

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.

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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. Regular supplies. Army.

For regular supplies, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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.

Congressional printer.

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.

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

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.

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, 811.

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.

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.

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.

Assessment list when to be delivered to collector. Lien for how long. Vol. xii. p. 303.

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. 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.

Right to amend act expressly reserved.

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.

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 thereafter 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.*

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.

Duty of Secretary of State in furnishing congressional printer with copy of acts and resolutions.

Repeal of 1864, ch. 165, § 7. Vol. xiii. p. 165.

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.

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.

Secretary of State to designate such laws as are of a private character.

Letters, &c. to be free of postage.

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.

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.

Proviso as to postal conventions.

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. 81.
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.

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.

1867, ch. 6.
Ante, p. 2.
Vol. xiv. p. 428.
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.

Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

Subsistence.

Current expenses.
Repeal of 1864, ch. 45, § 2. Vol. xiii. p. 39.

Library.

Board of visitors.

Number of not to exceed seven.
1846, ch. 96. Vol. ix. p. 71.

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.

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.

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.

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.

For purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars.

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.

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.

Military academy appropriation.

For refooring academic building and barracks, fifteen hundred dollars.
 For addition to soldiers' hospital, two thousand dollars.

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.

Limitation upon expenditure of appropriations. 1862, ch. 128. Vol. xii. p. 602.

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* March 19, 1868.
eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

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.

Additional clerks authorized to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties. 1860, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

See *post*, p. 64.

Preference to certain soldiers and sailors.

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.

Convenient rooms to be procured.

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.

Assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco to pay duplicate checks upon notice, &c.

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. 78.
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 Punched 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 Hazlettsville.
- From Mount Pleasant Station, via McDonough's, to Port Penn.

FLORIDA.

Florida.

- From Smyrna, via Halifax River and Matanzas 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 Pymont 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.

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 Hamburg 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.

Illinois.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

From Louisa, via Wayne and Logan counties, West Virginia, to mouth of Pond Creek, Pike County, Kentucky.
 From Barbourville 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 Carhage.
 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 Wa-loon 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 Gilmanston.
 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.

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 Emmetsburg, 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 Emmetsburg, 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 Emmetsburg, 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 Manhasset.
 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 Rose-dale.
 From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamburg 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]rkyton, 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 Snoqualmia Pass, to Seattle, Washington Territory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania

- 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 Cochranon to Wayne Centre.
 From Mount Carmel to Danville.
 From Rockton to Penfield.
 From Cochranon to Wilson's Mills.
 From Bealsville to Monongahela City.
 From Dummingsville, via Vanceville, to Scenery Hill.
 From Catawissa, via Mendenhall's Mills, Valentine Vaughnts, 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 Catasauqua, via Sables, 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 Kinchelton Creek, to Coldwater.
From Weston, via Beal'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. 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.*
1817, ch. 45.
Vol. iii. p. 366.

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:

<p>For inland mail transportation, including pay of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messengers, ten million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Appropriation for post-office department. 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.</p>
<p>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."</p>	<p>Foreign mails. 1865, ch. 89. Vol. xiii. p. 504.</p>
<p>For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Ship, &c. letters.</p>
<p>For compensation to postmasters, four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Postmasters, clerks, and letter carriers.</p>
<p>For clerks for post-offices, two million dollars.</p>	
<p>For payments to letter-carriers, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>For wrapping paper, seventy thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Paper and twine.</p>
<p>For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>For letter balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	
<p>For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	<p>Blank agents.</p>
<p>For office furniture, three thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i>, 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.</p>	<p>Advertising. Proviso.</p>
<p>For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Postage stamps and envelopes.</p>
<p>For mail depreddations and special agents, one hundred thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Special agents.</p>
<p>For mail bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Mail bags, locks, and keys.</p>
<p>For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>For payment of balances to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Foreign balances.</p>
<p>For miscellaneous payments, including allowances to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, fixtures, stationery, envelopes, and so forth, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.</p>	
<p>SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i>, 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:</p>	<p>Steamship service.</p>
<p>For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Japan and China.</p>
<p>For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Brazil.</p>
<p>For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Sandwich Islands.</p>
<p>For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Post-route maps.</p>
<p>SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted</i>, 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</p>	<p>Appropriation if revenue is deficient.</p>

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.*

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 :

Consular and diplomatic appropriation.
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.
 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 :

I. CONSULATES-GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

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, Stuttgart, 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, Carthagen, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Lanthala, Maranh, Matamoros, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, Saint Catharine, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Spezzia, Stettin, Tabasco, *Tuhita*, [Tahiti,] Talcahuano, Tumbes, Venice, Zanzibar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE C.

