

# APPENDIX.

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No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 8, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock, on the twelfth day of April, 1869, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my Proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol, on the twelfth day of April, 1869, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Extraordinary session of the Senate convened on April 12, 1869.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 14, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection.

Constitution of Virginia to be submitted to the voters of that State, July 6, 1869.

And I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, of article three, of said constitution, which is in the following words:

*Ante*, p. 40. Separate vote to be taken on fourth clause of section one of article three.

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State,

shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, State treasurer, attorney-general, sheriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the revenue, county surveyors, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioner of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit court, judges of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder, alderman, councilmen of a city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts, and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the legislature may, by a vote of three fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case."

Separate vote to be taken on the seventh section of article three.

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article three of the said constitution, which is in the words following:—

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the general assembly, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, State treasurer, attorney-general, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this constitution in any manner, and mayor and council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three fifths vote of the general assembly: 'I,—, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability 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.' The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

Mode of taking the vote.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz:

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) as framed by the convention of December 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting

#### FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) shall express his judgment by voting

#### AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

## No. 3.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 19, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved June 25th, 1868, constituted on and after that date eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct that, from and after this date, no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Preamble.  
1868, ch. 72.  
Vol. xv. p. 77.

No reduction  
to be made in  
wages, &c. on  
account of re-  
duction in hours  
of labor.

## No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: June 12, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Faverney, his Charge d'Affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States are to be discontinued and abolished:

Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported from countries of its origin into French ports in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States is admitted into French ports on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels shall be, and are hereby, discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Preamble.

Discriminating  
duties heretofore  
levied upon cer-  
tain merchan-  
dise imported in  
French vessels,  
discontinued as  
long as, &c.  
1824, ch. 4, § 4.  
Vol. iv. p. 3.  
1828, ch. 111, § 1.  
Vol. iv. p. 308.

## No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 13, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, as the time for of Mississippi

Constitution

to be submitted to the voters of that State, November 30, 1869.

*Ante*, p. 40.  
Separate vote to be taken on part of section three of article seven.

Separate vote to be taken on section five of article seven;

and on section five of article twelve;

and on section twenty-six of article twelve.

Oath to be taken by whom.

Vote how to be taken.

Certain sections of article thirteen not deemed to be part of the constitution.

submitting the constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the convention which met in Jackson, Mississippi, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz.: November 30th, 1869.

And I submit to a separate vote that part of Section 3, of Article VII., of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the act known as the Reconstruction Acts of the 39th and 40th Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men: so help me God. Provided if Congress shall, at any time, remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in said Reconstruction Acts of the said 39th and 40th Congress (and the legislature of this State shall concur therein), then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said Reconstruction Acts, shall not be required of such person, so pardoned, to entitle him to be registered.”

And I further submit to a separate vote Section 5 of the same article of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the legislature, voted for the call of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or who, as a delegate to any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this convention, or who have continuously advocated the assembling of this convention, and shall continuously and in good faith advocate the acts of the same; but the legislature may remove such disability: *Provided*, That nothing in this section, except voting for or signing the ordinance of secession shall be so construed as to exclude from office the private soldier of the late so-called confederate states army.”

And I further submit, to a separate vote, Section 5 of Article XII. of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.”

And I further submit, to a separate vote, part of the oath of office prescribed in Section 26 of Article XII. of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

“That I have never, as a member of any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; that I have never, as a member of any State legislature, voted for the call of any convention that passed any such ordinance.”

The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officials not included in the above provision.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz.:—

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted), as adopted by the convention of May 15, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting

#### FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted), shall express his judgment by voting

#### AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

It is understood that Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of Article XIII., under the head of “ordinance,” are considered as forming no part of the said constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

## No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 15, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the thirtieth day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution adopted by the convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the fifteenth day of June, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz.: —

Constitution of Texas to be submitted to the voters of that State, November 30, 1869.

I direct the vote to be taken upon the said constitution in the following manner, viz.:

*Ante*, p. 40.  
Vote how to be taken.

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution, as adopted by the convention of the fifteenth of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting

## FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution, shall express his judgment by voting

## AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

## No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 5, 1869.

## A PROCLAMATION.

THE year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen.

A day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer recommended.

It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise, and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the Bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings he has vouchsafed to us as a people.

Thursday, November 18, 1869.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this fifth day of October, in the year of our

[L. s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Nov. 20, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. WHEREAS by the proclamation of the President of the United States of the *Ante, p. v.* twelfth day of June last, the levying of discriminating duties on merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from the countries of its origin was discontinued ;

And whereas satisfactory information has since been received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, has been discontinued :

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and by an act in addition thereto of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be, and are, discontinued and abolished.

Discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported in French vessels discontinued as long as, &c.  
1824, ch. 4, § 4.  
Vol. iv. p. 3.  
1828, ch. 111, § 1.  
Vol. iv. p. 308.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of November, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 9.

Feb. 10, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation ;

The act of 1864, ch. 116, § 1. Vol. xiii. p. 121. declared to be in force as to the ships and vessels

And whereas, due inquiry having been made and satisfactory answers having been received that similar provisions are in force in France, Prussia, and the other States of the North German Union and Italy :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of February, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 10.

## HAMILTON FISH,

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 30, 1870.

*To all to whom these presents may come, greeting :*

KNOW ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit :

Pub. Res. No. 14.  
Vol. xv. p. 346.

*" A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :*

### ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution ratified by twenty-nine States.

And, further, that the States whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment which had been made by the legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

New York withdraws.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified the said proposed amendment :

Georgia ratifies.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled " An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the

Amendment declared valid. 1818, ch. 80, § 2. Vol. iii. p. 439.

United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

HAMILTON FISH.

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No. 11.

May 24, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace :

All persons warned against engaging in the United States in illegal military enterprises against Canada.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of the government, or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 12.

August 22, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

A PROCLAMATION.

Post, p. 1135.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between France, on the one side, and the North German Confederation and its allies, on the other side ;

And whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions ;

And whereas great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties ;

And whereas great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein ;



And whereas the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest :

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "neutrality law," the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:—

Statement of  
acts forbidden to  
be done by the  
neutrality law.  
1818, ch. 88.  
Vol. iii. p. 447.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.
2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)
8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.
9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.
10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.
11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the 19th article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, A. D. 1828, between the same parties, and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any

Certain pro-  
visions of  
treaties with  
Prussia.  
Vol. viii. pp.  
172, 384.

others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show."

Private property on the high seas not to be captured by Prussian ships.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation, at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

Rules of international law towards neutral powers to be observed by the French forces.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe towards neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, that is to say: 1st. That privateering is and remains abolished. 2d. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war. 3d. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. 4th. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; and that, although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

No person within the territory, &c. of the United States to take part in the war.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States, shall be, in like manner, accorded to the other.

Citizens and residents enjoined to observe the neutrality laws;

And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes, or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

warned against violations thereof;

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully, and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture, and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

and notified that if violating, &c., they cannot claim protection.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and  
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

## No. 18.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: October 8, 1870.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the 22nd day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued, enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States;

And whereas subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:—

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this

Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 1135.

Certain uses of the waters of the United States by the armed ships of either belligerent declared unfriendly and offensive, and forbidden.

Such vessels not to leave port in certain cases, until, &c.;

entering any port, &c. to leave and put to sea in twenty-four hours, except, &c.

Order of departure if several vessels of each or either belligerent are in such port.

What supplies may be taken in, and what not. proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :  
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 14.

October 12, 1870. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

## A PROCLAMATION.

### Preamble.

WHEREAS divers evil disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begun, or set on foot, or provided, or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions, by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such powers, and by fitting out, equipping, and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such powers;

And whereas it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend, that such evil-disposed persons have also, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising commissions to serve by land or by sea against powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels to the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid;

And whereas such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens:

All persons in the United States engaging in illegal military enterprises, against those powers with which the United States are at peace, to be

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the afore-recited violations of law, or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction and sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil or military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and

punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. rigorously prosecuted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year [SEAL.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth. All government officers to use every power for their arrest and punishment.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : October 21, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for his favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance ;

Preamble.

And whereas the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war, and civil strife :

Now, therefore, be it known that I ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from chief magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870, recommended as a day of public thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of October, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States [of America] the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 16.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : Feb. 25, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory evidence was given to me on the 17th day of this month by the government of Portugal that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in the ports of Portugal on merchandise imported in vessels of the United States into said ports from other countries than those of which said merchandise was the growth, production, or manufacture have been abolished :

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of January 7, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of May 24, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in ports of the United States upon merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels from countries other than those of which such merchandise is the growth, produce, or manufacture, shall be and are hereby suspended and discontinued, this suspension or discontinuance to take effect on and after the said 17th day of this month, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States from such discriminating duties shall be granted in the ports of Portugal.

Discriminating duties heretofore levied upon certain merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels to be discontinued as long as, &c. 1824, ch. 4, § 4. Vol. iv. p. 3. 1828, ch. 111, § 1. Vol. iv. p. 308.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one,  
 [L. s.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
 HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 17.

March 24, 1871. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

### Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence;

And whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed;

And whereas I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein;

And whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws;

And whereas the laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Persons composing unlawful combinations of armed men in South Carolina commanded to disperse, &c. within, &c.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
 HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*