CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to change the Location of the First National Bank of Seneca, State of Illinois, to the City of Morris, Illinois.* April 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Seneca, now located at Seneca, La Salle county, State of Illinois, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Morris, county of Grundy, and State aforesaid. 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 shall be carried on in the city of Morris.

First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, may change its location.

Proceedings.

SEC. 2. 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 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 one weekly newspaper in each of the counties of Grundy and La Salle, in the State of Illinois, for not less than four successive weeks.

Obligations and duties of the bank not affected.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Act when to take effect.

APPROVED, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Chicago.* April 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Illinois, October seventh, eighth, and ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

Goods, &c., sent from without the United States for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire, to be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials, except lumber, imported to be and actually used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned by said fire, a drawback of the import duties paid on the same: *Provided*, That said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the passage of this act.

Drawback to be allowed of the import duties on certain building materials.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed, or as may have accrued, prior to the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in the first collection district of the State of Illinois, against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the city of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire: *Provided*, That such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

The Commissioner of internal revenue may suspend the collection of certain internal taxes in the first collection district of Illinois.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act defining the Rights of Part Owners of Vessels in certain Cases.* April 9, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons or body corporate having more than one-half ownership of any vessel shall have the same power to remove a captain, who is also part owner of such vessel, as such majority owners now have to remove a captain not an

Right of part owners of a vessel to remove the captain.

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