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 aggregate from all such agencies or vice-con-

Commercial agents.

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.

Expenses of vice-consulate not to exceed \$500 a year.
Pay of certain consuls.

ulates, 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.

Interpreters.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Persons charged with crime.

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.

Marshals for consular courts.

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.

Salaries of certain consuls in Japan.

For the salaries of the consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, whose salaries are hereby fixed at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Prisons.

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.

Hayti and Liberia.

For salaries of ministers resident and consuls-general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Suppression of slave-trade. 1862, ch. 140. Vol. xii. p. 531.
Neutrality. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447.

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.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

Scheldt dues. Vol. xiii. p. 649.

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.

Officers of army or navy holding any diplomatic office to be considered as having resigned, &c.

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.

Diplomatic, &c. officers not to receive salaries, &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.

Repealed. See *post*, p. 321.
Immigration. Repeal of 1864, ch. 246. Vol. xiii. p. 385.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Repeal of 1864, ch. 178, §§ 94, 95.
Vol. xiii. pp. 264-272.
1866, 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.
This act not to apply to taxes accruing before April, 1, 1868.
Tax on certain machinery, &c. not repealed.
See post, p. 336.

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.

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.

Penalty upon distiller for defrauding, or attempting to defraud, the United States of the tax on spirits distilled by him.
Forfeiture

fine, and imprisonment.

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.

Fine and imprisonment.

Prosecutions not to be discontinued, &c. without, &c.

than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Mayor, aldermen, and council to meet in convention, and elect certain officers by ballot.

Time of meeting; term of office. Future elections. Qualifications for such offices.

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.

Proceedings while in convention.

Certificates of election. Persons elected, when to enter on office.

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.

Questions arising in the convention to be determined by a majority vote. Adjournments. Vacancies.

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

Bank for the deposit of moneys of the city to be designated in the convention.

Certificate of selection to be given president

or cashier of bank.

City funds not to be elsewhere unless, &c.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 286, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322. 1868, ch. 31. Ante, p. 43. Paymaster-general's office. Hydration of Senate chamber, &c.
- 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.
- To supply a deficiency in the office of the paymaster-general for blank books, stationery, binding, and other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.
- 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.*

- 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:
- Army appropriation. For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Recruiting. For pay of the army, fifteen million dollars.
- Pay. For commutation of officers' subsistence, two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.
- Commutation of subsistence and forage. 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. Quartermasters' department. For expenses of commanding-general's office, five thousand dollars.
- 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. 186.
1819, ch. 46.
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.

For heating and cooking stoves, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Heating and cooking stoves.
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.

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.

1866, ch. 296.
Vol. xiv. pp. 310, 311.

Medical statistics of provost marshal general's bureau.
How to be compiled.

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.

APPROVED, June 8, 1868.

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.

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, Keweenaw 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 assembled, 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, Keweenaw 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.

APPROVED, June 8, 1868.

Time of completing military road, &c. extended.

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. 1863, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 508. 1866, ch. 269. 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.

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.

Location of office. Boundaries and locations of land office may be changed.

Selection of agricultural college lands by California.

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.

Limitation upon such selection.

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.

<i>Navy Yard at New York.</i> — For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.	Navy yard at New York;
<i>Navy Yard at Philadelphia.</i> — For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.	Philadelphia;
<i>Navy Yard at Washington.</i> — For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars.	Washington;
<i>Navy Yard at Norfolk.</i> — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.	Norfolk;
<i>Navy Yard at Pensacola.</i> — For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.	Pensacola;
<i>Navy Yard at Mare Island.</i> — For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars.	Mare Island.
<i>Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor.</i> — For repairs and the general care of the public property, two thousand dollars.	Naval station at Sackett's Harbor;
<i>Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois.</i> — For the necessary repair of the levee and yard buildings, twenty-seven thousand dollars.	Mound City;
<i>Naval Station at Key West.</i> — For necessary repairs of wharves and buildings, three thousand dollars.	Key West.
<i>Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.</i> — 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: <i>Provided</i> , 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 ropewalks, 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.
<i>Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.</i> — 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.	Superintendents of mechanical departments to be skilled in their duties and appointed from civil life. 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.	
<i>Bureau of Navigation.</i> — 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 acad-
emy.

