalhaven, Maine,
made a port of delivery..... 63
Vinegar,
manufacture of, by distillation from grain, prohibited..... 126
Vinnie Ream,
appropriation to fulfil contract for statue of Abraham Lincoln by..... 292
Violations
of internal revenue laws, appropriation for detection and punishment of....98, 290
Virginia,
post-roads established in..... 333
the government existing in, March 23, 1867, declared to be not legal..... 14
if continued, how to be continued... 14
convention in, for framing constitution, of whom to consist, and how apportioned 3
persons holding civil offices in the provisional government of, who cannot take the oath, to be removed..... 344
act when to take effect..... 344
Volunteers,
services of certain mounted, may be accepted to suppress Indian hostilities... 17
pay, subsistence, &c. of, if accepted..... 17
officers of, now on duty in bureau of freedmen, &c. may be retained..... 83
not enlisted, disabled by wounds, pensions of..... 237
Voters,
in States lately in rebellion, qualifications of, for voting upon ratification of Constitution, &c..... 41
in Washington, D. C., certain provisions concerning..... 62
in Wyoming Territory.....179, 180
Voting Lists,
in Washington, D. C., provisions concerning..... 62

W.

Wagon Road,
from West Point to Cornwall Landing, government labor to aid in building... 168
Wagon Roads. See *Sisseton, &c.*
cession by the Sisseton, &c. Indians to the United States of the right to construct, across and over their lands..... 506
Wahpeton Indians. Sioux Indians. See *Sisseton, &c.*
appropriations for relief of.....217, 221, 315
Walcott, Erastus B.,
made manager of national asylum for disabled, &c. soldiers..... 220
Wallace, Martha Ann,
pension to..... 399
former pension discontinued..... 399
Walla-Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co.,
right of way granted to, for road from Walla-Walla to some eligible point on the navigable waters of the Columbia river..... 325
width of way, land for stations, &c..... 325
county commissioners of Walla-Walla county may subscribe for stock of road, and issue bonds of the county in payment therefor.....325, 326
subscription not to exceed the sum of $300,000..... 326
Walla-Walla, &c. R. R. Co., (continued.)
to be first submitted to a vote of the people of the county, at an election held for that purpose, and be voted for by three fourths of the legal vote cast thereat..... 326
if vote is taken at a special election, what notice is to be given..... 326
county commissioners may hold special election to take the vote of the county upon granting aid to the road..... 326
the attempting to obtain future assistance from the United States, to work a forfeiture of this grant..... 326
Walla-Walla County, Washington Territory,
county commissioners of, may subscribe for stock of the Walla-Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co., and issue bonds of the county in payment thereof 326
See *Walla-Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co.*
Walla-Wallas,
appropriations for the..... 218
Walters, Maria,
pension to..... 446
Walters, Orlena,
pension to..... 404
Wandell, Edmund W.,
back pension to..... 444
Wands, Catharine,
payment of pension to..... 385
Warden of Jail,
in the District of Columbia, appointment, removal, &c. of..... 342
may appoint, subject to approval, subordinate officers..... 342
War Department,
appropriations for.....101, 102, 294
buildings used by.....103, 295
certain clerks in office of paymaster-general not continued after June 30, 1869. 102
expenses of, at and near New York city, to be reduced at once..... 247
suitable building to be hired for..... 247
deficiency appropriations for..... 314
quartermaster's department..... 314
cavalry and artillery horses..... 314
transportation..... 314
barracks and quarters..... 314
medical and hospital department..... 314
Ward, Thomas W.,
accounts of, to be settled..... 382
Warehouse,
distilled spirits not to be taken from, until full tax is paid.....34, 78, 256
distillery provided at expense of distiller. 130
to be approved by commissioner.... 130
entry of spirits in..... 135
withdrawal of spirits from..... 136
may be discontinued at option of commissioner..... 149
export, for tobacco, established with approval of commissioner..... 157
for storage of tobacco to be exported, in charge of collector of customs.. 157
Warehouses, Government,
on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York, may be sold at public auction..... 7
Secretary of Treasury to execute deeds. 7
Warpeton Bands. See *Sissiton, &c.*
of Dakota or Sioux Indians, treaty with. 505
Wash. See *Mash.*
provisions of internal revenue act concerning.....126, 133, 134

