

## Syllabus.

## CIVIL RIGHTS CASES.

UNITED STATES *v.* STANLEY.

ON CERTIFICATE OF DIVISION FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS.

UNITED STATES *v.* RYAN.

IN ERROR TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES *v.* NICHOLS.

ON CERTIFICATE OF DIVISION FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

UNITED STATES *v.* SINGLETON.

ON CERTIFICATE OF DIVISION FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

ROBINSON & Wife *v.* MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON  
RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN ERROR TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Submitted October Term, 1882.—Decided October 15th, 1883.

*Civil Rights—Constitution—District of Columbia—Inns—Places of Amusement—Public Conveyances—Slavery—Territories.*

1. The 1st and 2d sections of the Civil Rights Act passed March 1st, 1875, are unconstitutional enactments as applied to the several States, not being authorized either by the XIIIth or XIVth Amendments of the Constitution.
2. The XIVth Amendment is prohibitory upon the States only, and the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing it is not *direct* legislation on the matters respecting which the States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws, or doing certain acts, but is *corrective* legislation, such as may be necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such laws or acts.