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 obser-
vatory.

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 Alma-
nac.

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 na-
val academy.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the naval academy, two thousand dollars.

Bureau of or-
dnance.

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.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S., }
 June 20, 1868.

Arkansas.

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.

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,

Preamble.
 1867, ch. 153.
 Vol. xiv. p. 428.
Ante, pp. 2, 14,
 41.

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.

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.

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;

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.

when as to Georgia.

Proceedings thereupon.

Who not eligible to office.

Duty of President as to proclaiming ratification, &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., }
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.

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.

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.

additional clerks of the fourth class, and one clerk at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, in his office.

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.

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.

District of Michilimackinac to be called Superior, and to include what.

District of Port Huron to be called Huron.

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.

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.

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, 1868.

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 where to 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. 82. 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.

APPROVED, June 25, 1868.

June 25, 1868. 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.*

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.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington incorporated.

Powers and duties.

Exemption from taxes.

Proviso.

Title to certain lands and buildings.

By-laws.

Officers and their election. Membership. Holding, &c. of real estate. Amendment and repeal. Proviso.

Act may be altered, &c.

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.

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.

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. 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.

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.

Par value of shares, and transfer.

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.

Cars to be first-class, and run how frequently.

Passenger-rooms, depots, stables, &c.

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.

Connecting tracks.

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.

Articles left in the cars.

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.

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.

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.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an annual

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.

Directors, number and term of office.

Quorum.

President and treasurer.

Vacancies.

Power of directors. By-laws.

Shares of delinquent stockholders to be sold.

Annual meeting.

Report to Congress, &c.

City or county officers not to delay or obstruct the construction, &c. of railway.

Company to have free use of road-way.
Penalty for obstructing, &c.

Suits to be begun in sixty days.

Railway to be completed within what time ;

if not, act to be void.

Color not to exclude from cars.

Individual liability of stockholders.

Tickets to be sold by package, and at what rate.

Provisions of charter of Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. as to reports to apply to this road.

1862, ch. 73. Vol. xii. p. 388. Repealing clause.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no regulations excluding any person from any car on account of color.

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.

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.

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.

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. CXXI. — *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. Habart 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 Pre-emption 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. CLXXXVI. — *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 ex-
penses appro-
priation.

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 mile-
age 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 ex-
penses; station-
ery, 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 Ap-
pendix.

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.

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. Additional compensation to reporters.

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. Payment to publishers of Globe.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty-five thousand dollars. Clerks to committees.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, including coal, wood, and labor, twenty thousand dollars. Heating and ventilation

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.

House of Representatives. — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million one hundred thousand dollars. Pay and mileage of representatives;

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

of officers, clerks, &c.

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 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.
Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz. For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

Printing, &c.
Post, p. 343.
Vol. xvi. p. 54.

For the public printing, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Paper.
Binding.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the public binding, three hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-two cents.

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.

For purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of books and newspapers.

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.

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.

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*,

Pay of Secretary, &c.

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

Office of examiner of claims abolished.

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.

Repeal of 1866, 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 ex-
penses.
Pamphlet laws
and in newspa-
pers.

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 occu-
pied 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 De-
partment.
Pay of secre-
tary, 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.

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. Clause of act
of 1864, ch. 30,
§ 6, continued
until July 1,
1869.
Vol. xiii. p. 27.

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. Pay of 1st
comptroller, &c.;

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 2d comp-
troller, &c.;

For second 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 commis-
sioner of cus-
toms;

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 De-
partment,

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 treas-
urer, &c.;

For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, five chiefs of division, two principal book-keepers, 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 solic-
itor, &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 commis-
sioner 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.

Stationery.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, seventy-five thousand dollars.

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. 70d.

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.

1863, ch. 59, § 2.
Vol. xii. p. 695.

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.

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 four thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses.
Office of secretary.

For temporary clerks in the pension office, twenty thousand dollars.
Incidental and Contingent Expenses — Department of the Interior. — Office of the Secretary of the Interior: —

Patent office.
Distributing journals and documents.

For stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. xi. p. 253.
1859, ch. 22.
Vol. xi. p. 879.

For casual repairs of the patent-office building, ten thousand dollars.
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.