Washington Aqueduct,
moneys appropriated for, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War..... 12
deficiency appropriation for..... 174
to be in full for all claims against the government for work done, or damages..... 174
appropriation for repairs and superintendence of..... 309
Washington City Orphan Asylum,
certain iron railing given to..... 255
Washington County,
to pay its part of expenses of metropolitan police..... 116
to levy special tax therefor..... 116
purchase of sites for school-houses and maintenance of schools in.....118, 120
Washington, D. C.,
provisions concerning elections in..... 27
See *Elections. Schools.*
act to extend charter of, &c..... 61
former act continued in force one year, &c..... 61
mayor, aldermen, and council to meet in convention and elect certain officers by ballot..... 61
time of meeting and term of office... 61
future elections..... 61
qualifications for such offices..... 61
proceedings while in convention.... 61
certificates of election..... 61
persons elected, when to enter on office.. 61
questions arising in convention to be determined by majority vote..... 61
adjournments, vacancies, &c..... 61
bank for the deposit of moneys of city, to be designated by convention..... 61
certificate of selection to be given the president or cashier.....61, 62
city funds not to be elsewhere, unless, &c..... 62
electors to reside in ward fifteen days before offering to vote..... 62
elective franchise not conferred on officers, soldiers, sailors, &c. unless, &c..... 62
persons claiming to be naturalized, not to be registered, unless papers are produced, &c..... 62
voting lists to be in whose custody, and how corrected..... 62
no property qualification required for officers..... 62
clerks to board of commissioners of elections..... 62
judges of election to make regulations... 62
act relating to contested elections in..... 81
persons receiving certificate of election from register, to be entitled to enter on duties of office..... 81
penalty for hindering or obstructing. 81
rights of persons holding certificates, how may be enforced..... 81
those claiming to be elected may apply to supreme court of district, &c..... 81
when legal organization of certain bonds is delayed, mayor may make temporary appointments..... 81
corporate authorities to expend a sum on court-houses like that appropriated by the United States..... 115
to pay sum for metropolitan police..... 116
may levy special tax for public schools, school-houses, &c..... 120
Washington, D. C., (continued.)
special tax in, for public schools and school-houses..... 120
to be reimbursed for certain expenditures in improving the property of the general government in..... 177
no improvements in streets, &c. to be paid for by the United States, to be made until after appropriation therefor..... 177
may, by vote of its councils, issue not over $800,000 of its bonds to pay its floating debt..... 226
bonds, denomination, interest, &c..... 226
how executed and when payable.... 226
not to be sold for less than par..... 226
interest and sinking fund for redemption to be provided for by taxation..... 226
necessary ordinances may be passed by city councils..... 226
tax to be levied to pay for lighting the streets with gas..... 261
contract may be made with the Washington gas-light company.....261, 262
number of street lamps to be increased from time to time..... 262
if city authorities fail, Secretary of Interior to levy tax and light the city..... 262
to contribute for expenses of metropolitan police..... 307
proportion of contribution..... 307
special tax to be levied..... 307
city corporation to pave north half of G Street between, &c..... 307
to assess cost on private property, &c. 308
to pave western half of Eighth Street between, &c..... 307
to assess cost, &c..... 307
Washington Gas-Light Company
may contract to light Washington with gas.....261, 262
not to be exempt from tax..... 262
Washington Schützen-Park,
corporation created to establish and maintain the..... 170
Washington Target-Shooting Association,
in the District of Columbia, incorporated 170
members not to exercise in target-shooting on Sunday..... 171
Washington Territory,
claimants for property lost in suppression of Indian hostilities in, to be paid, judgments in their favor upon, &c..... 24
post-roads established in.....54, 334
appropriations for government of....108, 300
for surveyor-general of.101, 115, 293, 306
for surveys of public lands in...117, 308
Indian service in.....198, 220, 221
act of legislative assembly of, disapproved by Congress..... 239
district court of, to have jurisdiction of offences under act establishing the Alaska collection district..... 241
sessions of legislative assembly of, to be biennial..... 300
election for delegates to the Forty-second Congress, when to be held..... 339
for other officers..... 339
subsequent elections..... 339
Watchmen,
certain, in and about the Capitol, &c. to be appointed by the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House.....11, 12
their compensation, and how payable 12
appropriations for.....12, 286

