

[No. 27.] *A Resolution to encourage the Employment of disabled and discharged Soldiers.* March 3, 1865.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Preference in appointments to civil offices to be given to disabled and discharged soldiers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That, in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situation[s] and employments.

General preference recommended.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

[No. 28.] *Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General George H. Thomas and the Army under his Command.* March 3, 1865.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the thanks of congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General George H. Thomas and the officers and soldiers under his command for their skill and dauntless courage, by which the rebel army under General Hood was signally defeated and driven from the State of Tennessee.

Thanks of congress to Major-General Thomas, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

[No. 29.] *A Resolution to encourage Enlistments and to promote the Efficiency of the military Forces of the United States.* March 3, 1865.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of the enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act, and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.

Wife and children of persons enlisted into the military or naval service to be free.

Evidence of marriage, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

[No. 30.] *A Resolution to authorize and direct an Inventory of Articles in the Quartermaster's Depots of the United States, and in the Possession of the Naval Storekeepers of the United States.* March 3, 1865.

*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, directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the quartermaster's department, as soon as practicable after the passage of this

Inspection to be made of quartermaster's department.

Comparison between reports and articles on hand.

Inventory of property in possession of naval storekeepers.

resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermaster's depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Louisville, and the articles on hand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in like manner, be directed to cause an inventory to be made of all the property of the United States, in possession of the several naval storekeepers of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

March 3, 1865.

[No. 31.] *A Resolution relating to International Exhibitions at Bergen, in Norway, and Oporto, in Portugal, during the Summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the governments of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, and of the kingdom of Portugal, have communicated to the government of the United States the programmes of two international exhibitions to be held respectively at Bergen, in Norway, and at Oporto, in Portugal, during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five: Therefore,

International exhibitions at Bergen, Norway, and Oporto, Portugal.

*Resolved 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 charged with the duty of making known to the people of the United States, by proclamation, or otherwise, as shall to him seem best, the facts in his possession relating to the international exhibitions proposed to be held at Bergen, Norway, and Oporto, Portugal, during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of inviting their participation therein: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred for any agency with regard to such exhibition; nor shall any claim of any agent of our government be hereafter recognized.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

March 3, 1865.

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[No. 32.] *Joint Resolution to amend the joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution in Relation to the Public Printing," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

Paper for printing, how purchased.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the superintendent of public printing shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase the paper required for the public printing by accepting the sealed proposals of the lowest bidder or bidders for any specific portion or portions of the whole amount of any particular kind of paper required, for either three months, six months, or one year, the minimum portion to be specified by the superintendent in his advertisement for proposals, and to be as low as will, in his judgment, most increase competition, and be most advantageous to the United States. In all other respects the proposals and contracts shall be subject to the conditions and requirements of the existing law; and any contractor failing to comply with the terms of his contract, under this resolution, shall be liable to the same extent, and in the same manner as provided in the like case in the joint resolution hereby amended; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to report fully in regard to all proposals and contracts for paper in his annual report to congress, and also in regard to all proposals and contracts for lithographing and engraving.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

March 3, 1865.

[No. 33.] *A Resolution directing Inquiry into the Condition of the Indian Tribes, and their Treatment by the Civil and Military Authorities.*

Joint committee on the condition of the Indian tribes.

Duties and powers.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be raised a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the president of the Senate, and four members of the present House, to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially into the manner in which they are treated by the civil and military authorities of the United States,