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, 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.
- For compiling and supervising the biennial register, five hundred dollars. Safe-keeping of prisoners, and prosecution of crime.
- War Department.* — For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars. Biennial register.
War Department.
- For chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars. Pay of secretary, &c.
- For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars.
- For a lditional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars.

Appropriation
for office of Sec-
retary 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 quarter-
master-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.

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.

Clerks not to
be continued
after, &c.

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-three 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.

Appropriation 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. 611. 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, eight 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. Office of Secretary of Navy. Bureau of yards and docks; *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.
- of equipment and recruiting; *Bureau of Yards and Docks.* — For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- of navigation. *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.* — For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- 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. 832.

For temporary clerks, twenty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses of Post-office Department.

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.

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

Department abolished.

Office of education established.

Commissioner, &c.

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.

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, assayer, 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.

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 depository at Santa Fé, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Depository 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;
Chicago;

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Louisville, five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

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 ex-
penses.

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.

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.
Territory of
New Mexico;

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

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 Washing-
ton;

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.

All acts authorizing publication of debates of Congress repealed from March 4, 1869.

Proposals to be made for publication of proceedings and debates, &c.

See *post*, p. 347.

Advertisements, &c. in District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia to be published in certain newspapers;

for other States, &c. not to be published in these papers, unless, &c.

Pay of night-watchmen at Treasury Department increased.

Appropriation.

Paintings, &c. belonging to private individuals not to be exhibited in capitol building.

Superintendent to remove those now there.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 than 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.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

For the payment for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty

Expenses of loans and treasury notes;

no part for commissions.

Printing and binding to be done at government office, except, &c.

Supervising and local inspectors of steam-boats.
1852, ch. 108.
Vol. x. p. 61.

Limit to amount for travel.

Special agent.

Annual meeting of supervising inspectors.

Furniture and repair of instruments.

Telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States.

Detection of counterfeiting and frauds.

Collection of claims due the United States.

Sick and disabled seamen.
Details of amounts collected and expended to be given.
1802, ch. 51.
Vol. ii. p. 192.

Revision, &c. of statutes.
Commissioners, printing, &c.
1866, ch. 140.
Vol. xiv. p. 74.

Messengers conveying electoral vote of States.

Rebuilding military asylum near Augusta, Me.

Proviso.
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. Vessels.

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.

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, 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.
<i>Revenue Cutter Service.</i> — For pay of officers and pilots, four hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , 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.	

Five of the six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, to be laid up, &c.

For supplies of ship-chandlery, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For commutation for quarters, five thousand dollars.

Certain revenue cutters to be withdrawn from Atlantic coast.

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.

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.
Saint Paul.
New York.

For the construction of a building, to be used as custom-house and post-office, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars.

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:

Proviso.

Provided, That said building, when completed, shall not cost more than one hundred thousand dollars.

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. For vaults and safes for depositaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

*Vaults and safes.

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.

For repairs of the east front, and incidental repairs of the entire building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c. of treasury building.

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*,

Branch mint at Carson City, Nevada.

Mint and branches to refine bullion, and not to contract to exchange, &c.

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.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Interior De- partment.
<i>Rent of Office for Surveyors-General:</i> 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.
<i>Mining.</i> — 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 <i>post</i> , 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.
<i>Public Works under the Supervision of the Architect of the Capitol Extension.</i> — For repairing and finishing the capitol extension, one hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , 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.
For the repairing and finishing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.	Proviso. 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: <i>Provided</i> , 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.
<i>Smithsonian Institution.</i> — 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.

Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands.
 Registers and receivers.
 Incidental expenses.

Surveying public lands in Minnesota;

in Dakota;

in Nebraska;

in Kansas;

in Idaho;

in Colorado;

boundary line between Colorado and Nebraska;

in Nevada;

in Arizona;

in California;

in Oregon;

Proviso.

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 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.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, fifteen thousand five hundred 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
- For improvement and care of reservation number two and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars. President's house and grounds, public squares, reservations, &c.
- 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.

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.

Appropriation for survey of Indian reservations in Utah Territory; 1864, ch. 77. Vol. xiii. p. 63.

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.

of Osage Indian trust lands ceded to the United States. Vol. xiv. p. 688.

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.

Survey of lands in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation. Vol. xiv. p. 667. 1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 318.

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.

Geological explorations of public lands. 1867, ch. 168, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 470.

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.

Commissioner of patents to rent rooms for business of office.

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. CLXXXIX. — *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.

Height of bridge.

Spans and piers.