Watchmen, (continued.)
pattern for uniform to be selected..... 12
uniform to be furnished, and at what price..... 12
in executive or judicial departments, pay of, established..... 287
Waterford, Pennsylvania,
unoccupied military site at, may be sold. 39
Water Pipes,
in Washington, D. C..... 118
Waters, George R.,
pension to the widow and children of.... 393
Waters, Mary,
and children, pension to..... 393
Watertown Arsenal,
appropriations for.....66, 318
Watervliet Arsenal,
appropriation for..... 66
Watson, Robert,
pension to..... 400
Watts, Isaac,
payment to..... 452
Waupakoota Indians,
appropriations for the..... 221
Weas. See *Confederated Peorias, &c.*
treaty with the, of Feb. 23, 1867.....513, 518
Webb, Sarah,
pension to..... 359
Webbings, Lastings,
tariff provisions concerning..... 24
Webster, Charlotte,
widow of Timothy, pension to..... 443
Webster, Frances M.,
pension to..... 418
Weed, Robert T.,
pension to children of..... 390
Weeks, Nancy,
pension of, increased..... 380
Weeminuche Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Weiland, First Lieutenant D. H.,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
Weisse, Barbara,
pension to..... 420
"*Welland*," *The Schooner*,
certificate of registry, or, &c. to issue to..... 122
Wesson, D. B.,
may apply for extension of patent..... 355
Western and Northwestern Rivers,
surveys and improvements of, how to be made..... 28
West Point,
right of way over government property at, granted to Hudson River West Shore R. R. Co..... 33
number of board of visitors at, not to exceed seven each year..... 42
limitation of expenditures of appropriation for..... 43
Westmoreland, Charles,
payment in trust for..... 463
West Virginia,
money appropriated to reimburse, for expenses in suppressing the rebellion, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War..... 6
post-roads established in.....54, 193, 333
surplus from sale of property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to be given to, for school fund..... 265
how to be held and applied..... 265
West, William H.,
payment to, for keeping bonds held in trust for Smithsonian Institution..... 118
West Wisconsin Railroad,
time for completing, extended..... 257
act to be void, if, &c..... 257
Whipple, Reverend H. B.,
to direct expenditure of appropriation for Sisseton, &c. Sioux Indians..... 315
full statement of expenditures to be made..... 315
pay of, for services..... 315
Whistler, Gertrude and Leo,
may each select three hundred and twenty acres of land..... 497
Whistler, Sarah A.,
may select half-section of land..... 497
White, Edward W.,
pension to..... 446
White, H. A.,
payment to..... 453
Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company,
to have right of way over certain land of the United States, at Plattsburgh, N.Y. 60
limit of grant.....60, 61
Whitt, Margaret,
pension to..... 439
Whitt, Martin,
pension to the widow and children of.... 439
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
definition and special tax of..... 15
to procure, and keep sign, form of..... 132
Wichitas,
appropriations for the.....220, 221
Widows,
abandoning their children, or being unsuitable persons to have charge of them, not to have pensions..... 236
Wilcox, Charles W.,
pension to widow and children of..... 395
Wilcox, Martha J.,
and children, pension to..... 395
Wilcox, Sarah A.,
pension to..... 454
Wilder, Lucinda A.,
pension to..... 449
Wilklow, Myron,
pension to widow and children of..... 393
Wilklow, Sarah A.,
and children, pension to..... 393
Williams, Ann,
pension to..... 406
Williamson, Susan Ten Eyck,
pension to..... 368
Williston, Louisa M.,
pension to..... 420
Wills,
act relating to the proof of, in the District of Columbia..... 340
Wilson, Ann,
pension to..... 370
Wilson, First Lieutenant Richard,
to be dropped from rolls, for absence without leave..... 263
Wilson, Mrs. Emma,
payment to be made to..... 436
Wimpey, John A.,
appropriations to pay for expense of contesting seat in the House..... 310
Wine,
tax on..... 144
manufacturers of, to make returns..... 144
made by any person for exclusive use in his own family, exempt from tax..... 144

