concurrent action of the authorities of the United States and the Cherokee nation, the said Osages were removed from their former homes in the State of Kansas to a reservation set apart for them in the Indian Territory, at the time of the removal supposed to be west of the said ninety-sixth meridian, and bounded on the east thereby, and upon which said Osages have made substantial and valuable improvements; and whereas by a recent survey and establishment of the ninety-sixth meridian it appears that the most valuable portion of said Osage reservation, and upon which all their improvements are situated, lies east of the said meridian; and whereas it therefore became necessary to select other lands in lieu of those found to be east of the established ninety-sixth meridian for said Osage Indians; and whereas a tract has accordingly been selected, lying between the western boundary of the reservations heretofore set apart for said Indians and the main channel of the Arkansas river, with the south line of the State of Kansas for a northern boundary, and the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river for a southern and western boundary; and whereas the act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, restricts the said reservation for said Osage Indians to "a tract of land in compact form equal in quantity to one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe;" and whereas in a letter of the Cherokee delegation, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two on behalf of the Cherokee nation, containing their approval of and assent to the proposition to provide for the settlement of the Osage and Kaw Indians on that portion of the Cherokee country lying west of the ninety-sixth degree west longitude, south of Kansas, east and north of the Arkansas river: Therefore,

Reservation of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide said Osage tribe of Indians with a reservation, and secure to them a sufficient quantity of land suitable for cultivation, the following-described tract of country, west of the established ninety-sixth meridian, in the Indian Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for and confirmed as their reservation, namely: Bounded on the east by the ninety-sixth meridian, on the south and west by the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river, and on the north by the south line of the State of Kansas: *Provided*, That the location as aforesaid shall be made under the provisions of article sixteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same may be applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in Kansas, at a price not exceeding that paid by the Great and Little Osage Indians to the Cherokee nation of Indians.

A tract of land west of the 96th meridian set apart as a reservation for the Great and Little Osage Indians.
Boundaries.

Location.

Kansas Indians may be settled on the tract of the Great and Little Osage tribes.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act to provide for the Restoration of the Records of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry concerning the Operations of the Army under the Command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee.*

June 5, 1872.

WHEREAS it appears in the matter of investigation made by the court of inquiry, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into the operations of the army under the command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, that the records of the proceedings of said court are not to be found on the proper files in the War Department; and whereas it further appears that there is now in

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the possession of Benn Pitman, the phonographic reporter of said court, a full and complete report of the proceedings of said court of inquiry: Therefore,

Complete transcript of phonographic notes of the court of inquiry in the case of General Don Carlos Buell to be made and filed.
See *Post*, p. 367.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to employ at once Benn Pitman, the reporter for the court of inquiry in the said matter, to make a full and complete transcript of the phonographic notes taken by him during the said investigation, and to put the same on file among the records of the War Department, and to furnish a copy of the same to Congress.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy.*

George A. Stevens to be reappointed in the navy.

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 is hereby authorized to appoint, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission, George A. Stevens to such rank in the United States navy as the circumstances of said Stevens' case may, in his judgment, seem to justify: *Provided*, That the appointment hereby authorized shall not entitle the said Stevens to a position above that formerly occupied by him in the navy.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act making a Transfer of a Pension Appropriation from one Fund to another.*

Transfer of pension appropriation.

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 transfer from the appropriations for pensions for "widows and dependent relatives and soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve," for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, such an amount as may be necessary to meet any deficiency that may arise in the appropriation for invalid pensions for that year.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

[Amended. *Post*, p. 539.]

CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act to reduce Duties on Imports, and to reduce Internal Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

Customs duties in lieu of former duties, from August 1, 1872, upon

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

coal;

On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

salt;

On salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds.

On salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds.

oatmeal;

On oat-meal, one half cent per pound.

potatoes;

On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

leather and skins.

On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On upper leather of all other kinds, and on skins dressed and finished