Right of way through Fort Leavenworth military reservation.

Bridge made a post-road.

Act may be altered, &c.

St. Joseph & Denver City R.R. Co. may bridge the Missouri at St. Joseph.

Rights, restrictions, &c.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Tax to be paid on vessels equal to internal revenue tax, &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 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.

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.

APPROVED, July 20, 1868.

Officers of army dismissed by court-martial not to be restored except by re-appointment, &c.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act imposing Taxes on distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other Purposes.* July 20, 1868.

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.

See post, p. 237. Vol. xvi. pp. 41, 42. 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.

Commissioners may require changes, &c. in apparatus, locks, seals, &c.

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.

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.

Distillers and rectifiers to give

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.

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Distiller on filing notice, and annually afterwards, to give bond with sureties.

Form of bond;

penal sum;

conditions.

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.

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.

Distillers, before bond is approved, to make plans, &c. in triplicate, of distillery and apparatus.

Plans and de-

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.

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.

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

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 other 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, 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 it, or carrying to or from such place, spirits, or material for making.

Distillers to make from day to day certain entries in books.

Form of books.

Nature of entries.

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.

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.

Storekeeper of distillery warehouse to have charge of distillery.

His duties.

Daily account, and of what.

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-

turn 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.

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.

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 pay-
ment of tax;
conditions.

distiller or owner shall give his bond in duplicate, with one or more sure-
ties satisfactory to the collector of the district, conditioned that the prin-
cipal 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 distil-
lery 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 en-
tries, how dis-
posed of.

Distilled spirits
may be with-
drawn 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 with-
drawal 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 de-
livery. 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 en-
graved 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 dis-
trict, 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 per-
son 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 — gal-
lons 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.

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.

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.

Distillers desiring to reduce producing capacity of distil-

lery, 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.

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.

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.

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. Distillers, rectifiers, &c.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That on the demand of any revenue officer, every distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirits shall furnish

on demand, to furnish ladders, lights, &c. and open doors.

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.

No material to be mashed, nor beer, &c. made, nor still used between eleven o'clock, P. M. Saturday, &c.
Penalty.

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.

Penalty for illegally removing distilled spirits, or concealing those removed.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 in to 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.

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.

Penalty upon distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, &c. for carrying on business without

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.

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.

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 au-
thorized 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 in-
spected 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 forfeit-
ure.

Tax upon
wines, or com-
pounds 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 mak-
ing them, to re-
turn amounts
made semi-
monthly, and on
what days.

If maker ne-
glects or refuses
to make returns,
assessors to as-
sess the tax and
add penalty of
fifty per cent.

Penalty for
fraudulently at-
tempting 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 ;

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.

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

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;

Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.

form of, and to specify what.

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 gauger, 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 dstraint 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. ———.

Form of stamp for stock on hand.

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.

All spirits to be included in same return and gauged continuously;

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;

tax-paid stamps to be obliterated.

Special taxes upon distillers.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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[ssed] 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.

If tax is increased, persons, except, &c. to be again assessed;

if amount of sales or receipts is understated.

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.

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 :

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.

Tax on snuff;

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.

chewing 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.

smoking tobacco, &c.;

refuse scraps and sweepings.

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 :

Manufactured tobacco, how to be put up and prepared for sale;

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.

snuff in packages or jars;

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.

fine-cut chewing 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.

smoking tobacco;

All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco.

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.

Wooden packages, to be how marked.

Proviso.

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

Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff to make a statement in duplicate to assessor;

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.;

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.

Penalty.

Assistant assessor to keep record of manufacturers of tobacco or snuff in his division, &c.

Assessors to keep such records for their district, &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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.;

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.

for making false entries;

for affixing false stamps.

Absence of proper stamp to be notice, &c. that tax is not paid.

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.

Forfeiture.

Penalty for removing manufactured tobacco or snuff without, &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.

for using, selling, &c. except, &c. without, &c.;

for affixing false stamps, &c.

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.

Provisions as to such stamps. 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.

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. ;

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-

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.

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. 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.

Rules for inspection of cigars, &c.

Manufacturers of cigars to make statement in duplicate to assistant assessor.

Statement to be under oath, and contain what.

Manufacturers to give bond, and in what sums.

conditions of bond.

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; 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; 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. 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. 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; 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 shall be held to be cigars under the meaning of this act.

Penal sum of bond may be increased, and additional sureties required.