Winnebagoes,
appropriations for the.....218, 221
Winnebago Indian Reservation,
appropriation for survey of lands of..... 119
Winnepeg, Selkirk Settlement,
appointment and pay of consul at..... 320
Wire Spiral Furniture Springs,
customs duty upon..... 22
Wisconsin,
post-roads established in.....54, 193, 333
legislature of State of, may dispose of certain lands granted to it to aid in the construction of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, for the benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company..... 238
lands granted to, for certain railroads, not to be forfeited, &c..... 252
Wisconsin and Fox Rivers,
time for completion of improvement of, extended..... 20
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company,
may have the benefit of certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin.... 238
Witham, Amos,
pension to..... 368
Witnesses,
consular officers not compelled to appear as, in civil cases, by provision of treaty between the United States and Italy.. 606, 607
provision as to, in criminal cases 606, 607
in court of claims, parties and persons interested in claims to be incompetent... 75
but may be examined by the United States..... 75
testimony of, in judicial proceedings, not to be used against them in criminal cases, &c. in United States courts, &c.. 37
perjury in giving such testimony, not exempted from punishment... 37
provision for taking the testimony of, residing in the District of Columbia, to be used in suits pending elsewhere, either under a commission issued by a court of some State, &c. or without such commission.....324, 325
may be compelled to attend and give their testimony..... 325
penalty for not obeying summons..... 325
fees for attendance..... 325
Witnesses, Government,
in courts of the United States, expenses of..... 101
Wolf, Helen L.,
pension to..... 413
Wood, Cyrus D.,
arrears of pension of, to be paid to Cyrus K. Wood..... 397
Wool,
"Canada long wools" to be included in "Class 2. Combing wools"..... 21
Woolsey, Theodore D.,
appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution..... 246
Wooten, William M.,
pension to children of..... 391
Worm-Tub,
water to be drawn from, on request of officer..... 139
Wort. See *Mash.*
provisions of internal revenue act, concerning.....126, 133, 134
Wrapping Paper,
made from wood or cornstalks, to be exempt from internal tax..... 6
all to be so exempt..... 6
Wrecks,
provisions concerning, in the treaty with the Dominican Republic..... 479
Wright, Captain George,
gold chronometer to be presented to, for saving lives of American seamen..254, 255
Writs of Error,
authorized to re-examine final judgments against revenue officers in civil cases, without regard to amount in controversy..... 44
the United States may prosecute to circuit courts, without giving security for costs..... 226
"*W. W. Abell,*"
name of the yacht changed to "Ethel". 81
Wyandottes,
treaty with, of February 23, 1867....513, 516
land set apart for the, by the United States 516
payment therefor..... 516
who to constitute the tribe..... 516
register to be taken..... 516
upon completion of, certain amount to be divided.....516, 517
remainder, how divided.....517, 527
certain restrictions upon sales of lands removed..... 517
Wyeth, Almira,
pension to..... 376
Wyoming,
act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of..... 178
Territory organized..... 178
boundaries..... 178
Indian rights not affected..... 178
Territory may be divided..... 178
executive governor, secretary, &c.178, 179, 182
legislative assembly.....179, 182
voters' right of suffrage and to hold office not to be abridged..... 180
legislative power, extent of..... 180
veto power of governor..... 180
township, district, and county officers... 180
officers herein not otherwise provided for 180
who not to hold certain offices..... 180
judicial power, supreme and district courts.....180, 181
jurisdiction of courts and of justices of the peace..... 181
chancery power, clerks, registers, &c. 181
writs of error, exceptions, and appeals 181
habeas corpus, precedence of trials.. 181
attorney, term of office, &c..... 181
marshal, term of office, &c..... 181
appointment of governor and other territorial officers.....181, 182
seat of government..... 182
delegate to Congress..... 182
school lands..... 182
judicial districts, and assignment of judges 183
Constitution and laws of the United States to be in force until, &c..... 183
laws of Dakota to be in force until, &c... 183
Wyoming Territory,
appropriation for surveying public lands in..... 308
for government in.....300, 313
pay of judicial officers of, not to commence until they have been commissioned and qualified..... 313

Y.

Yakamas,
appropriations for the..... 219
Yampa Band of Ute Indians,
treaty with the, of March 2, 1868..... 619
See *Ute Indians.*
Yanctonais Band of Sioux Indians. See *Sioux, &c.*
treaty with, of April, 1868.....635, 643
Yanctonais Indians,
appropriations for the.....216, 117
Yanctons,
appropriations for the.....219, 222
Yancton Sioux,
appropriation for the, in Dakota Territory..... 275
to be considered as an offset to claims..... 275
Yanktonais Sioux,
reservation set apart for Cuthead band of..... 506
Yards and Docks,
appropriations for bureau of.....68, 104, 276, 277, 296
Yeddo, Japan,
salary of consul at, established..... 58
Young, John D.,
payment to, for expense of contesting seat in the House..... 310

Z.

Zachman, Solomon,
pension to..... 397