Certificates for what bond has been given, to be posted, &c.

Penalty for not obtaining and posting;

for manufacturing without first giving bond.

Cigarettes and cheroots to be held as cigars.

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.

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.

Manufacturers of cigars to affix label on each box.

See Vol. xvi. p. 43.

Label.

Penalty for neglect or refusal; for removing such label;

for removing or selling cigars without, &c.;

for packing cigars in box with false stamps; for removing, &c. stamps.

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.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Penalty for removing cigars not properly boxed and stamped.

Absence of proper stamp to be notice that tax is not paid.

Forfeiture.

Where cigars are made on shares, &c.

Stamps to be affixed, by whom, and when.

Fraud to work forfeiture.

Penalty.

Penalty for removing or selling cigars without, &c.; for making false entries;

for affixing false stamps.

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 re-packing, &c.

Penalty upon officers of customs, for, &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.

Dealers in cigars, having certain amount on hand, to make inventory under oath, and deposit with assistant assessor.

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.

Like inventory, &c. to be made monthly afterwards.

Penalty for selling, &c. cigars after, &c. unless in packages and stamped;

for selling, &c. after, &c. cigars as manufacturer's, &c. before the passage of this act, when, &c.;

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.

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. 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.

Internal revenue officers interested in the manufacture of

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-

fillation 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.

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.

Proviso.

Commissioner may provide for assessment, &c. of tax, when, &c.; may make necessary regulations.

Construction of the words "person," "State," "county," &c. in this act.

Repeal of inconsistent provisions.

Saving clauses.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Commissioner may enforce by bill in chancery the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, when, &c.;

who to be made parties to the bill.

Courts to have jurisdiction, and when to determine matters;

to decree a sale, when, &c.

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.

Taxes on spirits, tobacco, cigars, &c. to apply to such articles produced within the United States.

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.

When this act shall take effect. Proviso as to stamps.

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 on mineral oil, &c. and all provisions as to returns, &c. repealed.

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. 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.

No appointment to be made except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate.

Head of other executive department, &c. may be directed to perform duties;

but for not more than ten days, &c.

Commissioner of patents.

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.

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. CCXXXIX. — *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 ap-
propriation.

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:

For invalid pensions under various acts, ten million dollars.

Invalid.
Revolutionary,
pension agents
and expenses of
agencies.

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.

1818, ch. 19.
1828, ch. 53.
1832, ch. 126.
1836, ch. 862.
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.
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 in-
corporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Kломann, 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.
Enlargement of congressional library.

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.

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.
Office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

For distribution of congressional journals and documents, two thousand dollars.

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.
Temporary clerks.
Proviso.

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.

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.
<i>Construction Branch of the Treasury Department.</i> — 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.	Portland.
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. 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.
- Repair, &c. of public works on rivers and harbors. 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.
- Proviso. Removal of iron steamship Scotland, in New York harbor. Removal of sunken rock in channel of New York harbor. Proposals therefor to be advertised for.
- 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. *Soldiers' Bounties.* — To facilitate the payment of soldier's bounties under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as follows:
- 1866, ch. 296. Vol. xiv. p. 222.
- 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. 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.
- Superintendence and repairs; how to be expended. *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.
- Rock Island arsenal. To enable the Secretary of State to pay the costs of interpretation at the consulate at Bangkok, in Siam, from the first of July, eighteen
- Interpreter at Bangkok.

hundred and sixty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars.

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.

Defence of suits by Secretary of War.

To supply a deficiency for reporting and printing the proceedings of the Senate in the Daily Globe, fifteen thousand dollars.

Daily Globe.

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."

Expenses under bankrupt act.

1867, ch. 176.
Vol. xiv. p. 517.

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.

Indian hostilities in California.

1854, ch. 267.
Vol. x. p. 582.
Proviso.

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.

Colorado, for mounted militia and other forces.

Proviso.

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.

Inspectors of steamboats.
1852, ch. 100.
Vol. x. p. 61.

Post-Office Department. — For overland mail and marine service between New York and California, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Post-office Department.

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.

Mail service between New York and California; United States and Brazil.

Reconstruction. — For deficiency under the reconstruction acts for the several military districts for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

Deficiency in military districts under reconstruction acts.

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 build-
 ings 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 desti-
 tute friendly In-
 dians.

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 ac-
 counts 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.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

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.

July 25, 1868. CHAP. CCXXXV. — *An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Wyoming.*

Territory of Wyoming organized. Boundaries.

Indian rights not affected.

Territory may be divided.

Executive. Governor, term of office;

residence, duties, and pay.

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.

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.

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.

Secretary, residence, term of office, duties.

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.

Legislative assembly.

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

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 Gov.

Bills not returned by governor within five days to become law.

Township, district, and county officers.

Officers not herein otherwise provided for.

Members of assembly not to hold certain offices.

United States officers, except postmasters, not to hold office.
Judicial power.

Supreme court.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief

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.

Attorney, term of office, fees, and salary.

Marshal, &c.

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

Oath of office.

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

Salary of governor and of justices.

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.

Pay and travel of members of assembly.

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

Appropriation for contingent expenses;

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.

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 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.

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.

Objects and powers.

Seal.

By-laws.

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.

Annual election, time, and place of, &c.

Dividends of profits.

Office of the company to be in Washington. Branches and agencies.

Act may be altered.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Proviso.
Certain lots
excepted.

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: *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.

Machinery,
&c. removed, to
be stored.

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.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

July 25, 1868.

CHAP. CCXLIV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

Post-roads es-
tablished 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 Hydenville.
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, Appling's on the Chowchilla, to Miller-ton.
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 Ter-
ritory;

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 es-
 tablished 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 Deer-
 field, 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 Mon-
 mouth.

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 es-
tablished 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 Sioux, 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 Bulivar, via Stockton, Virgil City, and Nevada City, to Fort Scott, in Kansas.
From Butler, via West Point, to Rockville, in Kansas.

From Warrensburg, via Chalybeate and Chilhowee, to Wadesburg. Post-roads es-
 From Versailles, via Tuckerville, to Roney. tablished in
 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 Stephen-
 son 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 Tecumsch, Pawnee City, and Fries Mills, to Albany.
 From Fremont to Lincoln.
 From Columbus to Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Caro-
 lina ;

From Fair Bluff to Conwayboro, thence to Bucksville and Georgetown,
 South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hamp-
 shire ;

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 es-
tablished in

From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamburg 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 Yocountown, 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 Panacea.
From Pinto, via Hamblin and Palsifer, to Panacea.
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.

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

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.
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 un-
called-for letters
to be returned
to writer with-
out 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 *uncalled* [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 post-
masters for the
money order
business.

1864, ch. 87.
Vol. xlii. p. 76.

compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not in any case exceed the salary established by law for postmasters of the first class.

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.

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.

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 order, 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.

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.

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.

Limit of amount.

Weekly papers may be sent to regular subscribers in county, free of postage. 1863, ch. 71, § 85.

Vol. xii. p. 707. Carriers not required to distribute them, unless, &c.

Duplicate money order to be issued without charge in case of loss, or where original is invalid for want of presentment for payment. Proviso.

Penalty for forging, &c. postal money order, with intent, &c.;

for knowingly uttering, &c. any such order with intent, &c.

Government agent on each mail steamer between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, and China.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

The failure to institute a suit for two years against defaulting postmaster, not to discharge his sureties. 1825, ch. 64, § 3. Vol. iv. p. 108. Proviso. 1862, ch. 139. Vol. xii. p. 530.

Sureties to be discharged if suit is not brought within, &c.

Certified copies of returns and papers to be evidence in criminal cases in United States courts. 1836, ch. 270, § 15. Vol. v. p. 83.

In suits to recover balances due from postmasters, what to be sufficient evidence of a demand upon the postmaster.

Further demand not necessary, when, &c.

Uniform dress may be prescribed for letter-carriers.

Penalty for those not letter-carriers, &c. wearing the uniform.

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 for expenses 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:—

Salary of, &c.

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.

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. sevanteenth, 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. Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Post, p. 596.

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. — 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.

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
Lako 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 Chip-
pewas.
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.

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.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

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. — 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.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands. Vol. x. p. 1167.

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 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, (handed,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

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.

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.

Mill at Red Lake.

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. 236.

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. 237.

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 wheel-right, 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.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

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.

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.

Vol. xiv. p. 787.

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.

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 confeder-
ated 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 employes 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.

Menomonees.
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.

Mole Indians. — For ninth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employes, 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.

Mole 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 Indi-
ans.
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 In-
dians.
Vol. xii. p. 953.

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', tin-smiths', 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 In
dians.

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.

Ottos 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. Ottos and
Missouriias.
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. 724.

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 tin-smith, 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. 355.

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.

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.

Vol. ix. p. 35.

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: Blackfoot 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;
Blackfoot 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; *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; *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; *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; *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; *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 Yantonais band; *Upper Yantonais 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.
- Yantonais band; *Yantonais 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.

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.

Sioux of Dakota; Yanctonais band.
 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. 645.

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. 688.

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, tin-smith'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 employes, 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.

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 Yanc-ton Sioux.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery to the Pawnee, Ponca, and Yanc-ton 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: *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.

Proviso.

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 ex-
patriation de-
clared.

Protection to
naturalized citi-
zens in foreign
states.

Release of citi-
zens imprisoned
by foreign gov-
ernments to be
demanded.

Facts to be
communicated
to Congress.

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.

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.

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.

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 es-
tablished in Ne-
braska.
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[c]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.*

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.

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.

Interest and sinking fund for redemption to be provided for by taxation.

Necessary ordinances may be passed.

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.

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. 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. 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.

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 bankrupt[cy] commenced prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the time during which the

1867, ch. 176. Vol. xiv. p. 517.

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.

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.

Commissioners may take proof of debts, subject, &c.

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.

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.

Vol. vii. p. 385. Vol. vii. p. 454.

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.

Seven first-class steamships to be built, of what tonnage, and within what time;

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.

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.

Steamships, how to be commanded, &c.; armament; apprentices;

may be taken by the United States as transports, &c. if exigency requires; payment therefor.

Foreign mail agents of the government to have free passage.

Company to maintain steamships for twenty years.

Privileges, &c. of this act not to be transferred or assigned.

Intent of act.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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,

Alexandria canal.
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.

Rates of tolls established;

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.

No one railroad to have exclusive rights, &c.

Act may be altered, &c.

operate a railroad across said bridge from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the Virginia shore, and there to connect with said railroad.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Real estate not to be sold, &c. without, &c. 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. Transient paupers in Washington, D. C.

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.

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 first 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. 139, § 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.

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. 68.

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.

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."

Children to receive the pensions.

When heirs of persons entitled to pensions may receive them.
1866, ch. 106, § 6.
Vol. xiv. p. 67.

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. 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.

Proviso.

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.

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;

Proviso.

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.

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 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.

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.

Collector.

Salary.

Regulations for the nationalization of vessels owned by residents of the ceded territory.

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.

Bonds may be required of deputy collectors authorized to act as collector. 1866, ch. 201, § 29. Vol. xiv. p. 185.

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.

Appropriation.

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.

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.

Notice of changes to be published.

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.

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.

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.

1863, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 820. Remedy given by act in cases

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.

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-

of seizure under said act, declared to be exclusive.

Provision as to suits under that act and the act of 1864, ch. 226.

Vol. xiii. p. 376.

Proviso as to payment by the United States of judgments under this act.

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.

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. 286.
1867, ch. 152.
Vol. xiv. pp. 281, 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. 8, 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;

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

when to meet and report.

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.

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.

Work on construction of meters suspended, and no further contract for them, until, &c. 1867, ch. 169, § 15. Vol. xiv. p. 481.

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.

Expenses of commission under this resolution.

APPROVED, February 3, 1868.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution providing for the Sale of Iron-Clads.*

Feb. 3, 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 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.

Sale of iron-clads.

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.

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

Expenses of army and of War Department at New York to be reduced, and how.

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 em-
ploy counsel to
defend officers,
&c. against suits
for certain acts
under recon-
struction 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 Ex-
ploring Expedi-
tion 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.*

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: 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: 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 Escanaba, 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: 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.

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.*

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.

Lands granted to Michigan and Wisconsin for certain railroads not to be forfeited, &c.
1865, ch. 103.
Vol. xiii. p. 520.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Patent to Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for eighty acres of land of Fort Howard military reserve.
Vol. xii. p. 618.

Appropriation for breakwater at Portland, Maine, may be expended how.

[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.

Ownership of bridge.

Right of way.

Other roads may have right of way.

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-

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.

Collection of direct tax in insurrectionary States suspended until Jan. 1, 1869.

[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."*

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.

Additional copies of public documents to joint committee on the library for exchange.

[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.*

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.

APPROVED, July 25, 1868.

Fifty copies of any publication printed, &c. to be at disposal of the joint committee on library.

[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-foot 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 north-erly 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 Tur-
key.

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 Na-
vajo 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.